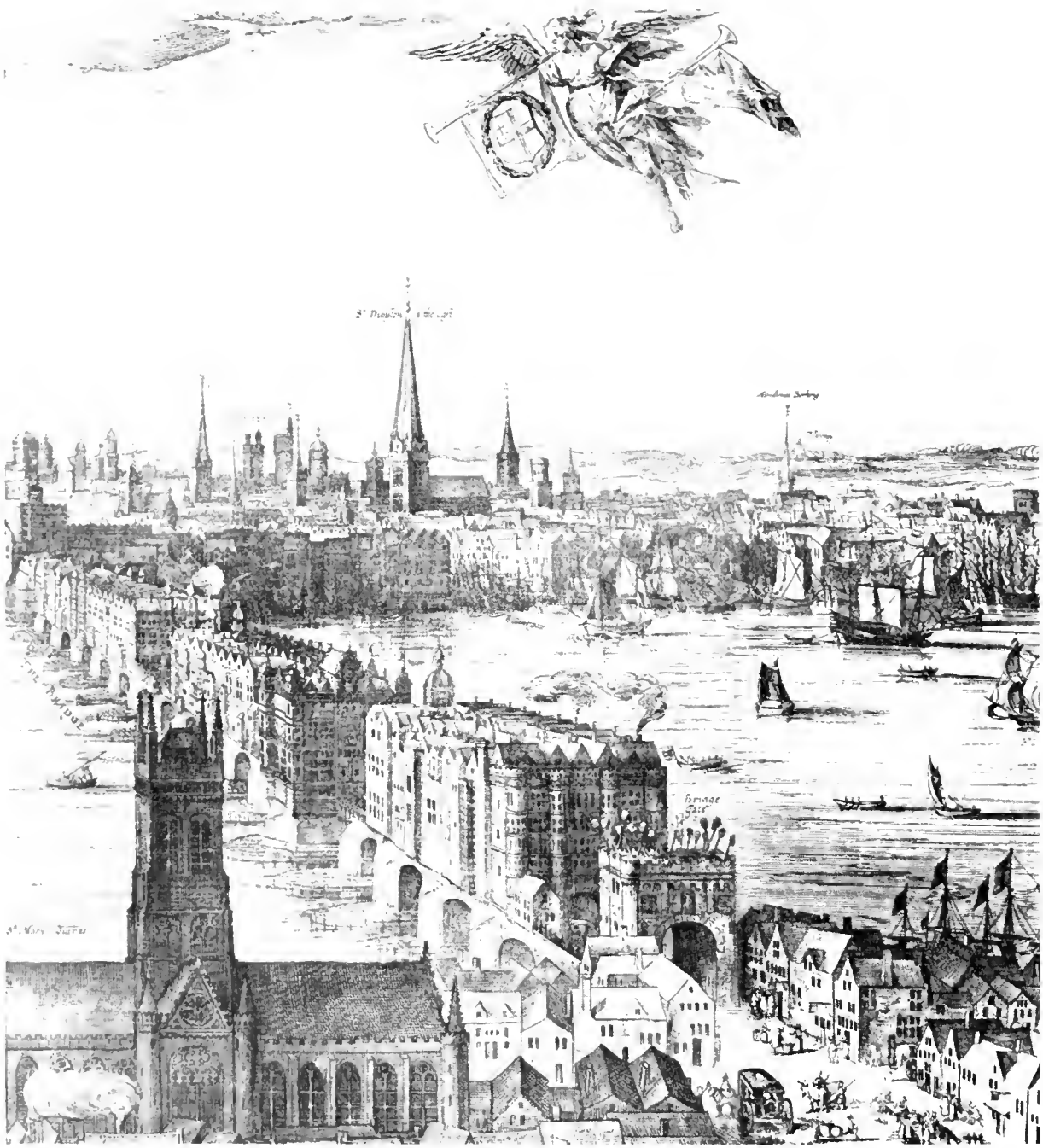
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
3 1761 01278879 0



LONDON BRIDGE (FROM VISSCHER'S VIEW OF LONDON, 1616) *Frontispiece*

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

SURVEY OF LONDON

ISSUED BY THE JOINT PUBLISHING COMMITTEE
REPRESENTING THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
AND THE LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE

UNDER THE GENERAL EDITORSHIP OF

SIR HOWARD ROBERTS *(for the Council)*
WALTER H. GODFREY *(for the Survey Committee)*

VOLUME XXII

BANKSIDE

(THE PARISHES OF ST. SAVIOUR AND
CHRISTCHURCH SOUTHWARK)

506899
5 5 50

PUBLISHED BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
THE COUNTY HALL, LONDON, S.E.1
1950

PREVIOUS VOLUMES OF "THE SURVEY OF LONDON"

I. PARISH OF BROMLEY-BY-BOW. (*Out of print.*)
II. PARISH OF CHELSEA. PART I. (*Out of print.*)
III. PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART I (LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS). 21*s.*
IV. PARISH OF CHELSEA. PART II. 21*s.*
V. PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART II. 21*s.*
VI. PARISH OF HAMMERSMITH. 21*s.*
VII. PARISH OF CHELSEA. PART III (THE OLD CHURCH). 21*s.*
VIII. PARISH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH. 42*s.*
IX. PARISH OF ST. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE. PART I. 42*s.*
X. PARISH OF ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER. PART I. 42*s.*
XI. PARISH OF CHELSEA. PART IV (THE ROYAL HOSPITAL). 42*s.*
XII. PARISH OF ALL HALLOWS, BARKING-BY-THE-TOWER. PART I (THE PARISH CHURCH). 31*s.* 6*d.*
XIII. PARISH OF ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER. PART II (NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WHITEHALL, VOL. I). 52*s.* 6*d.*
XIV. PARISH OF ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER. PART III (NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WHITEHALL, VOL. II). 52*s.* 6*d.*
XV. PARISH OF ALL HALLOWS, BARKING-BY-THE-TOWER. PART II. 42*s.*
XVI. PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART I (CHARING CROSS). 52*s.* 6*d.*
XVII. PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS. PART I (THE VILLAGE OF HIGHGATE). 21*s.*
XVIII. PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART II (THE STRAND). 21*s.*
XIX. PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS. PART II (OLD ST. PANCRAS AND KENTISH TOWN). 21*s.*
XX. PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART III (TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD). 21*s.*
XXI. PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS. PART III (TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD). 50*s.*

BANKSIDE (THE PARISHES OF ST. SAVIOUR AND CHRISTCHURCH, SOUTHWARK), BEING THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE SURVEY OF LONDON

JOINT PUBLISHING COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE

Chairman

J. H. MacDONNELL

Vice-Chairman

WALTER H. GODFREY

Members appointed by the Council

MRS. I. M. BOLTON
J. H. MacDONNELL
W. R. HORNBY STEER
DAVID A. WILKIE

Members appointed by the London Survey Committee

J. W. BLOE
WALTER H. GODFREY
EDWARD YATES

MEMBERS OF THE LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE

President

THE RT. HON. LORD NORMAN, P.C., D.S.O.

Honorary Members and Subscribers

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE ATHENAEUM.

Miss HELEN BARLOW.

L. A. BAYMAN.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

R. A. BELL.

THE BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE BISHOPSGATE INSTITUTE.

THE BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

MOIR CARNEGIE, F.S.A.

The Rev. P. T. B. CLAYTON, C.H., M.C., F.S.A.

THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Captain E. E. COLQUHOUN, M.B.E.

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART.

Lieut.-Colonel WALTER E. CROSS, F.R.I.B.A.

THE CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FRANCIS EDWARDS.

Mrs. J. D. ELLIS.

P. FERRIDAY.

Sir SAMUEL GLUCKSTEIN.

H. W. F. GODLEY.

THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY, LONDON.

RICHARD HARRISS.

THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

W. T. HUGO.

CONSTANT HUNTINGDON.

WALTER T. ISON.

The Rt. Hon. The VISCOUNT LEVERHULME, D.L., LL.D.

THE LONDON LIBRARY.

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE LONDON MUSEUM.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Hon. Mr. Justice LORT-WILLIAMS, K.C.

GILBERT H. LOVEGROVE, F.R.I.B.A.

PERCY W. LOVELL, F.S.A.

THE MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

THE MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Colonel the Rt. Hon. The LORD NATHAN OF CHURT, P.C., D.L.

THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD.

THE NEWBERY LIBRARY, CHICAGO.

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB.

J. FOSTER PETREE.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PITTSBURGH.

A. D. POWER.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE.

THE REFORM CLUB.

THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY.

FREDERICK SIMMS.

Sir G. C. SIMPSON, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.

SION COLLEGE.

E. E. SMITH.

THE SOUTHPORT LIBRARY.

R. T. D. STONEHAM.

A. H. THOMAS, LL.D., F.S.A.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE WEST HAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE MINISTRY OF WORKS (DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS).

Active Members

W. W. Begley, F.R.Hist.S., L.R.I.B.A.

J. W. Bloe, O.B.E., F.S.A.

A. E. Bullock, F.R.I.B.A.

C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A.

G. H. Chettle, F.S.A.

Sir Alfred Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Miss Ida Darlington, M.A., A.L.A.

J. J. Edmunds.

Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.

H. W. Fincham, F.S.A.

Thomas F. Ford, F.R.I.B.A.

Philip S. Hudson, A.R.I.B.A.

W. McB. Marcham.

A. R. Martin, F.S.A.

E. C. Nisbet.

Guy Parsloe, B.A.

Hugh Phillips.

Francis W. Reader.

Major T. F. Reddaway, M.A., F.S.A.

John Summerson, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.

T. O. Thirtle, A.R.I.B.A.

A. R. Wagner, M.A., F.S.A. (Richmond Herald).

R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., C.I.E., D.Lit., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Editor for the Committee.*

W. F. Grimes, M.A., F.S.A., *Hon. Treasurer of the Committee.*

Edward Yates, F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary of the Committee.*

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE PAGE

GENERAL TITLE PAGE – – – – – – – – – – – – i

PREVIOUS VOLUMES OF "THE SURVEY OF LONDON" – – – ii

SPECIAL TITLE PAGE – – – – – – – – – – – – iii

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT PUBLISHING COMMITTEE – – – iv

MEMBERS OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE – – – – – – – v

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES – – – – – – – – – ix

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT – – – – – – – – – xvi

HERALDIC ILLUSTRATIONS – – – – – – – – – – xviii

INDEX MAP

PREFACE – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – xix

THE SURVEY OF BANKSIDE

INTRODUCTION – – – – – – – – – – – – – – 1

Chapter 1. BOROUGH HIGH STREET – – – – – – – – – 9

Chapter 2. NEWCOMEN STREET – – – – – – – – – 31

Chapter 3. ST. THOMAS STREET – – – – – – – – – 34

Chapter 4. GUY'S HOSPITAL – – – – – – – – – – 36

Chapter 5. MONTAGUE CLOSE – – – – – – – – – 43

Chapter 6. WINCHESTER HOUSE AND PARK – – – – – – 45

Chapter 7. BANKSIDE – – – – – – – – – – – 57

Chapter 8. THE BANKSIDE PLAYHOUSES AND BEAR GARDENS – – – 66

Chapter 9. THE ANCHOR BREWERY – – – – – – – – 78

Chapter 10. STONEY STREET – – – – – – – – – – 81

Chapter 11. PARK STREET – – – – – – – – – – 82

Chapter 12. UNION STREET – – – – – – – – – – 84

Chapter 13. RED CROSS GARDENS, RED CROSS WAY – – – – – 87

Chapter 14. SOUTHWARK BRIDGE AND NOS. 1–15 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD (ANCHOR TERRACE) – – – – – – – – – 88

PAGE

Chapter 15. Southwark Street – – – – – – – – – 90
Chapter 16. Sumner Street – – – – – – – – – – 91
Chapter 17. Zoar Street and Zoar Street Chapel – – – – – 93
Chapter 18. Paris Garden Manor – – – – – – – – 94
Chapter 19. Christ Church – – – – – – – – – 101
Chapter 20. Upper Ground and Boddy's Bridge – – – – – 108
Chapter 21. Hopton Street (formerly Green Walk) – – – – 111
Chapter 22. Blackfriars Bridge and Blackfriars Road – – – – 115
Chapter 23. Stamford Street – – – – – – – – – 122
Chapter 24. Nos. 72–80 Colombo Street – – – – – – – 125
Chapter 25. Dolben Street (formerly George Street) – – – – 127
Chapter 26. Nelson Square – – – – – – – – – – 129
Appendix – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – 133
References – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – 136
Index – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – 140

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES*

Frontispiece.	London Bridge and part of Borough High Street in 1616 – – – –	From Visscher's view of London, reproduced by the London Topographical Society.
KEY PLAN		
PLATE		
1.	Plan of Southwark, *circa* 1618 – – –	From a plan in the Record Office of the City Corporation.
2.	Part of Rocque's map, 1761 – – –	From the Council's collection.
3.	"A Plott of the Counter Prison, the Kings Armes Tavern and other buildings," 1686	From a plan made by William Capell, in the Record Office of the City Corporation.
4.	Formation of the southern approach to new London Bridge, July, 1830 – – –	From a lithograph in the Council's collection.
5.	The tomb of John Gower, Southwark Cathedral – – – – – – – –	Photograph in the possession of the National Buildings Record.
6.	The memorial to William Emerson, Southwark Cathedral – – – – –	Photograph by F. Hyde.
7.	The tomb of Lancelot Andrewes, Southwark Cathedral – – – – – –	Photograph in the possession of the National Buildings Record.
8.	Plan of Borough High Street, *circa* 1542 –	From a plan in the Public Record Office.
9.	(*a*) Extract from Horwood's Map, 1819; (*b*) Plan of Borough High Street area based on 1875 Ordnance Survey	
10.	Plan of the College Almshouse estate, 1814	From a survey by George Gwilt, in the possession of the Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour.
11.	(*a*) The market in Borough High Street, *circa* 1750 – – – – – –	From R. Bradley's *Riches of a Hop Garden*, in the Guildhall Library.
	(*b*) The Borough Market House, 1810 –	From a sketch in the Council's collection.
12.	(*a*) Fishmonger Alley, looking towards Red Cross Street – – – – – –	From a sepia watercolour drawing by Buckler, in the Guildhall Library.
	(*b*) No. 4 Green Dragon Court. Shop front	Photograph by Edward Yates, F.S.A.

* Unless otherwise stated the photographs are the copyright of the London County Council.

PLATE		
13.	(*a*) "View of the town-hall, St. Margaret's Hill", prior to 1793 – – – – –	From Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata.*
	(*b*) The town hall, St. Margaret's Hill, *circa* 1850 – – – – – – – –	From a watercolour drawing by T. H. Shepherd, in the Council's collection.
14.	(*a*) The Canterbury Pilgrims setting out from the Tabard Inn – – – –	From Urry's edition of Chaucer's works, published in 1721.
	(*b*) The Tabard Inn, *circa* 1850 – – –	From a watercolour drawing by T. H. Shepherd, in the Council's collection.
15.	(*a*) King's Head public house, Borough High Street. Bust of King Henry VIII, 1943 – – – – – – – –	Photograph.
	(*b*) The inner yard of the King's Head public house, Borough High Street, 1880 –	Photograph by the Society for Photographing Relics of old London.
16.	The George Inn, interior of saloon bar, 1947	Photograph, copyright London News Agency.
17.	The George Inn, 1880 – – – –	Photograph by the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London.
18.	The George Inn, north and south elevations	Measured drawings by F. A. Evans.
19.	The George Inn. Staircase and external details – – – – – – – –	Measured drawings by F. A. Evans.
20.	(*a*) The inn yard of the old White Hart, 1882	From an etching by Percy Thomas, in the Council's collection.
	(*b*) Back of the Queen's Head Inn, 1888 –	From a watercolour drawing by Appleton, in the Council's collection.
21.	(*a*) The Grapes public-house, No. 2 St. Thomas Street, 1943 – – – –	Photograph.
	(*b*) No. 83 Borough High Street, 1948 –	Sketch of staircase by F. A. Evans.
22.	No. 91 Borough High Street. Details of staircase – – – – – – – –	Measured drawing by R. G. Absolon.
23.	No. 91 Borough High Street. Details of niche cupboard on first floor – – –	Measured drawing by R. G. Absolon.
24.	(*a*) Nos. 38–52 Borough High Street, 1943	Photograph.
	(*b*) Calvert's Buildings, No. 50 Borough High Street, 1908 – – – – –	Photograph.
25.	No. 52 Borough High Street. Mantelpiece on first floor – – – – – –	Measured drawing by F. A. Evans.
26.	(*a*) The King's Arms public-house, Newcomen Street, 1828 – – – – –	From a sepia watercolour drawing by Buckler, in the Council's collection.
	(*b*) Coat of arms on the King's Arms public-house, Newcomen Street – – – –	Photograph.

PLATE

27. Guy's Hospital – – – – – – Ground plan.
28. Guy's statue in the hospital courtyard – Photograph.
29. Guy's Hospital. Central block of front courtyard – – – – – – – – Photograph.
30. Guy's Hospital. Entrance gates from St. Thomas Street, 1934 – – – – Photograph.
31. Portrait of Thomas Guy from the court room of the hospital – – – – – – Photograph.
32. (*a*) Guy's Hospital. North-west wing of front courtyard – – – – – Photograph.
(*b*) Guy's Hospital. West quadrangle of the inner courtyard looking west, 1948 – – Photograph.
33. (*a*) Guy's Hospital. Thomas Guy's chest – Photograph.
(*b*) Guy's Hospital. The court room (formerly the Martha Ward), 1948 – – Photograph.
34. Guy's Hospital. Elevation to St. Thomas Street, section through central block and elevation of west wing – – – – Measured drawings by Evelyn Prior.
35. Guy's Hospital. Interior of chapel – – Photograph by F. Hyde.
36. Guy's Hospital. Details of chapel – – Measured drawings by Evelyn Prior.
37. Guy's Hospital. Monument in chapel – Photograph.
38. (*a*) The Feathers, Winchester Yard, 1890 – From a watercolour drawing by Appleton, in the Council's collection.
(*b*) Old houses in Clink Street, 1888 – – From a watercolour drawing by Appleton, in the Council's collection.
39. Entrance to Montague Close, "Gateway of St.Mary's Priory, Southwark", 1811 – From Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.
40. (*a*) Montague Close. "A North-west View of the House of William Parker, Lord Monteagle", 1825 – – – – – From Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.
(*b*) Old houses adjoining Saint Saviour's Dock, 1827 – – – – – – From a sepia watercolour drawing by Buckler, in the Guildhall Library.
41. "North View of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, St. Saviour's, Southwark", 1815 – – – – – – From Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.
42. (*a*) The Governors' Court Room, St. Saviour's Grammar School, 1826 – – From a watercolour drawing by G. Yates, in the Guildhall Library.
(*b*) The schoolroom, St. Saviour's Grammar School, 1826 – – – – – – From a watercolour drawing by G. Yates, in the Guildhall Library.
43. Part of Hollar's View of London, 1647, showing Winchester House and Bankside – From the reproduction issued by the London Topographical Society.

PLATE		
45.	(*a*) South view of the palace of the Bishops of Winchester	From an engraving in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, 1812.
	(*b*) The remains of Winchester Palace, Clink Street, *circa* 1800	From a sepia watercolour in the possession of the Corporation of Wardens.
46.	Winchester Palace after the fire of 1814	From an etching by J. Le Rous, in *Beauties of Britain*, 1828.
47.	Remains of Winchester House. Details, 1943	Measured drawings by F. H. Healey.
48.	Remains of Winchester House. Plans, 1943	Measured drawings by F. H. Healey.
49.	The Bishop of Winchester's House. (*a*) Top of doorway on the south side of the great hall; (*b*) Elevations of doorway on the south side of the great hall. 1884	From drawings by F. T. Dollman, in the Guildhall Library.
50.	The Bishop of Winchester's House. Perspective view of great hall looking west	From a drawing by F. T. Dollman, in the Guildhall Library.
51.	(*a*) Remains of Winchester House, 1943. Eastern face of the upper portion of the rose window on fourth floor of warehouse; (*b*) Part of old rubble wall in warehouse wall after the demolition of the arch over Stoney Street	Photographs.
52.	The Bishop of Winchester's House. Rose window	From a drawing by F. T. Dollman, in the Guildhall Library.
53.	The Bishop of Winchester's House. Details. 1884	From measured drawings by F. T. Dollman, in the Guildhall Library.
54.	(*a*) Old houses on Bankside, 1827	From a sepia watercolour drawing by Buckler, in the Guildhall Library.
	(*b*) Nos. 50–52 Bankside, 1940	Photograph.
55.	(*a*) The Anchor public-house, No. 1 Bankside, 1948; (*b*) No. 49 Bankside, The Cardinal's Cap, 1946	Photographs.
56.	Honduras Wharf, No. 74 Bankside. (*a*) Doorway; (*b*) Staircase	Photographs.
57.	(*a*) Old houses in Maid Lane (now Park Street), *circa* 1820	From a watercolour drawing by G. Shepherd, in the Council's collection.
	(*b*) Old houses in Castle Street	From a sepia watercolour drawing by Buckler, in the Guildhall Library.

PLATE

58. Colour mill built out of the remains of Skelton's meeting house, on the south side of Maid Lane (now Park Street), 1812 – From watercolour drawings by G. Shepherd, in the Council's collection.

59. Plan of Bankside, showing the Bishop of Winchester's property and the sites of the Elizabethan playhouses, inns, etc. – – Based on the Ordnance Survey.

60. (*a*) House of John Perkins, previously of Henry Thrale, in Park Street, just prior to its demolition in 1833 – – – – From a drawing in the Guildhall Library.

(*b*) Nos. 22–26 Park Street, 1946 – – Photograph.

61. Plan of the Anchor Brewhouse situate in Park Street, Southwark, 1792 – – – – From the original map by G. Gwilt, junr., in the possession of Messrs. Barclay Perkins.

62. (*a*) No. 18 Union Street, 1890 – – – From a watercolour drawing by Appleton, in the Council's collection.

(*b*) Anchor Terrace, Nos. 1–15 Southwark Bridge Road, 1946 – – – – – Photograph.

63. (*a*) Nos. 59 and 61 Union Street. Doors to room on first floor; (*b*) Nos. 59 and 61 Union Street. Malting shed at rear, 1949 Photographs.

64. (*a*) Zoar Street, 1912 – – – – – Photograph.
(*b*) The schoolroom under the Zoar Street meeting house – – – – – – From an engraving published by Wilkinson in 1822.

65. "A Mapp of the Mannor or Lordship of Old Paris Garden Surveyed 1627" – – From the original plan in the possession of the trustees of Christ Church Parochial School.

66. Parish of Christchurch, Surrey, surveyed by H. Gardner, 1821 – – – – – From a map published by Wilkinson in 1821, in the Council's collection.

67. (*a*) Christ Church exterior, April, 1941; (*b*) Christ Church watch house, 1932 – – Photographs.

68. (*a*) Christ Church. Old pulpit – – – From a drawing belonging to Marshall's Charity.

(*b*) Christ Church interior, 1825 – – From a watercolour drawing by G. Yates belonging to Marshall's Charity.

69. Christ Church. West and east elevations – Measured drawings (part reconstruction) by F. A. Evans.

70. Christ Church. South elevation – – – Measured drawing (part reconstruction) by F. A. Evans.

PLATE		
71.	Christ Church. Section with inset drawings of the church after bomb damage – –	Measured drawing (part reconstruction) by F. A. Evans.
72.	Colombo Street (formerly Collingwood Street), 1906 – – – – – –	Watercolour drawing by E. A. Phipson, from the Council's collection.
73.	(*a*) Hopton's Almshouses, *circa* 1850 – –	From a watercolour drawing by T. H. Shepherd, in the Council's collection.
	(*b*) Hopton's Almshouses, 1934 – – –	Photograph.
74.	Hopton's Almshouses. Ground plan – –	Drawn by R. G. Absolon.
75.	Hopton's Almshouses. Elevations – –	Drawings by R. G. Absolon.
76.	Hopton's Almshouses. Details of the Trustees' Committee Room – – –	Measured drawings by F. H. Healey.
77.	Hopton's Almshouses. Living room – –	Sketch by R. G. Absolon.
78.	(*a*) No. 61 Hopton Street, 1949 – – –	Photograph by F. Hyde.
	(*b*) No. 61 Hopton Street. Elevations and plans – – – – – – –	Measured drawings.
79.	(*a*) Nos. 12–14 Boddy's Bridge, Upper Ground, 1947; (*b*) No. 26 Upper Ground, 1947 – – – – – –	Photographs.
80.	(*a*) Falcon Glassworks near Bankside (Green & Pellatts), 1827 – – – – –	From a watercolour drawing by Buckler, in the Guildhall Library.
	(*b*) Queen's Arms Court, Upper Ground, 1825 – – – – – – –	From a watercolour drawing by G. Yates, in the Council's collection.
81.	(*a*) The British Plate Glass Warehouse (with the Surrey Institution and Christchurch in the background), *circa* 1800 – – –	From an aquatint in the Council's collection.
	(*b*) Surrey Institution, 1809 – – –	From an aquatint in Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*.
82.	No. 7 Blackfriars Road, 1947 – – –	Photograph.
83.	No. 74 Blackfriars Road. Elevation – –	Measured drawing by R. G. Absolon.
84.	(*a*) Nos. 75–78 Blackfriars Road, 1947; (*b*) Nos. 134–139 Blackfriars Road, 1946	Photographs.
85.	(*a*) Surrey Chapel Exterior, 1798 – –	From an engraving by Wilkinson, in the Council's collection.
	(*b*) Surrey Chapel Interior, 1812 – –	From an aquatint published by Ackermann, in the Council's collection.
86.	The sign of the Dog and Pot, No. 196 Blackfriars Road, 1908 – – – – –	Photograph.
87.	(*a*) No. 174A Blackfriars Road. Entrance. 1946 – – – – – – –	Photograph.
	(*b*) No. 187 Blackfriars Road. Entrance. 1949 – – – – – – –	Measured drawing by F. H. Healey.

PLATE		
88.	Nos. 48, 38 and 30 Stamford Street. Elevations – – – – – – – –	Measured drawings by R. G. Absolon.
89.	(*a*) Unitarian Chapel, Stamford Street, 1949	Photograph by F. Hyde.
	(*b*) No. 18 Stamford Street, 1904 – –	Photograph.
90.	Nelson Square. Elevations of north, east and south sides – – – – – –	Measured drawings by P. G. Vincent.
91.	Balcony railings in Nelson Square – –	Measured drawings by F. A. Evans.
92.	(*a*) Nelson Square, east side, 1940; (*b*) Nos. 2–9 Dolben Street, 1946 – – – –	Photographs.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT

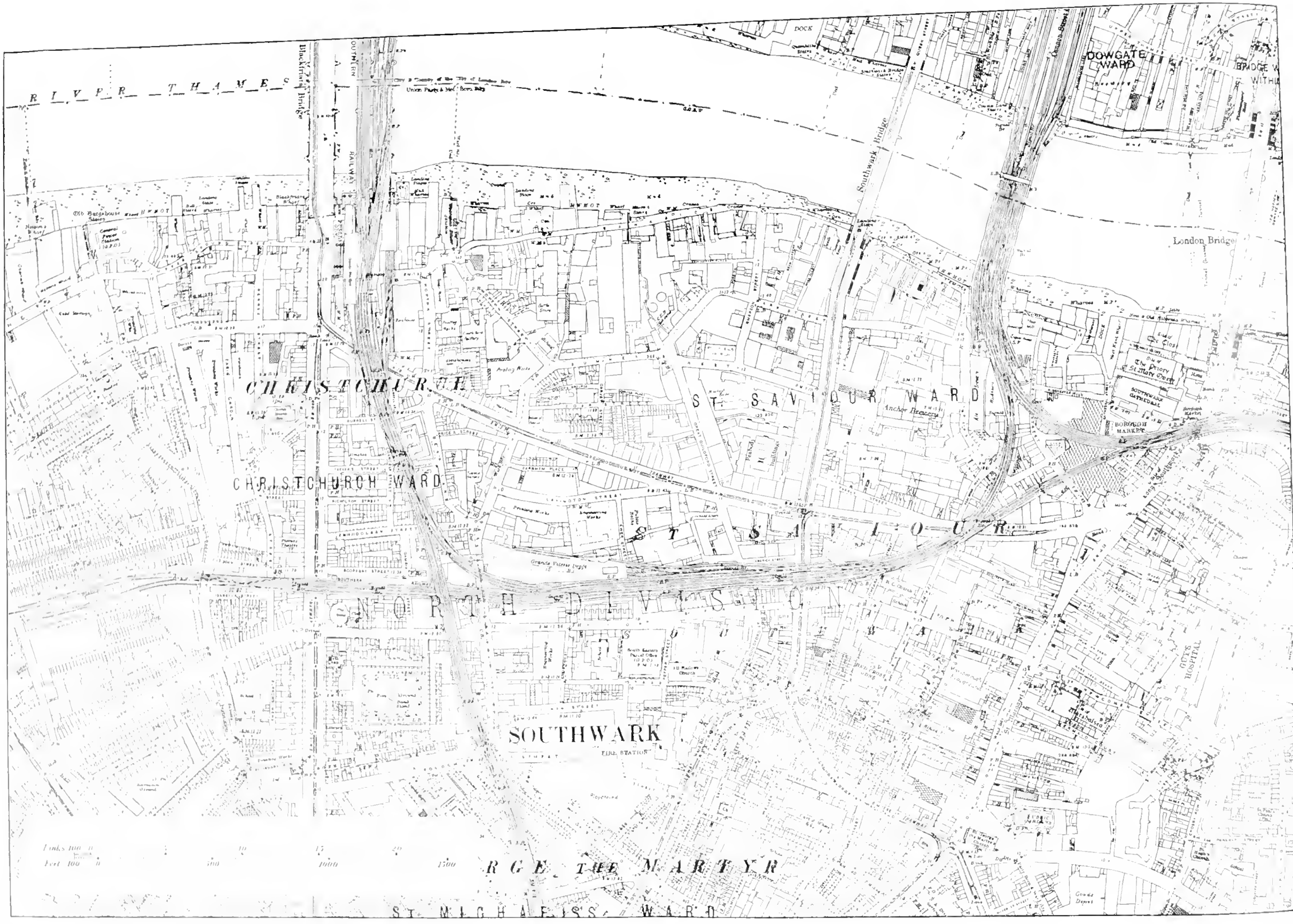
		PAGE
1.	Roman hypocaust flue found west of Red Cross Street in 1806. From a drawing by George Gwilt in the Council's collection	1
2.	Roman pottery jug found on the site of Barclay Perkins' brewery in 1786. From a drawing by George Gwilt in the Council's collection	1
3.	Street post in the Clink Liberty. Sketch by F. A. Evans	6
4.	Tallis's View of the east side of Borough High Street from St. Thomas Street to Newcomen Street in four sections	12
5.	Strip elevation of the east side of Borough High Street in 1948 in four sections. Drawn by R. G. Absolon	13
6.	No. 33 Borough High Street. Staircase. Sketch by F. A. Evans	14
7.	The sign of the Hare. Sketch by M. H. Leefe	16
8.	The George Inn. Sections and ground and first-floor plans. Measured drawings by F. A. Evans	17
9.	The George Inn. Staircase and elevation. Measured drawings by F. A. Evans	18
10.	The George Inn. Panelling. Measured drawings by F. A. Evans	19
11.	Plan of the George Inn, 1874. From a deed in the possession of British Railways	20
12.	No. 83 Borough High Street. Staircase, 1948. Drawn by F. A. Evans	21
13.	No. 91 Borough High Street. Plans and elevations. Measured drawings by R. G. Absolon	22
14.	The Grapes public-house, Kentish Buildings, 1947. Sketch by R. G. Absolon	25
15.	Tallis's View of Nos. 237–246 (now 40–56) and the Town Hall on the west side of Borough High Street	26
16.	West side of Borough High Street, 1947. Sketch by F. A. Evans	27
17.	Backs of houses on the west side of Borough High Street, 1947. Sketch by F. A. Evans	28
18.	No. 52 Borough High Street. Detail of panelled room on second floor. Measured drawings by F. A. Evans	29
19.	Newcomen Street looking east, 1947. Sketch by F. A. Evans	31
20.	Plate fixed to houses belonging to Mrs. Newcomen's Charity	33
21.	Plan of the original block of Guy's Hospital. From a deed in the possession of the hospital	36
22.	Font in the chapel of Guy's Hospital. Measured drawing by Evelyn Prior	39
23.	Stone alcove from old London Bridge now in a courtyard of Guy's Hospital. Measured drawing by Evelyn Prior	42
24.	Reconstructed plan of Winchester Palace as it was in 1649. Line drawing	50
25.	Remains of Winchester Palace. Cross-sections and plan. Measured drawings by F. H. Healey	53

PAGE

26. Archway over Stoney Street, 1942. Sketched by F. H. Healey – – – 54
27. The Clink. From an inset drawing on a manuscript in the Bodleian Library – 56
28. Token of Anthony Craven, the Castle, Bank End – – – – – – 60
29. Ferryman's seat, Bankside. Sketch by F. A. Evans – – – – – – 60
30. Nos. 50–52 Bankside. Measured drawing by R. G. Absolon – – – – 61
31. Cardinal Cap Alley, 1947. Sketch by F. A. Evans – – – – – – 62
32. Token of Melchisedeck Fritter, the Cardinal's Hat, Bankside – – – – 63
33. No. 50 Bankside. Details of doorway. Measured drawing by R. G. Absolon – 63
34. No. 74 Bankside. Plan and sections of staircase. Measured drawings by P. G. Vincent – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – 64
35. No. 74 Bankside. Detail of staircase – – – – – – – – – 65
36. Part of the "Agas" map view showing the bull and bear baiting rings – – 68
37. Wall tablet on No. 7 Park Street – – – – – – – – – 83
38. Nos. 59 and 61 Union Street. Shop front. Measured drawings by R. G. Absolon – – – – – – – – – – – – – – 85
39. Stone monument on the wall of Red Cross Gardens – – – – – – 87
40. Anchor Terrace, Southwark Bridge Road. Fanlight – – – – – – 88
41. Three plans of Christ Church. 1757, 1873, and 1890 – – – – – 104
42. Christ Church. Plan. 1947. Measured drawing by F. A. Evans – – – 105
43. No. 26 Upper Ground. Details of doorway. Measured drawing by P. G. Vincent – – – – – – – – – – – – – – 109
44. Staircase detail at Hopton's Almshouses – – – – – – – – 113
45. No. 83 Blackfriars Road. Lamp standard – – – – – – – – 117
46. No. 88 Blackfriars Road. Fireplace – – – – – – – – – 117
47. No. 81 Blackfriars Road, entrance hall. Section and ceiling plan. Measured drawing by R. G. Absolon – – – – – – – – – – 118
48. No. 32 Stamford Street. Lamp standard – – – – – – – – 122
49. Nos. 36–48 Stamford Street. Elevations. Drawn by R. G. Absolon – – 123
50. No. 78 Colombo Street. Staircase detail – – – – – – – – 125
51. Nos. 72–80 Colombo Street. Elevation and plans – – – – – – 126
52. No. 5 Dolben Street. Shop front. Measured drawing by R. G. Absolon – – 127
53. No. 20 Nelson Square. Fanlight – – – – – – – – – 128
54. Nelson Square. Plan based on Ordnance Survey – – – – – – 129
55. No. 43 Nelson Square. Elevation showing ground floor and balcony above. Drawn by A. J. North – – – – – – – – – – – 130
56. Nos. 31–35 Nelson Square (east side). Elevation. Measured drawing by A. J. North – – – – – – – – – – – – – – 130
57. Nos. 17 and 56 Nelson Square. Doors. Measured drawings by R. G. Absolon 131
58. Old pump originally in Nelson Square. Sketch by F. A. Evans – – – 132

HERALDIC ILLUSTRATIONS

ALLEN (or ALLEYN), EDWARD	*Argent a chevron between three cinqfoils gules.* (p. 69)
ANGELL, WILLIAM – – –	*Or, three fusils in fess azure, over all a bend gules.* (p. 98)
AUSTIN, WILLIAM – – –	*Argent on a fess between two chevrons sable three crosses or.* (p. 111)
BERMONDSEY ABBEY – – –	*Party per pale gules and azure a lion passant gardant or supporting a pastoral staff of the last infiling a mitre or all within a border argent charged with* 8 *B's sable.* (p. 4)
BROWKER, HUGH – – –	*Barry of eight or and sable seven martlets, two, two, two and one, or.* (p. 98)
CAREY, HENRY, BARON HUNSDON – – – – –	*Argent, on a bend sable, three roses of the first, a crescent on a crescent for difference.* (p. 97)
CHAUCER, GEOFFREY – –	*Party per pale argent and gules a bend counter charged.* (p. 21)
GARDINER, STEPHEN, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER – – –	*Azure on a cross or between four griffins' heads erased argent a cinquefoil gules.* (p. 47)
GUY'S HOSPITAL – – – –	*Sable on a chevron or between three leopards' heads argent each crowned with an eastern crown or, three fleurs de lys azure.* (p. 37)
MARSHALL, JOHN – – –	*Argent a chevron cotised sable between three stags' heads cabossed gules.* (p. 101)
ROCHESTER, SEE OF – – –	*Argent on a saltier gules an escallop or.* (p. 48)
ST. MARY OVERY PRIORY –	*Argent a cross of fusils in the dexter chief a cinquefoil gules.* (p. 6)
SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM – –	*Or on a bend sable a spear of the first the point steeled proper.* (p. 75)
WINCHESTER, SEE OF – –	*Gules two keys addorsed in bend the upper argent, the lower or, a sword in bend sinister argent interposed between them.* (p. 45)
WOOD, SIR FRANCIS LINDLEY	*Three naked savages ambulant in fess proper, in the dexter hand of each a shield argent charged with a cross gules, in the sinister a club resting on the shoulder, also proper on a canton ermine three lozenges conjoined in fess sable.* (p. 129)
WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF –	*Argent, two chevrons sable between three roses gules.* (p. 46)



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map, with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office
Parish boundaries and buildings of which a detailed description is given are shown in red.

PREFACE

THE average sightseer in London is apt to avoid Southwark, thinking of it as a gloomy and crowded area of wharves and factories. The railway and commercial development of the nineteenth century has indeed obscured the old street pattern and there are practically no open spaces except where bombs have cleared them during the war; yet for those who have the patience to seek them out, Southwark has many survivals of its long and interesting history. Seventeenth and eighteenth century houses remain wedged between high modern factory buildings and, particularly in the neighbourhood of Bankside and Borough High Street, narrow alleys and streets retain the lines and the names given them in the seventeenth century when Southwark was in its hey-day.

Perhaps the most astonishing survivals are the remains of Winchester Palace, which are now built into the walls of the flour warehouses of Clink Street. Long and careful research into the records of this property in the possession of the Church Commissioners has enabled the ground plan of the palace to be reconstructed, for the old landmarks and boundaries have never been obliterated even in three centuries of commercial occupation.

The most interesting part of the volume to many people will be the chapters which deal with Bankside and its literary and dramatic associations. This ground has been so thoroughly worked over in the past that no sensational discoveries could be expected, but several new facts have come to light, while the 1618 map mentioned below settles finally the vexed question of the site of the Globe Playhouse.

Many private householders and firms of Southwark too numerous to acknowledge individually have given the Council's officers access to their premises and their records so that this survey might be complete. Special thanks are due to Mr. Bentley, Clerk to the Corporation of the Wardens of St. Saviour's, who has so kindly provided facilities for research among the wonderful series of records belonging to the Wardens, and to Mr. Jones, of the City Records Office, who drew attention to a number of freshly discovered records of Southwark in the City Comptroller's office when the book was almost ready for the press. The map of Southwark in 1618 (Plate I), reproduced by permission of the City Corporation, throws new light on the early topography of the area. The story of its origin from the City Records is given in the Appendix.

Among other persons and institutions who have given assistance, mention must also be made of Barclay Perkins & Co., Ltd., Dulwich College, the Church Commissioners, the Guildhall Library, Guy's Hospital, the John Marshall Trustees, St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark Borough Council and Reference Library, the Trustees of Hopton's Charity, and the Unitarian Chapel, Stamford Street, while the resources

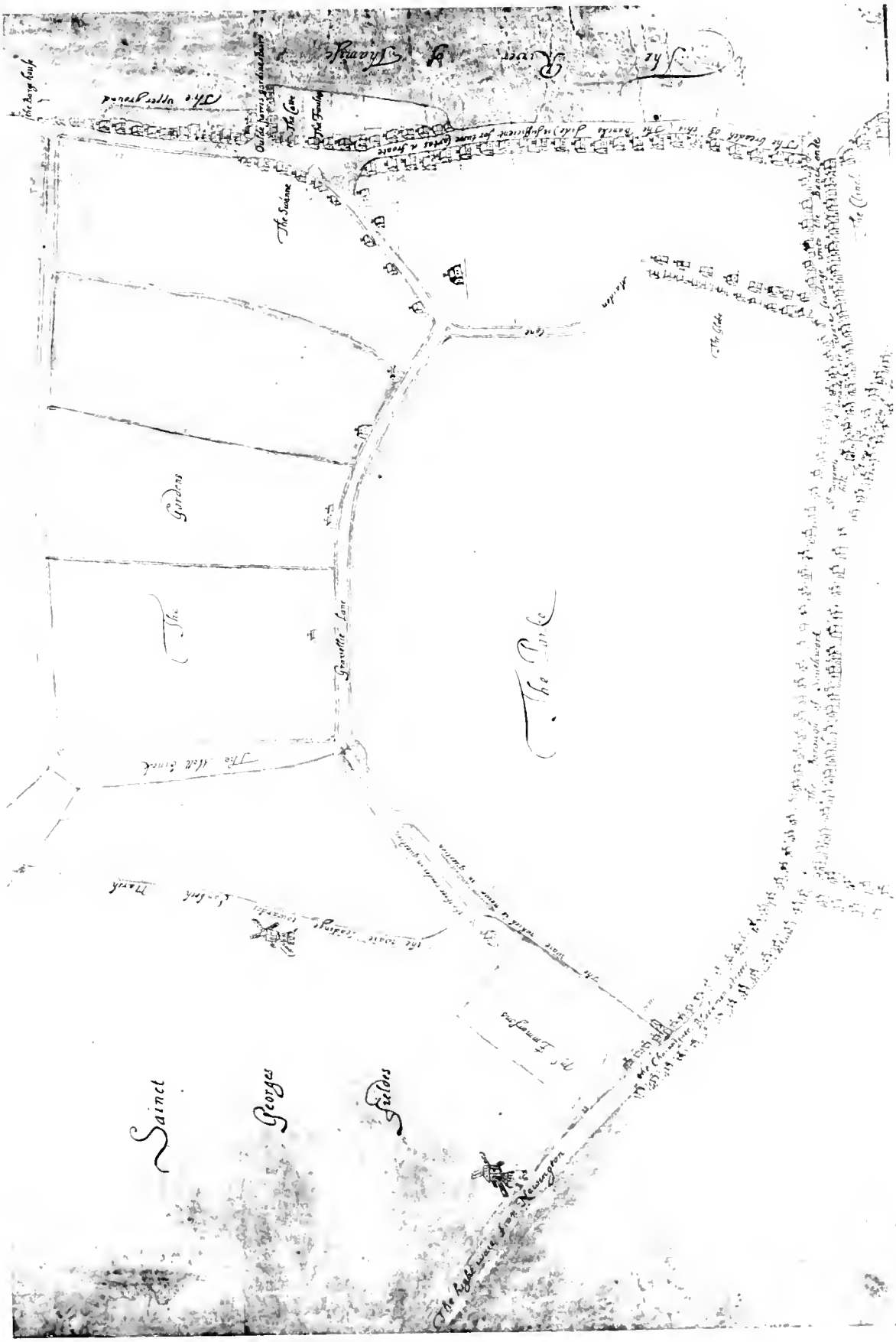
of the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and Somerset House have been freely drawn upon.

The historical part of the volume and its general editorship are the work of Miss Ida Darlington, M.A. (Lond.), an assistant in my department. The architectural descriptions, together with the drawings and diagrams, have been prepared under the direction of the Architect to the Council, who desires that his appreciation shall be recorded of the work done by Mr. J. H. Farrar, A.R.C.A., Mr. F. R. Buggey, and other assistants in his department.

HOWARD ROBERTS,
Clerk of the London County Council.

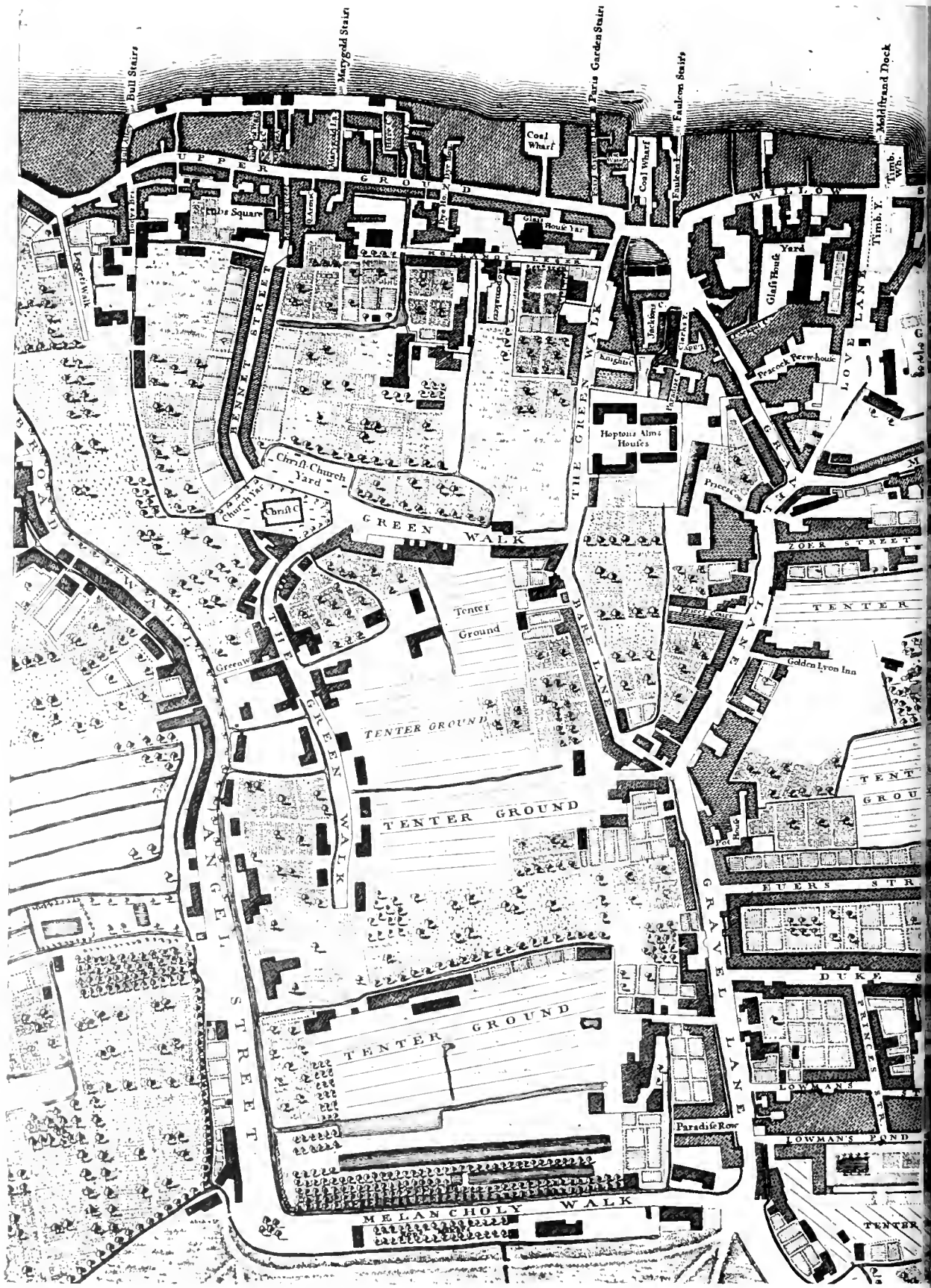
The County Hall,
Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.
1949.

PLATE I

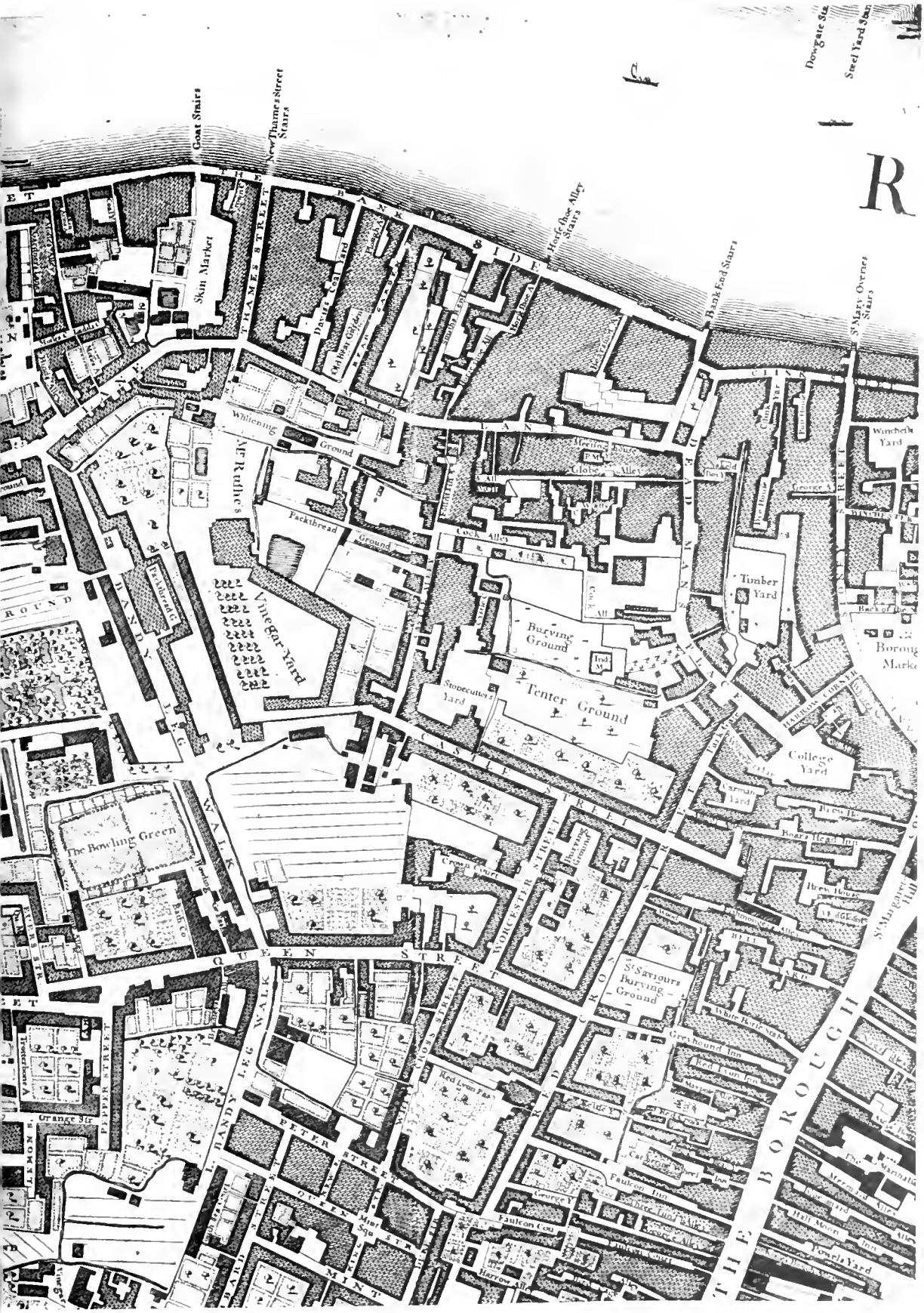


MAP OF SOUTHWARK 618

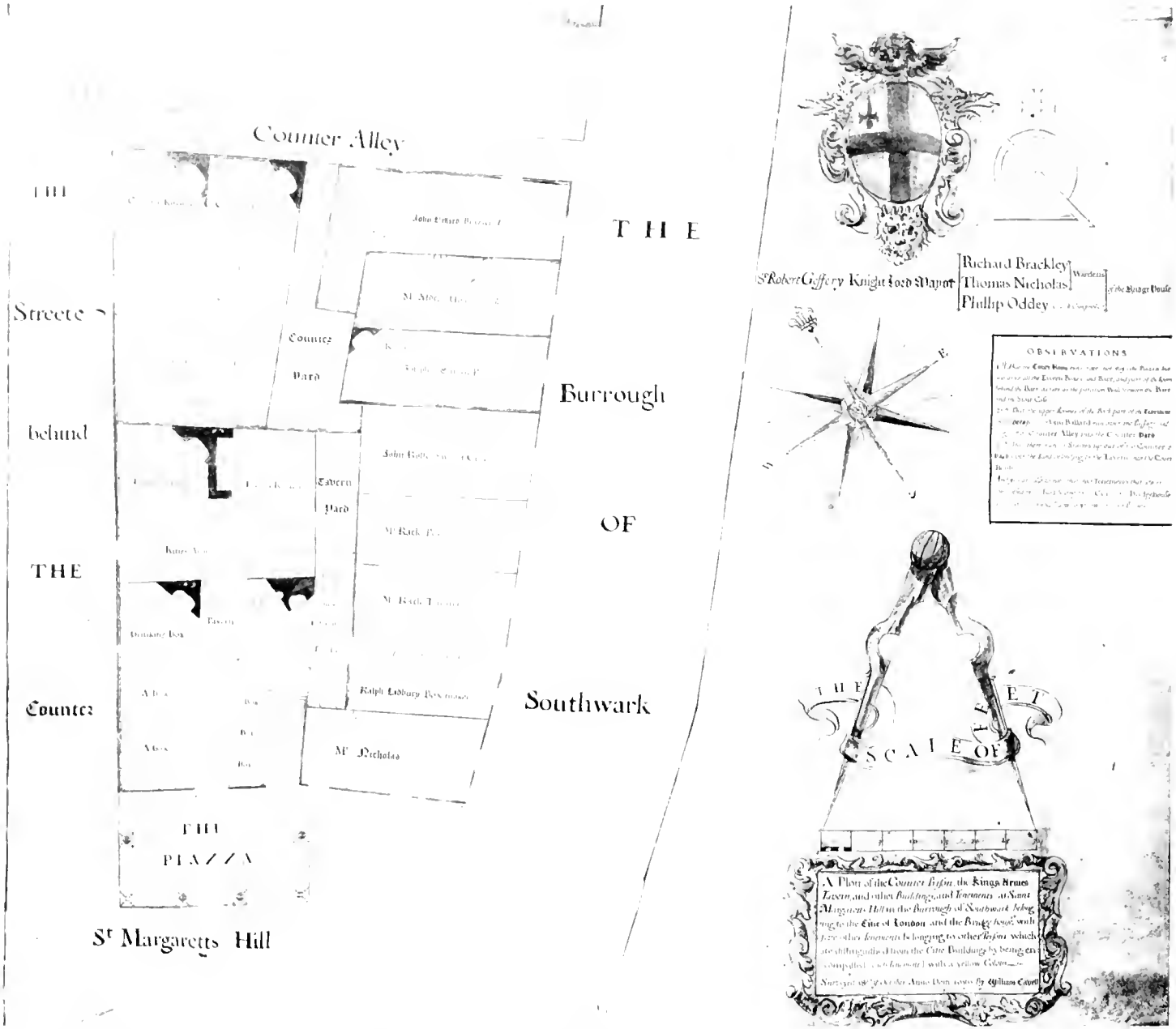
PLATE 2



PART OF ROCQUE'S MAP, 1761



Goat Stairs
New Thames Street Stairs
Horseshoe Alley Stairs
Bank End Stairs
St Mary Overies Stairs
Dowgate Sta
Steel Yard Stai
R
THE BANK SIDE
THAMES STREET
Skin Market
Whitening Ground
Mr Ruffie's
Packthread Ground
Vinegar Yard
Meeting House
Globe Alley
Cock Alley
Timber Yard
Winchell's Yard
Burying Ground
Tenter Ground
Stonecutters Yard
College Yard
Carman Yard
Bears Head Inn
Brew House
St Margaret Hill
The Bowling Green
Bath Co
Crown Court
WORCESTER STREET
Burying Ground
St Saviours Burying Ground
White Horse Stair
Greyhound Inn
Red Lyon Inn
Red Lyon Pas
Faulcon Inn
Faulcon Cou
Faulcon Court
Harrow Alley
Powels Yard
Hall Moon Inn
Merrmaid Alley
Orange Str
PEPPER STREET
BANDY LEG WALK
QUEEN STREET
PETER STREET
MINT
THE BOROUGH
CASTLE STREET
HARROW CORNER



PLAN OF THE COUNTER PRISON, ST. MARGARET'S HILL, 1686

INTRODUCTION

(i) General History of the Southwark Manors and Liberties

Southwark, the south "wark" or fort of the City of London, has had a long and complicated history. There was a settlement there in Roman times though it appears to have been confined to the district immediately adjoining the river crossing or bridge. The volume on *Roman London* issued by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments describes it as an "unfortified settlement of fairly prosperous houses" occupying rather less than 15 acres.[1] Remains of tessellated pavements have been found in Borough High Street (1830), in King's Head Yard (1879–80), on the south side of St. Saviour's Church and in Southwark Street (1820), and other smaller finds have been made from time to time. Recent excavations in King's Head Yard, Borough High Street, have been largely unproductive.

Hypocaust flue found near Red Cross Street

The *Victoria County History of Surrey* suggests that Southwark was a place of importance in the Anglo-Saxon period. It was burnt by William the Conqueror in 1066 and the entry in Domesday Book gives evidence that the conflict of divers jurisdictions and ownerships typical of Southwark history up to the end of the 19th century had already begun in 1086—

> "The Bishop himself has in Sudwerche one minster (monasterium) and one tide-way (aque fluctum) King Edward held it on the day he died. He who had the Church held it of the king. From the dues of the stream (de exitu aquae), where ships used to come alongside (applicabant), the King had two parts, earl Godwin the third. But the men of the Hundred, both French and English, testify that the Bishop of Bayeux commenced a suit concerning these tolls with Randulf the Sheriff; but he, understanding that the suit was not being justly conducted to the King's advantage, withdrew from the suit. But the Bishop at first gave the church and the tidal stream (fluctum) to Adelold, then to Ralph in exchange for a house. The Sheriff also denies that he had ever received the King's precept or seal concerning this thing. The men of Southwark testify that in the time of King

Roman vessel from Park Street

BANKSIDE

> Edward no one took toll on the 'strande' or in the water street (vico aquae) except the King: and if anyone committing a trespass there should be questioned, he made fine to the King. If, however, he should escape unquestioned to the jurisdiction of him who had sac and soc, he (the lord) was to have the fine from the accused. . . . What the King has in Southwark is valued at 16 pounds."[2]

During the 13th century a number of ecclesiastical dignitaries acquired or built town houses or inns in Southwark, mostly in or near what is now Borough High Street, probably because it was easily accessible to Westminster by water and to the City by the bridge. The area was, however, low-lying and marshy and it was not until the end of the 16th century that any extensive effort was made to drain and develop it. In the Middle Ages most of the land west of Borough High Street and the group of buildings round St. Mary Overy Priory and the Bishop of Winchester's House, consisted of pasture and meadow land interspersed with many small streams and planted with willow trees. An earth wall surrounded the manor of Paris Garden and there were several water mills along the river bank (see p. 95).

Southwark, because it was a comparatively undeveloped area near to the City and yet outside the close organisation of its civic life, tended from early times to be a place of refuge for the dispossessed and outcast; for fugitives from justice or from persecution at home or abroad; for masterless men and unlicensed artisans and traders. Rebels and reformers, from Wat Tyler in 1381 to the Chartists in 1848, found it a convenient meeting place. Both the King and the City authorities made frequent attempts to ensure that law and order were maintained there, but their efforts met with only limited success. In 1405, the bailiffs of Southwark were ordered to make proclamation forbidding any man "to make unlawful assemblies within the town and suburbs of Suthewerk, to go armed girt with a sword or arrayed with other unusual harness . . . lords, great men, knights and esquires of good estate . . . excepted."[3] It is noteworthy that in 1528 Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in a letter to Wolsey, refuted accusations of misdemeanours within his diocese with the remark "*except at Southwark* . . . there is as little known crime as within any diocese in the realm."[4]

Many refugees from Flanders and Holland settled in Southwark in the 16th and 17th centuries, and perhaps partly on this account, it became one of the strongholds of non-conformity in London. Of the early meeting houses, those of the Independents in Deadman's Place (later Park Street) (see p. 93) and of the Baptists in Zoar Street are most notable.

Fishing is frequently referred to as a local occupation in records relating to Southwark as late as the 18th century, while brewing and the hop trade have continued as the main trading interests of the area up to the present day. In the 17th century glasshouses were established in the neighbourhood of Bankside, mainly by foreigners, and in the 18th century several iron foundries were set up there. The Phoenix Gas Works on the site of the new Bankside Power Station was one of the earliest to be established in this country and continued to operate for over a century.

LONDON BRIDGE

(ii) London Bridge

London Bridge may be said to be the *raison d'être* for Southwark, though it is conceivable that a ford across the river and perhaps a small settlement on the south side preceded the bridge. Dio Cassius, the Roman historian, writing long after the event, refers to a bridge at or near the site of London at the time of the invasion of Britain by Aulus Plautius in A.D. 43. Even if this statement is not strictly accurate it is fairly conclusive evidence that there was a bridge during the Roman occupation, a conclusion which is supported by the discovery of the remains of stout oaken piles with iron shoes in the river bed near the site of the mediaeval bridge in close proximity to a large quantity of coins, pottery, and other objects of Roman date.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* contains a number of references to the bridge in the 10th century, when it formed a formidable obstacle to the Danes in their attacks on London. The nursery rhyme "London Bridge is broken down" had its origin in a Norse Saga of this period.

In the 11th and 12th centuries the bridge was several times damaged by fire, flood or frost and in 1169 Peter, the Bridge Master, chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch, carried out a complete rebuilding of the bridge in elmwood. A few years later he started to build a new bridge in stone. The whole work of construction, a formidable and novel enterprise at that period, took more than thirty years, and the stone bridge, when completed, lasted for over six centuries. For an account of its long and chequered career reference should be made to the monograph by Gordon Home.[5]

A good view of the old bridge with the houses on either side and the gateway at the Southwark end is given on the part of Visscher's view of London reproduced as the frontispiece to this volume.

In 1756 the Common Council of the City of London obtained power by Act of Parliament to purchase and remove all the houses on or near the bridge. A temporary wooden structure was erected while the repairs and alterations to the old bridge were carried out. All the houses had been removed by 1762.

New London Bridge was built from the designs of John Rennie, who drew the general plan, and of his son Sir John Rennie, who made the working drawings. The first pile was driven in 1824 and the bridge was opened in 1831. It stands 180 feet west of the old bridge and the consequent alteration of the approaches made great changes in Southwark (see p. 9).[6] The narrow arches and wide starlings of the old bridge had made its passage by boat a dangerous and difficult feat. The wider arches of the new bridge enabled far more shipping to pass upstream, and also greatly increased the scour of the river, making it essential for the embankments to be strengthened.

Two remnants of the old bridge remain in Southwark, the coat of arms from the southern gateway, now on a modern building in Newcomen Street (Plate 26 *b*), and a stone alcove, dating from the alterations in the 18th century, in the courtyard of Guy's Hospital (p. 42).

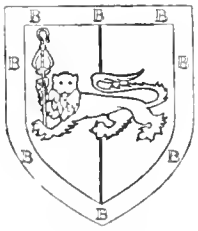
(iii) The Manors of Southwark

Southwark in mediaeval times comprised 3 manors, the Gildable, the Great Liberty, and the manor of Bermondsey Abbey, of which the Bishop of Winchester's liberty and the manor of Paris Garden were offshoots.

(1) The Gildable Manor was a small district at the southern end of London Bridge, with its southern extremity the point at which Stoney Street and Borough High Street join. It was probably in origin the king's fee in Southwark.[2] It appears to have become merged in the Borough of Southwark which was granted to the City of London for an annual farm of £10 in the time of Edward III and confirmed in 1406 by Henry IV.[7]

(2) The Great Liberty Manor lay to the east of Borough High Street and extended southwards as far as Tabard Street and the Old Kent Road. It lay mainly in the parishes of St. Olave and St. George, which are outside the scope of this volume, but it included the portion of the east side of Borough High Street which is now within the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark, i.e. the section between St. Thomas' Street and Newcomen Street (see Chapters 1–3).

It is probable that this manor was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the 12th century.[2] In 1349, the king confirmed a grant for life made by the late Archbishop, John Stratford, to his chamberlain, William atte Fen, of the bailiwick and custody of the archiepiscopal liberty of Southwark, with power to seize, levy fines, issues and amercements, waif and stray, extreats and chattels of felons and fugitives, and to execute writs and other mandates of the king.[7] In 1538, the liberty was surrendered to the king by Thomas Cranmer.[4] It remained in the hands of the crown until 1550 when, in addition to other property, "the manor and borough of Southwark, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances . . . late parcel of the possessions of the Archbishop of Canterbury" were granted to the City of London by a charter of Edward VI.[8]



Bermondsey Abbey

(3) The Abbey of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, founded in 1082, held the manor of Bermondsey granted by William Rufus, and a hide of land in Southwark granted by Henry I. Part of the land in Southwark appears to have been granted to the Bishop of Winchester in the 12th century, for, in 1189–90, the Pipe Roll records the payment of £6 out of the revenues of the bishopric to the monks of Bermondsey for the service of land at Southwark.[9] This land became known as the Bishop of Winchester's Liberty or the Clink Liberty. The remainder of the hide of land lay mainly in the parish of St. George, though part was in St. Margaret's parish. In 1550, Edward VI, by the charter mentioned above, granted to the City of London "all that our lordship and manor of Southwark . . . late pertaining to the late monastery of Bermondsey . . . and all messuages, houses, buildings, barns, stables, dove-houses, ponds . . . orchards, gardens . . . meadows . . . commons, waste-street, . . . services, court-leet, view of frank-pledge, waifs, estrays, free warren and all other rights . . . in Southwark."[8]

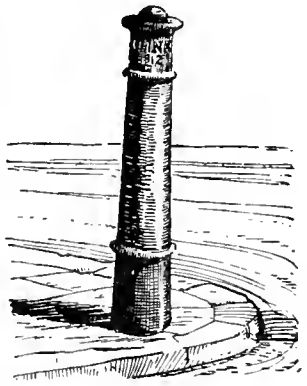
In addition to this property, the Abbey of Bermondsey held a hide of

land called Withiflete, which afterwards became the manor of Paris Garden (see Chapter 18).

Domesday Book does not mention Southwark as a borough, but places it within the hundred of Brixton. If, however, Professor Maitland was correct in identifying the "Suthringa" of the document he terms the Burghal Hidage of *circa* A.D. 900 with Southwark, it must have had burghal status before the Conquest. It was certainly referred to as a borough in the Pipe Roll for 1130–1, and burghal payments were made throughout the reign of Henry II through the sheriff.[2] In 1251 Henry III directed the Sheriff of Surrey to make inquisition by jurors from within and without Southwark, as to the customs of their town. The jurors reported a list of tolls worth £10 a year which were included in the sheriff's farm of the county and stated that tolls were demisable by the king to any farmer who paid £10 a year to the sheriff.[10] Thereafter the bailiwick was farmed out to various bailiffs. In 1326 Edward II issued a proclamation that whereas "malefactors after their offences flee to Suthwerk and elsewhere . . . out of the city, because the ministers of the city cannot attach them there, the king wills that in cases where any evil-doers in the city fleeing to Suthwerk shall be freshly pursued, the bailiffs of the franchise shall be . . . intendent to the capture of the evil-doers."[3] In the following year, Edward III granted the town of Southwark to the City of London for the accustomed farm, in order that such malefactors might more readily be brought to justice. In practice this meant little more than allowing the City to appoint the bailiff instead of the king doing so. It is clear from confirmation and extensions of this grant in 1406 and 1444 that the City had no judicial rights within the manors owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bermondsey Abbey. Even after the grant of the Great Liberty Manor and the King's Manor to the City in 1550, the mayor and corporation, though they held courts in the borough and appointed an alderman of Bridge Ward Without, to have rule over it, did not have complete authority in Southwark. It still came under the county organisation for some matters, and the Surrey justices held sessions concurrently with the city officials, in the Town Hall on St. Margaret's Hill, throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. In his evidence given before a Royal Commission in 1854 George Corner, then prothonotary of the Borough Court, stated that the City's interference in the civic life of Southwark had become purely formal. The City held three Courts Leet for the manors at which the constables were sworn in and also "quarter sessions every quarter, at which nothing is done because they have no alderman to sit to hear cases, therefore there are no commitments for trial at the quarter sessions. The grand jury are summoned, but merely to be discharged."[11] The Recorder of the City of London stills holds yearly Courts Leet for the King's Manor, the Great Liberty Manor and the Gildable Manor, usually at the Polytechnic, Courage's Brewery and the Borough Market Office respectively. Juries are empanelled and paid, and the Recorder's speech is reported in the press, but no business is done. The Court Leet of the Clink Liberty was discontinued *circa* 1850.

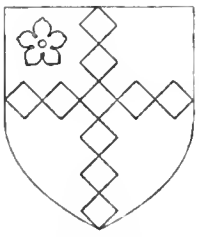
BANKSIDE

In Southwark, as in other areas, the duty of lighting, paving and watching the streets devolved up to the 18th century on individual householders, under the general supervision of the vestry or manorial court. The arrangement can never have been very satisfactory in St. Saviour's Parish with its several overlapping authorities, and in 1786 an Act[12] was passed "for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the Streets, Lanes, and other publick Passages . . . within the Manor of *Southwark*, otherwise called *The Clink*." The commission established under this and subsequent Acts continued in existence until 1856. The appearance and method of paving of Clink Street, Horse Shoe Alley, Rose Alley and others in the neighbourhood have altered little since that period. In 1812 the Clink Paving Commissioners ordered sixty cast-iron street posts to be made by Messrs. Bishop & Co., and in 1813 they also bought a number of posts made from guns.[13] Many of the former, with the inscription "Clink 1812," and a few of the latter still survive.



It may be noted here that the site of Guy's Hospital and the premises to the west of it in St. Thomas' Street, though originally in the parishes of St. Olave and St. Thomas, were made part of the Borough of Southwark by the Local Government Act of 1899, though the remainder of St. Olave's parish, and of the parish of St. Thomas which had been united with it in 1896, were incorporated in the Borough of Bermondsey.

(iv) The Parishes and Churches



St. Mary Overy

According to tradition it was St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester from 852–862 A.D., who first established a religious house in Southwark. Domesday Book states that Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, held one "monasterium" in "Sudwerche" which had been held by the king in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was not, however, until 1106 that the order of Regular or Austin Canons was established at St. Mary's, Southwark, otherwise known as St. Mary Overy or Over the Water. The founders or refounders at this date were William Pont de L'Arche and William Dauncey, though William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, who first built Winchester House on Bankside, is said to have been responsible for the building of the nave of the church.[2]

Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, early in the 13th century, built a small church of St. Mary Magdalene against the wall of the priory church to serve the needs of laymen living in the immediate neighbourhood, but the church of St. Margaret, which stood on the site of the later Town Hall in Borough High Street, was the parish church for most of the northern part of Southwark throughout the Middle Ages (see p. 10). St. Margaret's was granted to the priory by Henry I. By the Act of Parliament of 32 Henry VIII the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalene were united and the

priory church of St. Mary Overy became the parish church under the new name of St. Saviour's. By the same Act it was provided that the parishioners should "yearly elect six or four able persons, dwelling within the precinct of the said parish, to be churchwardens."[14] They were to be "a perpetual and able body in the law by the names of wardens of the parish church of St. Saviour in Southwark" and were "to have and enjoy" all the lands and other possessions of the respective parishes, and also those of the Perpetual Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the church of St. Margaret.

The illuminated charter of incorporation of the Wardens is preserved in the church, as are the very fine series of parish records which have been freely drawn on in the compilation of this volume. The Wardens are still responsible for the administration of the parish endowments and charities. They have, since the passing of the London Government Act of 1899, been elected by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark. Their duties in connection with the church were transferred to the Rector's Warden and People's Warden by the same act.[14]

Christ Church was made a separate parish in 1670, but again the normal parish organisation did not develop. The church was built and maintained by the trustees appointed under the will of John Marshall, and they have retained control of the endowments and the right of presentation to the living. An account of the church is given on pp. 101–107.

A detailed survey of the church of St. Saviour's has not been included in this volume, partly because it would make the book too bulky and partly because a number of books have been written on it, whereas the topography and architecture of the rest of the district have been much less adequately dealt with.[a] The church is, however, so intimately connected with the development of the parish that a brief account of its history is included here. Several of its monuments to famous parishioners are also illustrated (see Plates 5–7). The greater part of the 12th century church was destroyed by fire early in the 13th century, but the rebuilding was at once put in hand and was continued throughout the century. Peter des Roches is said to have been responsible for the choir, the Lady Chapel and part of the nave. The church was again damaged by fire in the time of Richard II. In 1424 the existing seven bells were re-hung in the tower and an eighth was added. In the 15th century, also, Cardinal Beaufort repaired the east and south sides of the south transept. The roof of the nave fell in 1469 and was rebuilt in wood, together with that of the north transept, under Prior Burton.[b] *Circa* 1520 the reredos was erected by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and a large window was made in the gable above it.

[a] See *inter alia*, *The history and antiquities of the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark*, by M. Concanen and A. Morgan, 1795; *The history and antiquities of the parochial church of St. Saviour, Southwark*, by the Rev. J. Nightingale, 1818; *The history and antiquities of the collegiate church of St. Saviour's, Southwark*, by the Rev. W. Thompson, 1904; *Southwark Cathedral*, by George Worley, 1905; *V. C. H. Surrey, IV*, 1912, and the *East London volume* of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, 1930.

[b] One of the wood bosses still preserved in the church has a rebus of Prior Burton, three burrs on a tun.

After the dissolution of the priory, the church and rectory were leased by Henry VIII to the parishioners at an annual rent of £50, and the lease was renewed from time to time until 1614 when the buildings were purchased from James I by 19 "bargainers" or trustees for £800.[14]

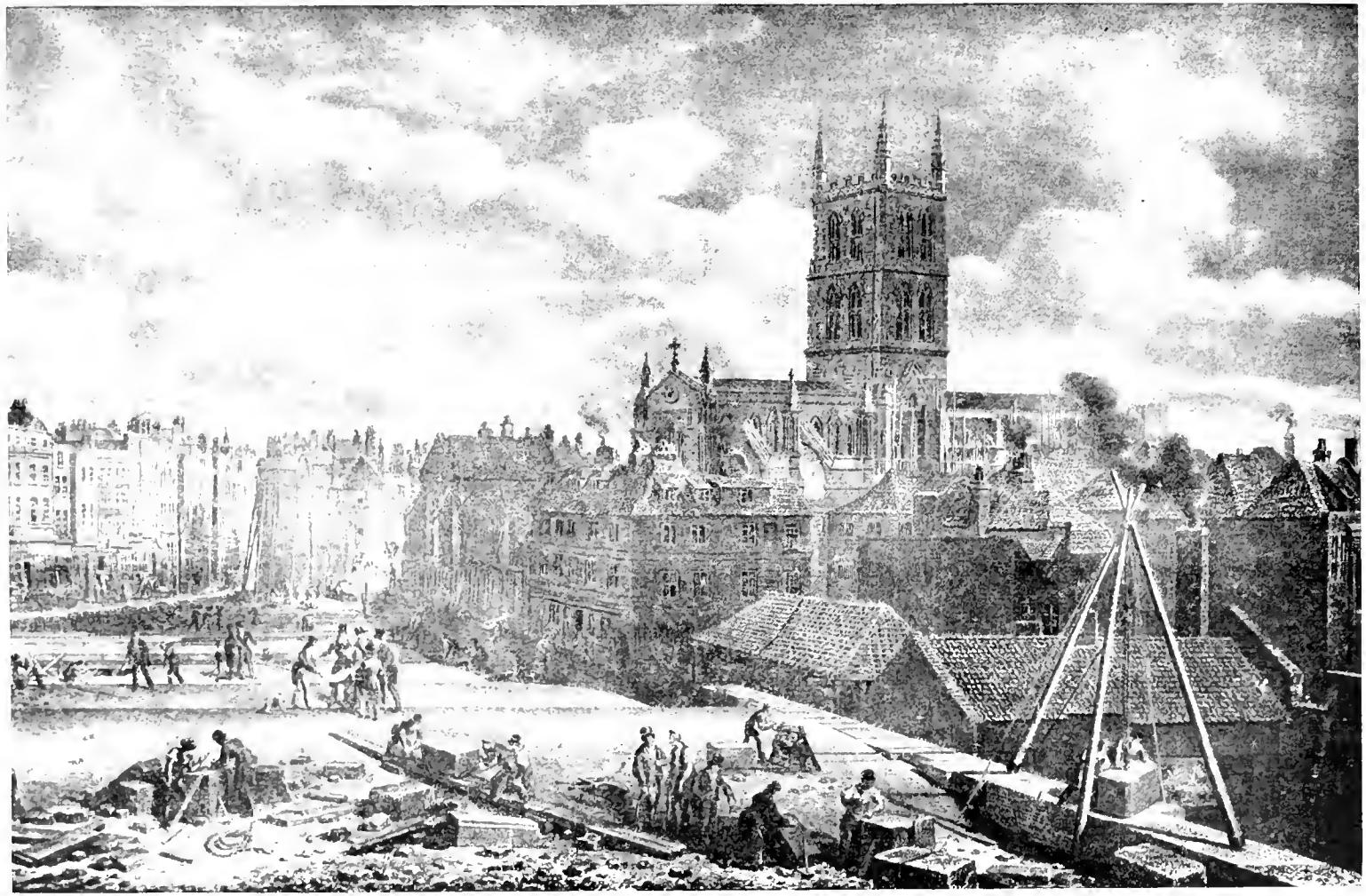
In January 1555, the north-east corner of the Lady Chapel was turned into a spiritual court for the trial of certain preachers and heretics. The court was presided over by Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London. The stained glass in the windows of the Lady Chapel commemorates seven Protestant martyrs, six of whom were tried there, and all of whom were subsequently burnt at the stake.[15]

It may be noted that the chapel was used as a spiritual or consistory court until comparatively recent times.

In August 1559, the Wardens decided to let out "the old chappell be hynd the chanesell" for the benefit of St. Saviour's School. The first tenant was John Wyat, a baker, who later assigned his rights to John Peycoke of the same trade. In 1576, following complaints about the condition of the chapel, the Wardens made a formal inspection and found swine and horse dung there "with other odyous fylthynes." John Peycoke was forced to surrender his lease, but obtained a new one in 1579. In 1602 Henry Willson was granted a lease "of the Bakehouse parcell of the churche" and five years later he agreed to the removal by the Wardens of the tomb of a "certain Oade" to another part of the church.[3] Willson's lease was not renewed when it ran out and the chapel was again used for church purposes.[16] Perhaps the Wardens were affected by the revival of church ritual and seemliness which took place at this time and which has become identified with Archbishop Laud.

In or about 1615 galleries were set up in the north and south transepts and in 1618 a screen and gallery were erected in place of the old rood loft between the nave and the choir. Minor alterations were made to the interior of the church in the 18th century but by the beginning of the 19th century the fabric was so greatly decayed that a proposal was made for the destruction of the entire building except the tower. Fortunately less drastic measures were adopted and George Gwilt was entrusted with the restoration of the clerestory and triforium in 1821. During the course of this work the church of St. Mary Magdalene was demolished. The two transepts were restored by Robert Wallace in 1830 but the nave was allowed to decay beyond repair and it was taken down in 1838 and replaced by what has been described as "a mean and flimsy" structure.[15] In the meantime the London Bridge Committee proposed to destroy the Lady Chapel in order to widen the road but the chapel was saved by the protests of the parishioners headed by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester.

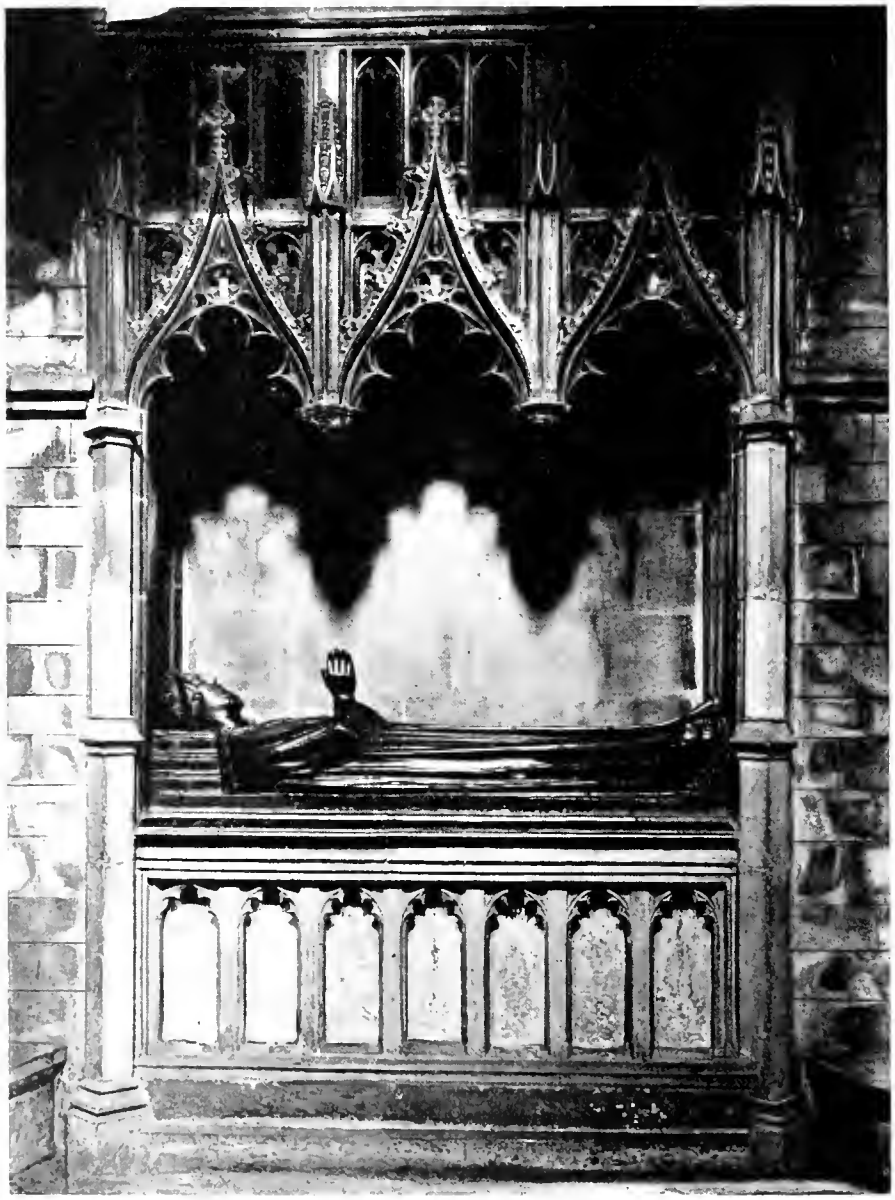
In 1877 St. Saviour's, Southwark, with other South London parishes, was transferred from the diocese of Winchester to that of Rochester. An extensive restoration of the fabric was undertaken under the direction of Sir Arthur Blomfield and the present nave was erected in 1890–97. In the latter year the church became a pro-Cathedral. In 1905 it was formally constituted the cathedral of the newly formed diocese of Southwark.[15]



FORMATION OF THE NEW APPROACH TO LONDON BRIDGE, 1830

PLATE 4

PLATE 5



SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL. TOMB OF JOHN GOWER

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL
TOMB OF WILLIAM EMERSON

PLATE 7

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL. TOMB OF LANCELOT ANDREWES

CHAPTER 1

BOROUGH HIGH STREET

Borough High Street is one of the oldest roads in the London area and from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge it has been well supplied with inns for the convenience of travellers. A number of these were used in the 18th and 19th centuries as depots for carrier wagons and for passenger coaches to and from Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire.[17] Some of the old inn yards still remain, but only one of the old inn buildings (the George) survives, and that in a mutilated state. In 1676 a fire swept the northern end of the street, obliterating the houses on both sides of the way so that a special court had to be set up to settle disputes as to the ownership of the various plots.[a 18] A few of the houses erected after the fire still survive, though in a much altered state.

The street follows its original alignment except at the northern end, where in 1824–31 the new London Bridge was built about 180 feet to the west of the old, and the line of the road altered and widened to form the new approach. As at this point the borough boundary runs along the east side of Borough High Street, the site of the old street, north of St. Saviour's Church, now lies within the Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey and is outside the scope of this volume. Pepper Alley, formerly on the west side of the street, and Whitehorse Court, Chequer Alley, Boars Head Court and Swan Alley, etc., on the east side, are also excluded.

The other big changes which have taken place in the neighbourhood of Borough High Street have been the result of the building of London Bridge Station in 1843–4 (partly rebuilt in 1847 and subsequently enlarged) and the formation of the Charing Cross Railway line between London Bridge, Waterloo and Charing Cross in 1862–3, crossing Borough High Street just south of St. Saviour's. The line cut right across the ground and buildings of St. Thomas's Hospital and the hospital was, therefore, forced to move from the site which it had occupied for over 600 years.

Borough High Street in 1542

The plan of *circa* 1542 now in the Public Record Office and reproduced on Plate 8 gives some idea of the lay-out and appearance of the street in the Tudor period, though the buildings are for the most part represented only by conventional symbols. The pillory is shown in the middle of the road a little north of the King's Head. It remained there until 1620 when, by order of the Court of Aldermen, it was taken down and stored in the Bridgehouse.[b 20] Beside the pillory was a well which in 1540 the masters of the

[a] The fire is said to have begun "att one Mr. Welsh, an oilman, neer St. Margaret Hill, betwixt the George and Talbot Innes".[19]

[b] A pillory was afterwards set up at St. Margaret's Hill, and remained there until late in the 18th century. *The Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser* for 1st June, 1780, reports the case of an "unfortunate wretch who lost his life in the pillory at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark" in April of that year.

Bridge House were ordered to mend because it stood too low and was "dawngerous for chylders."[21] St. Margaret's Church is shown on the island site in the middle of the road now occupied by Old Town Hall Chambers. Two or three houses are shown to the east of it and an archway to the west is labelled "ye court house." The church itself was shortly afterwards converted into a court or sessions house.

From the manor records it appears that the sides of the triangle on which the church stood were formed by two kennels or sewers which met at a point beyond a well.[21] A third well is shown on the plan in the middle of the street opposite the Horse's (later the Nag's) Head.

St. Margaret's Church

We know that St. Margaret's Church was in existence at the beginning of the 12th century, but there is little information to be found concerning it until the 15th century.[a] In 1449 the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was established in the church by Royal Letters Patent.[7] This guild was the forerunner of the Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's Parish.

In 1536 the church wardens obtained authority by Act of Parliament[23] to buy an acre of land for a new churchyard, the old one being "in the mydell off the kynges high way" and so full that recently they had been compelled to bury "ffower deade boddyes . . . in one Sepulchre" to the "Right perillous daungyer and pestyferous infeccon off the ayre."

At the Reformation when St. Mary Overy became the church for the old St. Margaret's parish, St. Margaret's Church and its precincts were sold to John Pope,[24] who promptly disposed of them to William Emerson.[25] In 1555 William Emerson and others were said to have built nine tenements there, presumably on part of the old churchyard.[21] Early in Elizabeth's reign Humphrey Emerson granted part of the property, described as the Court House or Sessions Hall and the chamber above to William Danby,[25] who in 1583 sold it to Sir Rowland Hayward and other aldermen of the City of London.[25] It was described as being 40 foot long by 43 foot wide and having a chamber above on the south side. The sale reserved the rights of the Justices to use the building for Gaol Deliveries and Sessions of the Peace, and for the Marshalsea Court to be held there on Tuesdays.

The old church (or court house) was burnt down in the fire of 1676 and for several years nothing was done about rebuilding.[b] In 1682 the Court of Aldermen appointed a commission to consider the petition of the inhabitants that the Court House and Compter should be rebuilt.[20] The new Court or Sessions House was completed in 1685 and a statue of the King, made at

[a] In 1450 the church was used by Bishop Waynflete for his meeting with Jack Cade. Cade was promised consideration of his grievances and a general pardon for his rebellion, a promise which was not kept.[22]

[b] A dispute arose at this time between the wardens of St. Saviour's and the Court of Aldermen as to the ownership of the site of the Court House and St. Margaret's Hill, but the wardens lost their case.[20]

a cost of £50 by the Bridgehouse mason, was set up on the front (Plate 13*a*).[20] A plan of the new sessions house and counter with the King's Arms Tavern and other messuages was made for the City by William Capell in 1686 and is reproduced on Plate 3. The Sessions House was replaced by a Town Hall (Plate 13*b*) in 1793 and the statue was removed to Three Crowns Court. By the middle of the 19th century the jurisdiction of the Court of Aldermen in Southwark had been reduced to a formality and the Town Hall had fallen into decay.[20] The building was therefore taken down and the materials sold.[a]

The Counter or Compter

Stow, writing in 1598, states that St. Margaret's Church was turned into a court house and that part of it became the Counter Prison or Compter.[26] In 1608, however, the Court of Aldermen ordered[20] that one of Emerson's houses should be turned into "a Compter for receipt and keeping of prisoners within the sayd borough." In 1649 Samuel Cartwright, citizen and stationer of London, bought[27] the Counter (then described as a messuage 36 feet wide on the N. side) and the adjoining houses for £575. All this property was destroyed in the fire of 1676 and a new prison was built in 1685.

The Borough Compter remained in existence until in December 1855 the Grand Committee of the Bridge House Estates ordered that it should be taken down "and the materials disposed of."[28] In the following year Mr. Alderman Humphrey was granted a lease of the site. Counter Court behind the Old Town Hall Chambers preserves in its name the memory of the old Borough prison.

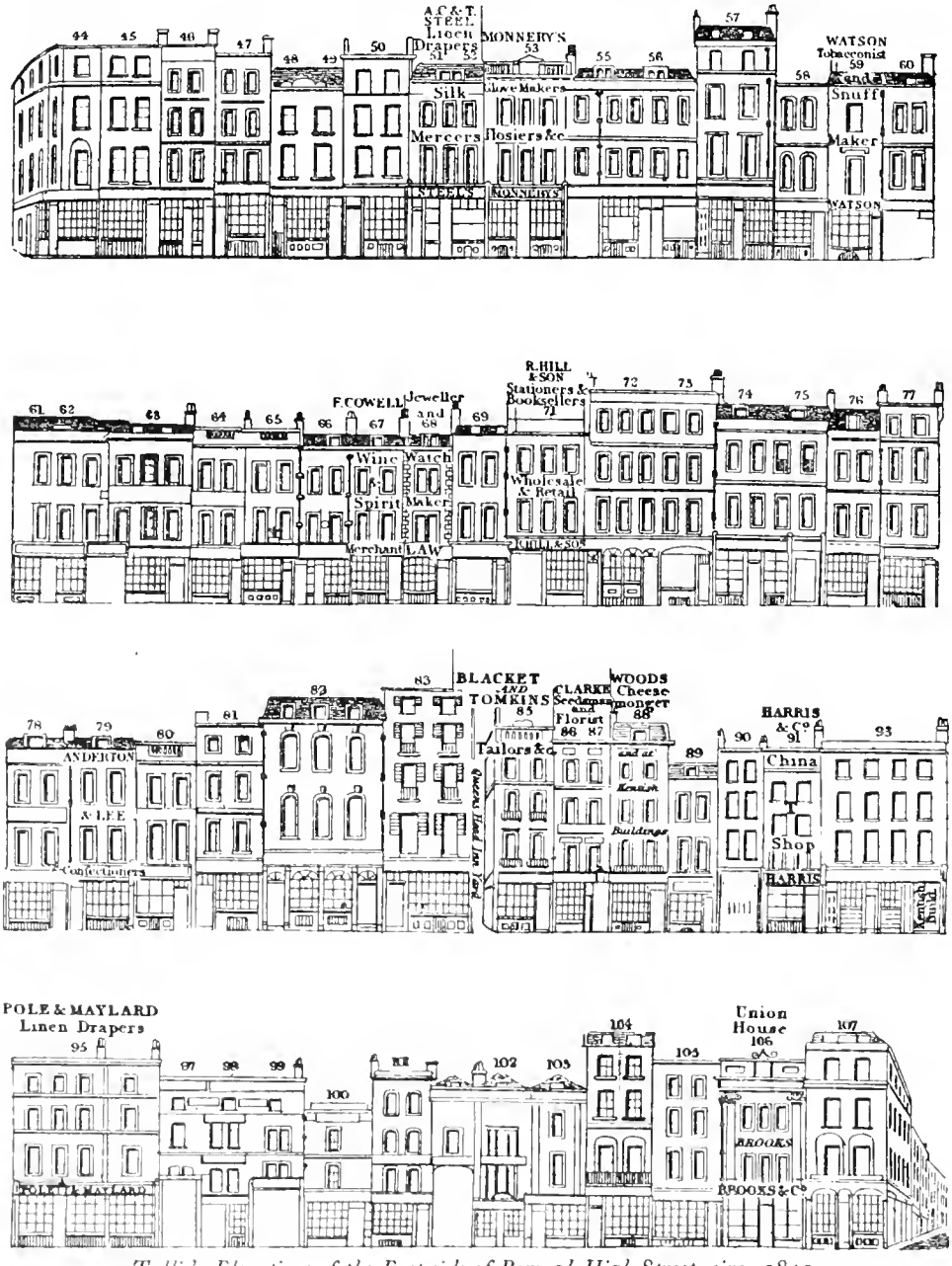
The Borough Market

The market place is shown on the plan of 1542 to the south of St. Margaret's Church and Southwark Fair seems originally to have been held there, but within a few years and, probably as a result of the building of houses by William Emerson on St. Margaret's Hill, the market was moved into Borough High Street. In 1561 it was ordered in the manor court of Southwark "that no Collyer from hensforthe shall sett their cartes in the streate vppon the market daye . . . for the cause is that yf ther shoolde be affraye made ther it is not possyble for no man to come & helpe, the cartes ther doo stande so thicke, that is betwene the Pyllory & Sainte Margretes Hill."[21] The Court Leet of Southwark, in 1691, ordered that the "Market shall be kept on the West side of the Channel of the High Street within this Borough begining at the Bridge Foot & ending at Compter Lane within Three Foot of the said Channel upon Pain that every one Standing out of that Verge shall pay vjs. viijd."[29]

The engraving reproduced on Plate 11*a* depicts the market *circa* 1750. Though the picture is not topographically accurate it gives a vivid impression of the chaotic conditions created by the market in such a narrow

[a] The present town hall of the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark in Walworth Road was the vestry hall of the parish of St. Mary, Newington.

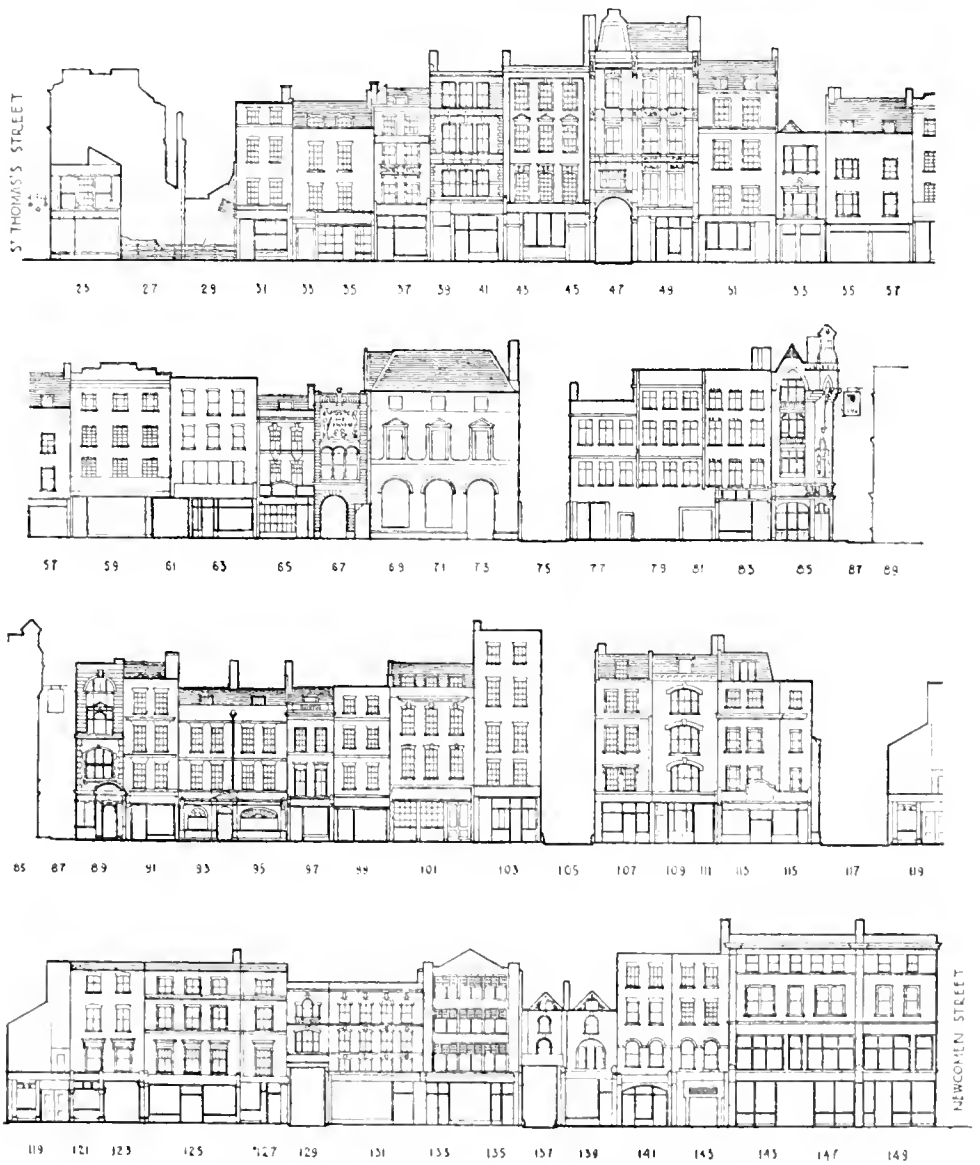
thoroughfare. The market continued to be held in the street until 1755. In that year the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, in whom the market rights had been vested by Edward VI, petitioned for its abolition because of "the great increase of coaches, carts and other carriages passing" through the street. The market was abolished by the Act of 28 Geo. II



Tallis's Elevations of the East side of Borough High Street, circa 1840

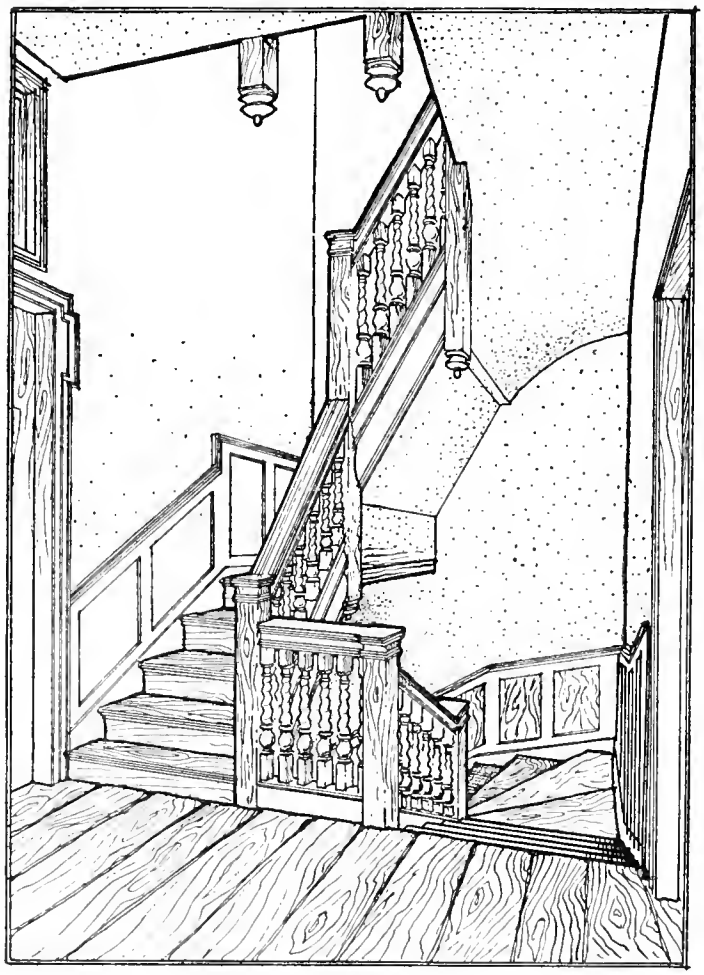
cap. 9 and in the same session the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Saviour's obtained the right to open a new market on ground called the Triangle to the S.W. of the church where it still remains.[30]

Of recent years much of Borough High Street has been rebuilt, and much was destroyed by enemy action during the war, but many houses still retain features dating from the late 17th or 18th centuries. Taking first the east and then the west side and working from north to south an attempt has been made in the following pages to describe what remains and to give a



Elevations of the East side of Borough High Street, 1948

brief history of individual buildings where anything of interest is known. Changes in the street frontage during the past 100 years can be seen by comparing the modern elevations with the elevations drawn by Tallis *circa* 1840, reproduced on pp. 12 and 26. All the houses were renumbered in 1870, so that the odd numbers are on the east side and the even on the west instead of running consecutively.



33 *Borough High Street*

East Side. No. 31 (*formerly* 47)

This is a four-storey house in red brick with a string course at the third-floor level. The shop front is modern and the interior is of no architectural interest.

No. 31 is now in the occupation of Messrs. Kleyser & Co., watch-makers, but for nearly a hundred years previously it was occupied by John Wells and his descendants, butchers.[31] At the close of the 18th century the shop was a linen draper's.[32]

Nos. 33 *and* 35 (*formerly* 48 *and* 49)

The building at the rear of these premises has a fine staircase of a bold character with heavily moulded solid strings, square newel posts and pendants, three-inch spiral-turned balusters and moulded handrail. The staircase, a sketch of which is reproduced here, extends through all floors, the walls up to the second floor being panelled to dado height. The rooms are panelled and have a moulded wood cornice. On the first floor is a wood mantelpiece of Adam character.

No. 33 has been tenanted by Messrs. Wild, Neame & Co., hop factors, and their predecessors, Messrs. Collard & Neame, since 1877. The previous occupiers were John Clutton and his descendants, solicitors. John Clutton was the godfather of John Clutton founder of the well-known

firm of surveyors of that name.[33] The elder John Clutton was for many years treasurer of St. Saviour's Grammar School.

No. 35 is now occupied by Miss E. Skinner, nurses' outfitter, and Mathew Arnold, hosier, and for the last century and a half it seems to have been tenanted alternately by hosiers and hop merchants.

No. 45. The King's Head (formerly 54)

Practically the whole of the buildings in King's Head Yard and the houses on either side of it were destroyed by enemy action in 1940.

The King's Head was known as the Pope's Head prior to the Reformation and it is marked on the 1542 map. At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign it was the property of Thomas Cure, the founder of Cure's College (see p. 83), and in 1588 passed to the family of Humbles. It was in the possession of Humble Ward, Baron Ward, in 1647.[17]

The King's Head was burnt down in the Borough fire of 1676. Part of the building erected after the fire survived until 1885. A view of it is given on Plate 15 together with a photograph of the bust of Henry VIII, its sign. The court of the Surrey and Kent Sewer Commission met there in 1699. Roman remains were found on the site of the inn in 1879–81 which indicated that an inhabited building had stood there during the Roman occupation.[1] The inn was the property of St. Thomas's Hospital in the 18th century and was leased to Henry Thrale and afterwards to Barclay Perkins and Co. Ltd.[34]

No. 53 (formerly 58)

This house has a staircase of the open newel type with heavy balusters.

The premises are now occupied by Louis F. Petyt, hop factor, and William B. Gibson Ltd., ophthalmic opticians. From 1778 until 1840 various firms of indigo blue manufacturers were the occupants.

No. 61 (formerly 62). The White Hart

The White Hart was the badge of Richard II and the sign of this inn probably dated from his time. In 1450 the inn was the headquarters of Jack Cade, a fact which is recalled by Shakespeare in *Henry VI, part II*. The inn was owned by Humphrey Collet in 1555[21] and it was still in the possession of his family when it was burnt down in 1676. In 1720 Strype described the new building as "one of the best Inns in *Southwark*."[35] The White Hart has been immortalised by Dickens in *Pickwick Papers* as the place in which Sam Weller is first introduced to the reader. A view of the inn just prior to its demolition in 1889 is reproduced on Plate 20*a*.

No. 65 (formerly 64)

No. 65 has a staircase similar to that in No. 53.

Messrs. Winkley & Son, printers, now occupy this house, but for over 80 years, from 1850–1933, it was a tailor's. The earliest known occupant, John Slade (1773), was a grocer.

No. 71 (formerly 67)

The house built after the fire in 1676 by Nicholas Hare, grocer, was demolished in 1928, but the carved stone panel from the west front, a sketch of which is reproduced on the next page, still survives. The house is described by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in the volume on *East London*. There is a monument to William Hare, grocer, who died in 1698, and his family, in the cathedral.

BANKSIDE

No. 77 (formerly 70), the George Inn

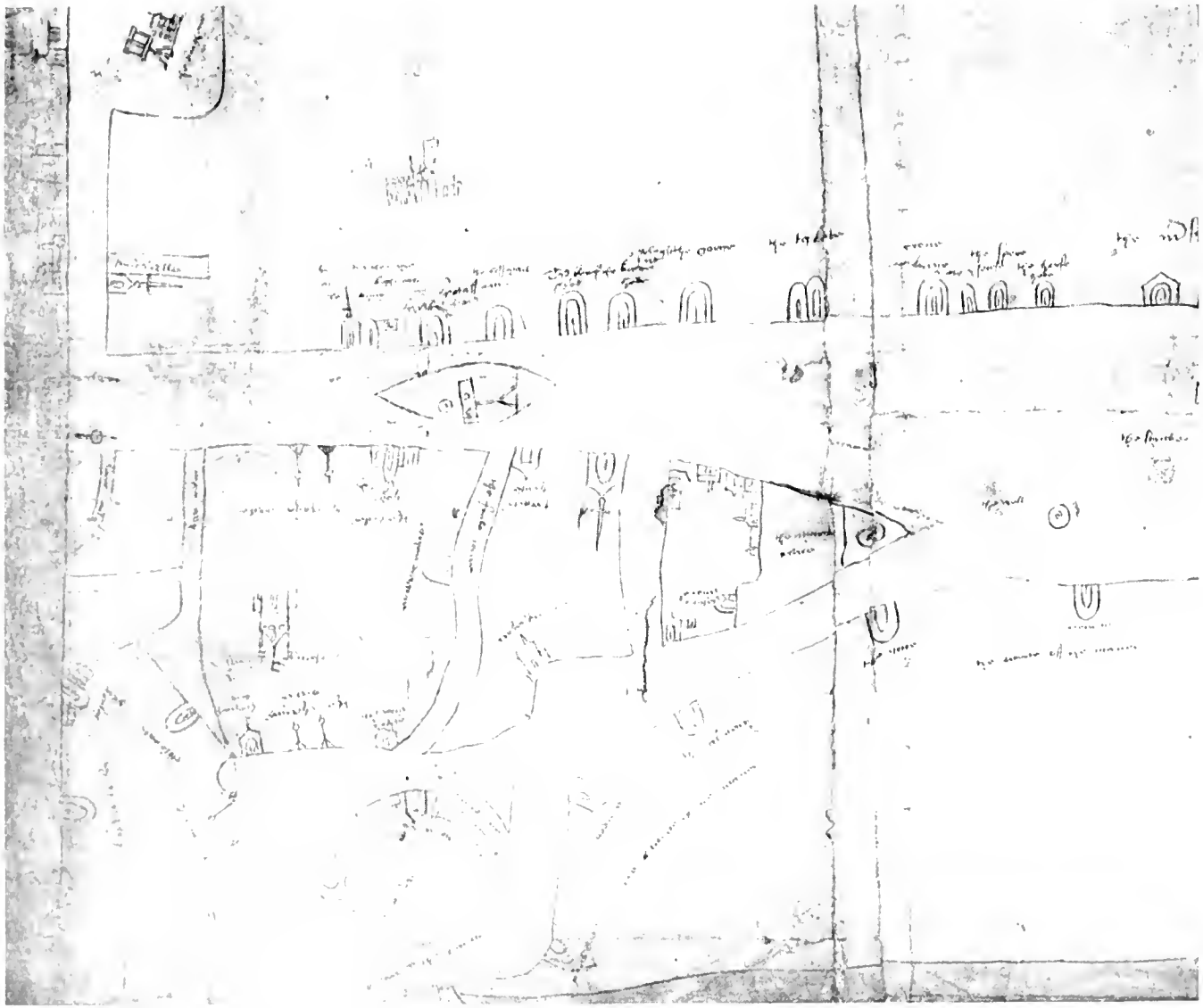
Of the 17th century inn, built round a courtyard, only the south side now remains. This is of three storeys and attic with wood dormers in a tiled roof, the walls being partly of brick and partly timber-framed.

The western half has two ranges of galleries at the first and second floors, the lower one being supported on cantilever beams, and the upper one and roof with weather-boarded parapet, on wooden Doric columns which divide each gallery into six bays. Both galleries have a wood balustrade of turned balusters with moulded handrail. The wall behind the galleries is partly of brick and partly timber with pegged posts and flush face. It has

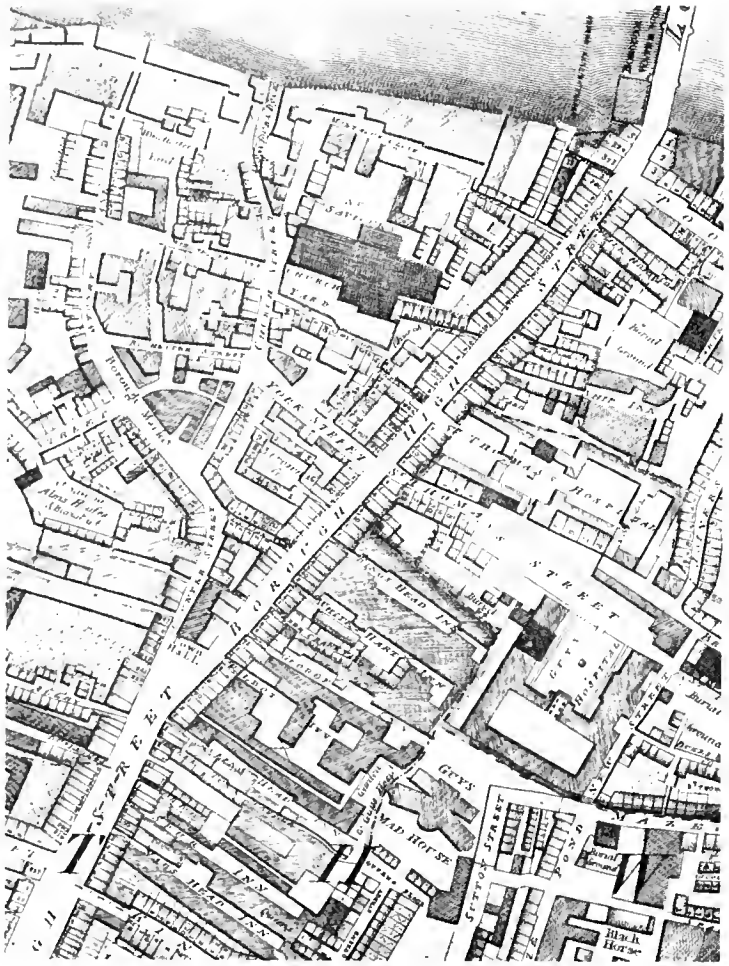
windows overlooking the galleries, and openings at the eastern end giving access to the staircase. On the ground floor there is a range of windows on either side of the entrance.

The eastern half is mainly of limewashed brickwork with brick string-courses below and above the first floor windows, and a wide eaves soffit. The ground floor has two entrance doors and a range of windows over which is a continuous entablature with horizontally grooved architrave and a slightly projecting plain frieze. The cornice has a cyma bead and fillet with mutules, and sunk roundels beneath. Of the first floor windows, two have double-hung sashes, flush frames and glazing bars and the remaining four are casement type with mullions and transomes, two having shallow segmental arched heads. The six windows on the second floor have casements mostly with flush frames and with glazing bars; their heads are almost level with the eaves.

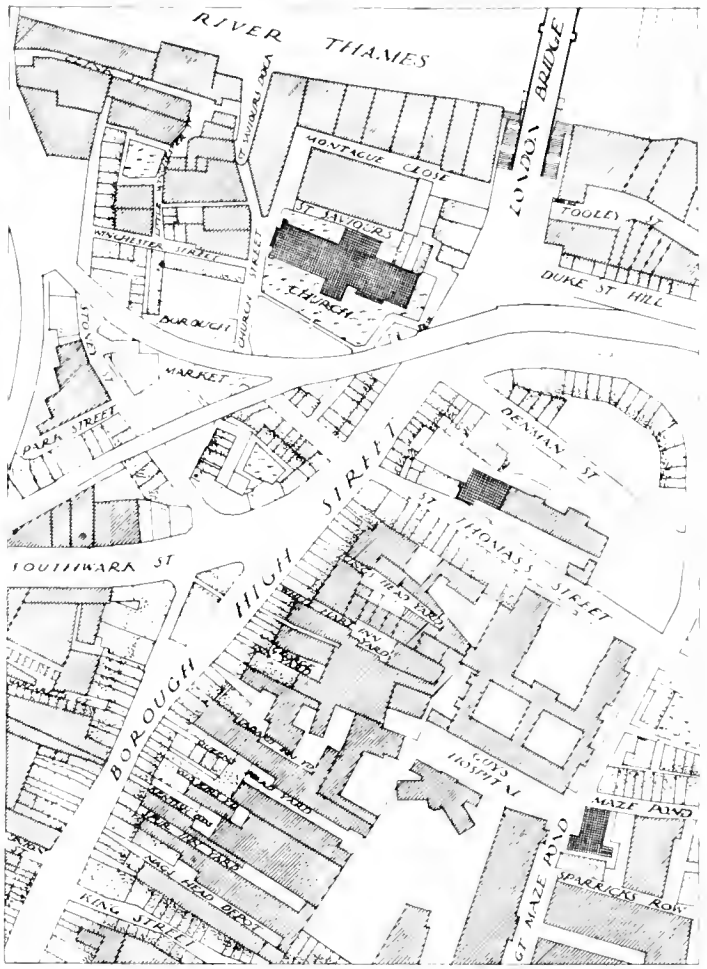
The rear of the building facing south is of brick and has a large projecting chimney stack with tiled weatherings to its diminishing stages.



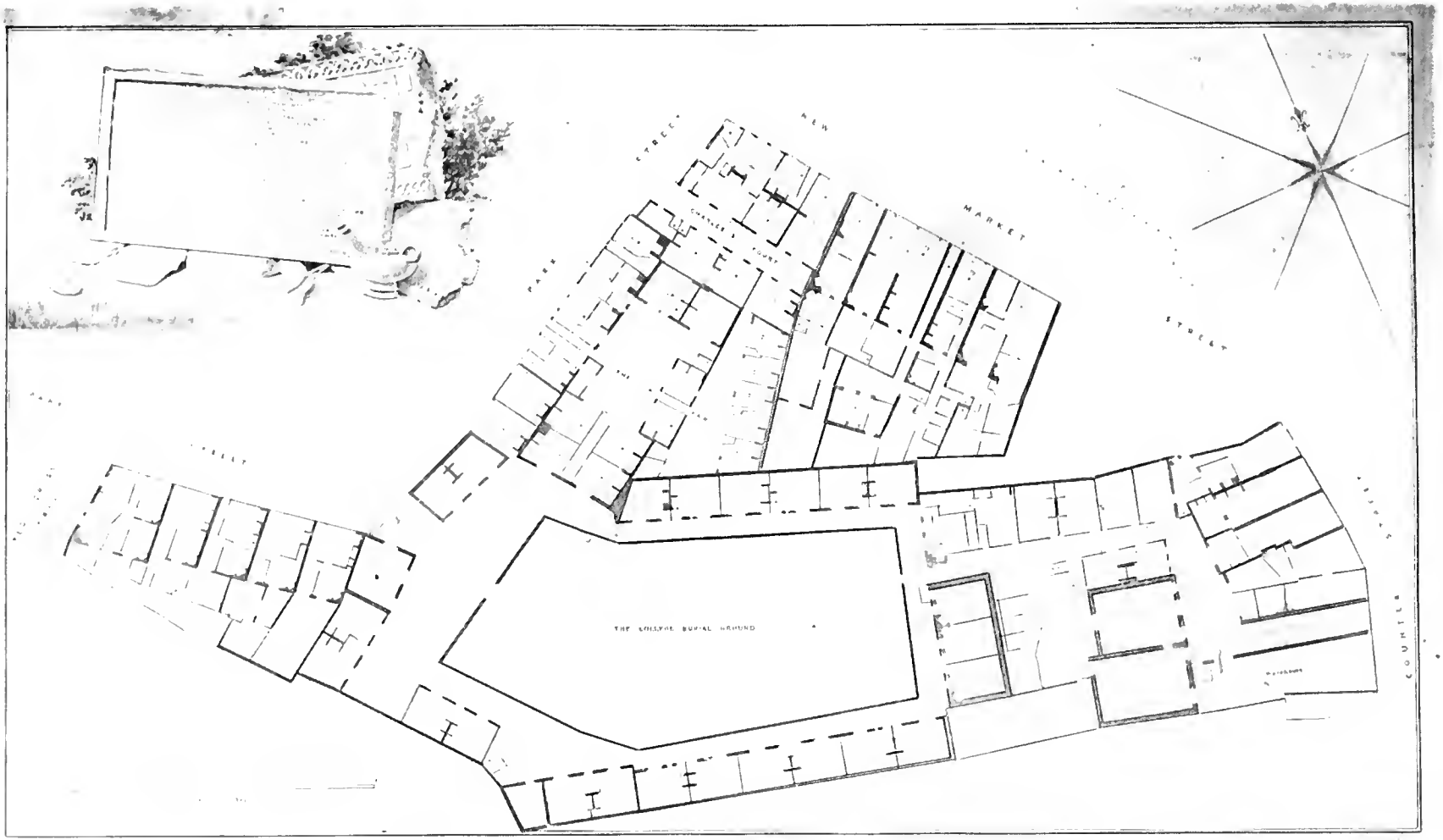
BOROUGH HIGH STREET, *circa* 1542



(*a*) BOROUGH HIGH STREET, 1819
(*From Horwood's map*)

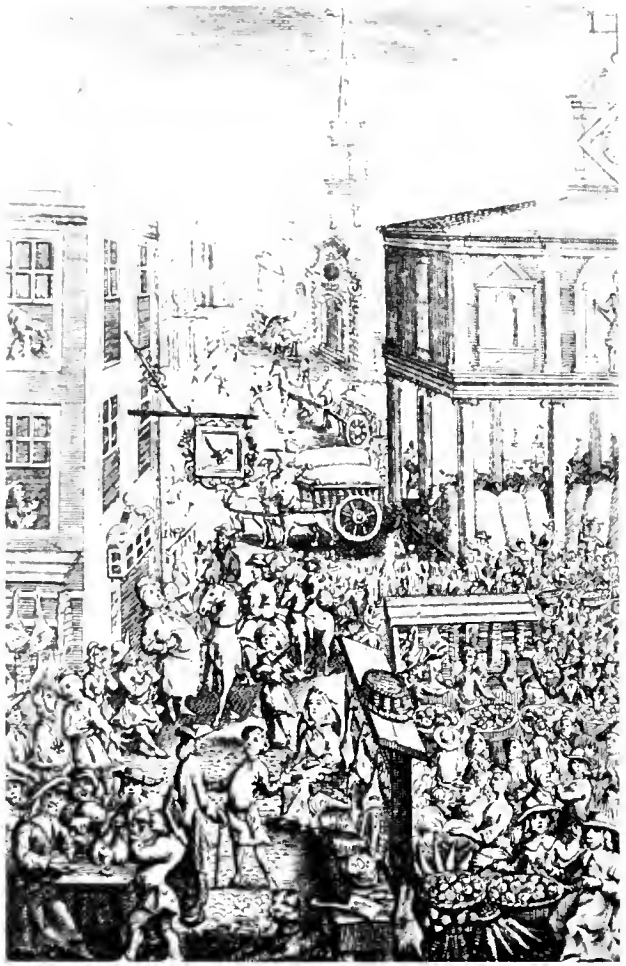


(*b*) BOROUGH HIGH STREET
after the erection of new London Bridge and the formation of the railway. (*Ordnance Survey*, 1875)



PLAN OF THE COLLEGE ALMSHOUSE ESTATE, 1814

PLATE 10



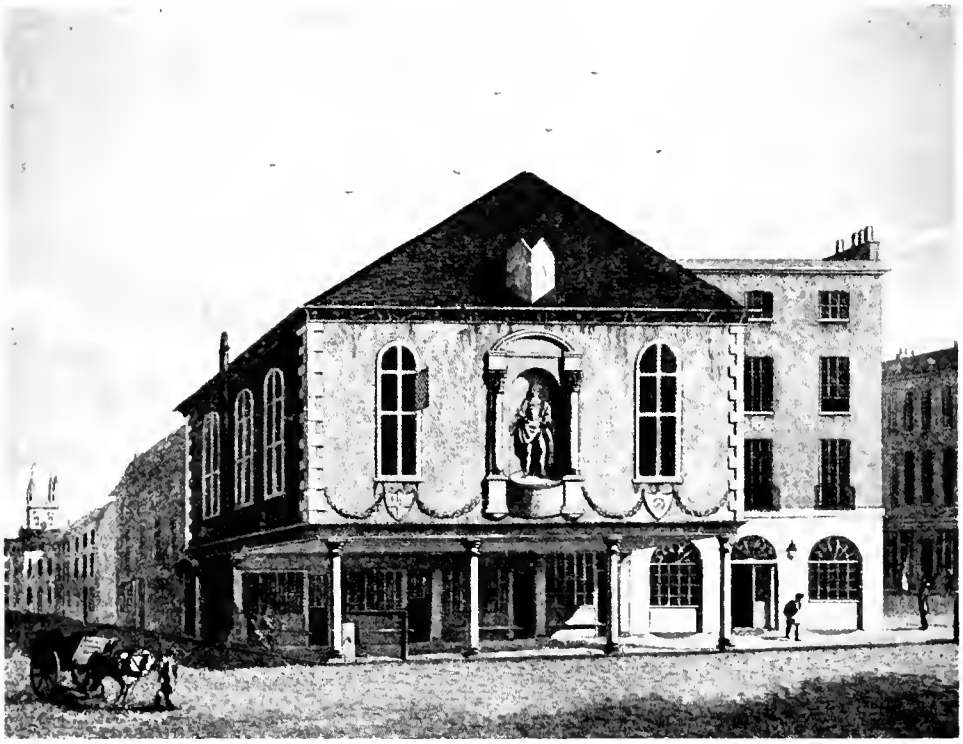
(*a*) BOROUGH MARKET, *circa* 1750

(*b*) BOROUGH MARKET, 1810

(*a*) FISHMONGER ALLEY

(*b*) No. 4, GREEN DRAGON COURT

PLATE 13



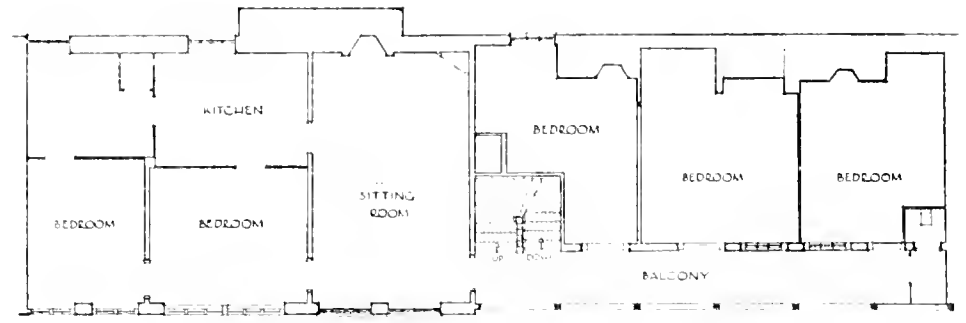
TOWN HALL
(*a*) Before 1793
(*b*) *Circa* 1850

THE TABARD INN
(*a*) THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS
(*b*) INN YARD, *circa* 1850

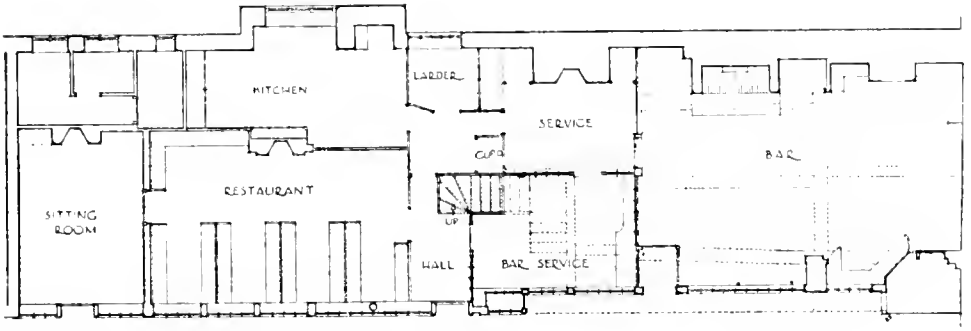
PLATE 15

KING'S HEAD INN
(*a*) BUST OF HENRY VIII
(*b*) INN YARD, 1880

THE GEORGE



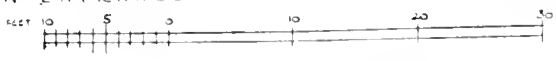
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SECTION THROUGH MAIN ENTRANCE

SECTION THROUGH STAIRCASE



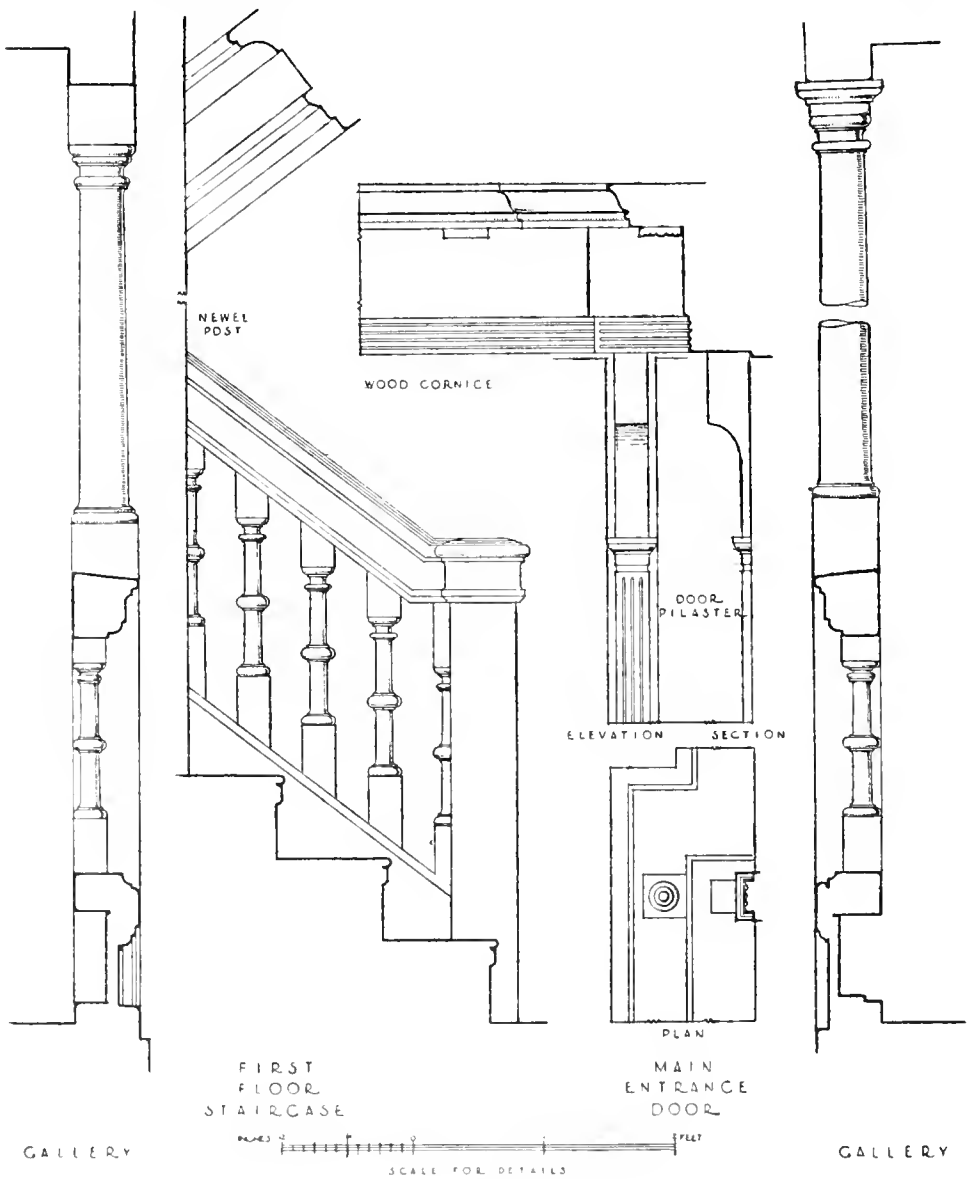
The George, 77 Borough High Street

BANKSIDE

Some of the windows on this side are suggestive of an earlier period than the front part.

The staircase is centrally placed within the building. It has solid strings and the balusters are similar in pattern to those in the balustrade of the galleries.

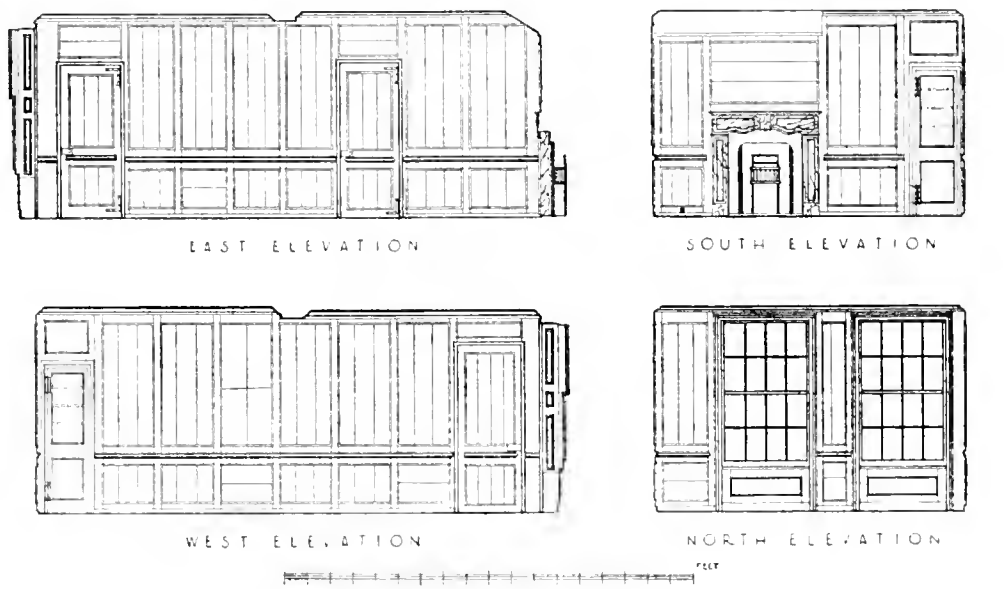
The westernmost room on the ground floor has a fireplace with segmental wood-faced lintel, stone-faced jambs and projecting iron fire basket.



THE GEORGE

On the first floor the room to the east of the staircase is panelled in pine with moulded framing, cornice and dado rail. The mantelpiece of grey figured marble has moulded jambs and a shaped and moulded lintel with fluted keystone. In the south-west corner is an angle cupboard with shaped shelves, the door of which is formed to match the panelling in the room.

The George is marked on the 1542 plan, and there is little doubt that the sign, originally Saint George, dates back to the mediaeval period. In the reign of Edward VI it was held by Humfrey Collet, M.P. for Southwark in 1511–12 and 1536. By his will, dated 4th October, 1558,[36] he left his mansion and inn called the George in the tenure of Nicholas Marten, to his son



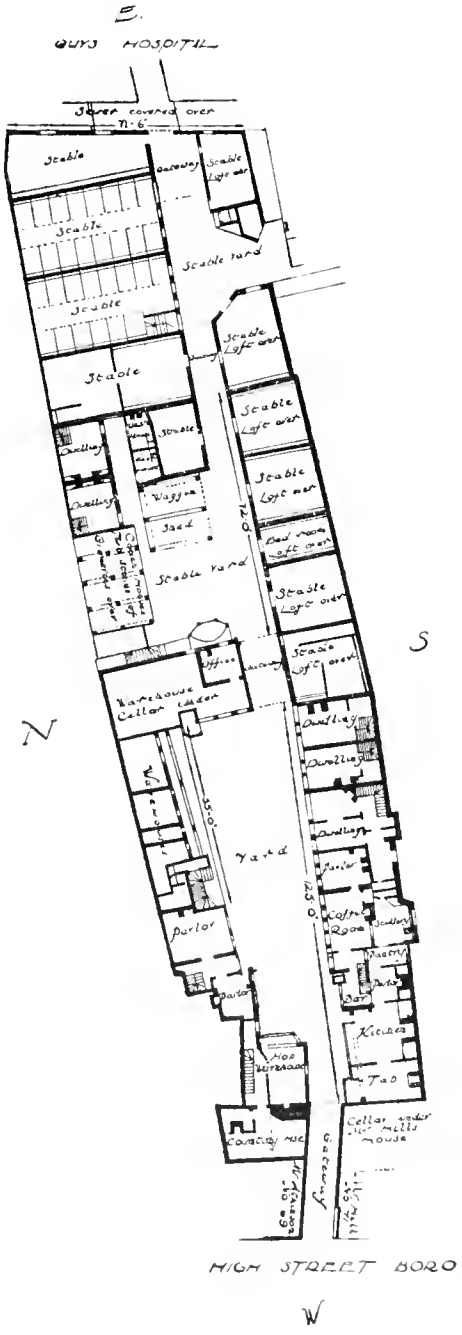
Thomas, together with his other property on the east side of the High Street. William Grubb is shown as the tenant in the Token Books for 1596–1621, and his widow, Elizabeth, in 1622–24.[a] In 1626 Henry Blundell or Blunden appears. He was still the tenant in 1634/5 when the inn was included in a return of new buildings made to St. Saviour's Wardens. It is there described as "2 seu'all buildinges part Timber and parte brick worth 6 li per Annum" built on "old foundacons aboute 12 yeares past." The landlords were then stated to be Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Thomas Stone.

In 1668 Nicholas Andrewes, who had acquired a long lease of the George from John Sawyer, granted a sub-lease of it to Thomas Underwood at a rent of £150 a year. Underwood's widow, Mary, married Mark Weyland, and he was the tenant when in 1670 part of the inn and all the barns and stables were burnt down by a "sad and violent fire" said to have begun in some tow and hops in a shed in the inn yard.[38] As some compensation for his expense in rebuilding, Weyland was granted a 40 years' extension of his lease. Six years later the George was destroyed by the fire which consumed most of Borough High Street. Weyland rebuilt the inn probably on the old plan.[17] It is the southern part of this building which still survives.

In 1692, John Sayer, son of John Sayer or Sawyer, the previous owner, sold[39] the George and "three little roomes with appurtenances leased to William Peck, Grocer, lying at or neare the gateway" of the inn, to John Sweetapple of Lombard Street, who in the same year sold[40] it to Daniel Wight, distiller, for £1,600. Daniel's grand daughter, Valentina, married Philip Aynscombe,

[a] Elizabeth Grubb occupied one of the small tenements adjoining the inn from 1627 until her death in 1641/2.[37]

and the George (then in the tenure of William Golding) and some houses on the west side of the street near Counter Alley, were granted to Thomas Aynscombe, father of Philip, in trust for her.[41] By an Act of 30 George II, this property was vested in trustees and it ultimately passed to Lillie Smith Aynscombe, son-in-law of Philip, and his daughters, Valentina, Mary and Charlotte Anne. In 1849 it was sold by their heirs to the Governors of Guy's Hospital.[42] The inn was then in the tenure of Frances Scholefield, widow of Westerman Scholefield.



An old advertising card dating from *circa* 1830 states that coaches set out from the George Inn to—

> "Maidstone, Malling and Wrotham, four times a day. Folkestone, Hythe and Ashford, 6 every morning; Mon., Wed., and Sat. evening.
>
> Tenterden, Cranbrook and Staplehurst, Sun., Tues., and Thurs. mor.
>
> Wateringbury, Teston and Mereworth, daily. Brenchley, Matfield Green, and Peckham, Tue., Wed., and Sat. afternoon.
>
> Deal, Dover, Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury, twice a day.
>
> Rochester, Chatham, and Gravesend, four times a day. Orpington, St. Mary Cray, Chiselhurst, and Eltham, Mon., Wed., Sat. afternoon.
>
> Hastings, Boxhill, Battle, Robertsbridge, Lamberhurst, Tunbridge, Sevenoaks, Worthing, Horsham, Dorking, Brighton, Cuckfield and Reigate, daily."[17]

The George was also the depot for a number of goods wagons to the south-east of England. In the middle of the 19th century, the Great Eastern Railway Company opened an office in rooms on the north side of the inn yard. In 1855 a report on the condition of the premises[42] shows that Messrs. Beeman and Hotchkins, hop merchants, and the Great Northern Railway Company occupied most of the buildings on the north side of the yard, Messrs. Evans and Company, hop merchants, had rooms at the east end of the south side, and the George Inn proper was at the west end of the south side. Most of the east end of the yard was occupied by stabling.

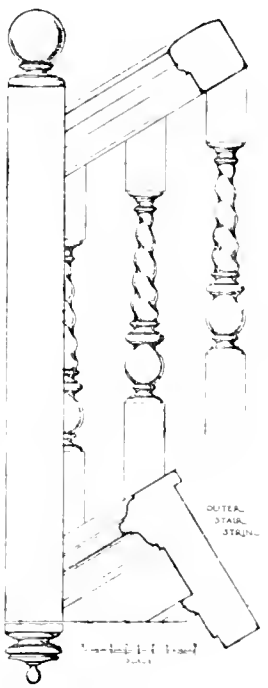
In 1874 the President and Governors of Guy's Hospital, having walled off the eastern portion of the yard for incorporation in the hospital premises, sold the remainder to the Great Northern Railway Company. The plan attached to this sale is reproduced here. It shows the original extent of the inn. The buildings on the north side were pulled down by the railway company, but

fortunately those on the south side were preserved and are the sole surviving example of a galleried inn in London.

In 1937 the London and North Eastern Railway Company made a deed of gift of the old inn building to the National Trust. The ground remains the property of the railway (now incorporated in British Railways).

No. 81 (*formerly* 72)

The staircase above the first floor level is of mid-18th century date and has solid moulded strings, turned balusters, ball-capped square newels and plain handrail. On the first floor is a pine-panelled room with wood cornice.



83 *Borough High Street*

The earliest known tenant (1748) was Malachi Blake, druggist, who subsequently moved to No. 119.

No. 83 (*formerly* 73)

A sketch of the staircase in this house is reproduced on Plate 21*b*. It is similar to that in No. 81, but has spiral-turned balusters. On the second floor is a fireplace with a wood bolection moulded architrave and cast-iron grate with fluted surround.

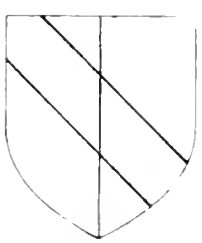
No. 83 is now in the occupation of Rawlings, a firm of machine rulers. It had previously been in the tenure of various types of traders including Edward Coronel, cigar manufacturer, who was in occupation for 39 years (1870–1909).

No. 85. *The Tabard*

The old Tabard Inn was pulled down in 1875, though a modern building bears the name.

The Tabard was probably one of the earliest inns in this street of inns, for there is mention of it in 1306 when the Abbot of Hyde had lodgings adjoining. It is certainly the most famous of the Borough inns as the meeting place of Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims. Henry Bailley, M.P. for Southwark in 1376 and 1379, was then host of the Tabard—

> "A semely man oure hooste was withalle
> For to han been a marschal in an halle;
> Boeld of his speche, and wys, and wel y taught,
> And of manhod hym lakkede right naught."[43]

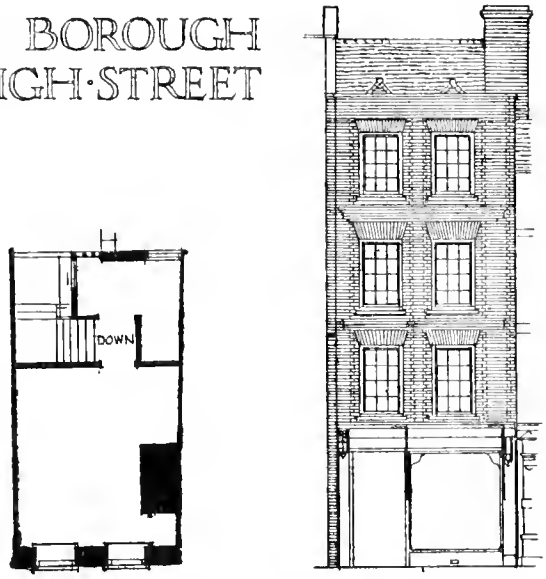


Chaucer

Chaucer's inn was probably pulled down in 1629, for in 1635 the "Talbut" is said to be "a newe building of brick" erected on an old foundation about six years previously by William Garford, the landlord. After two rebuildings in the 17th century it is extremely unlikely that any of the mediaeval building survived. The view of Chaucer's pilgrims setting out from the Tabard in Urry's *Chaucer* of 1721 (Plate 14*a*) may have been based on an earlier drawing, though it is difficult to reconcile with what we know of the Borough of the 14th century.

The history of the inn has been very fully related in Rendle and Norman's *The inns of old Southwark*, to which the reader is referred for further particulars. A drawing of the inn by T. H. Shepherd made a few years before its demolition is reproduced on Plate 14*b*.

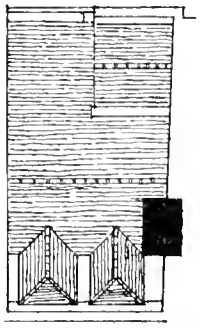
91 BOROUGH HIGH·STREET



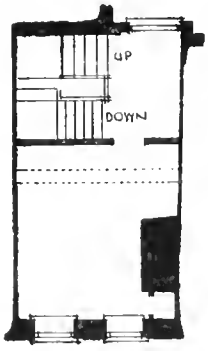
SCALE OF FEET

THIRD FLOOR

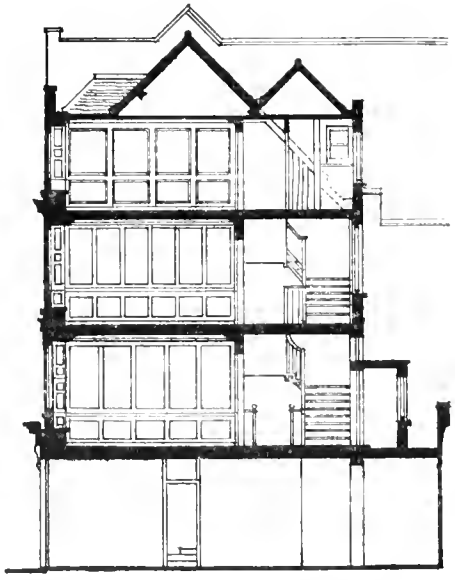
FRONT ELEVATION



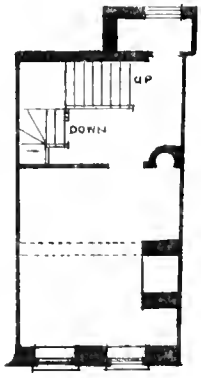
ROOF



SECOND FLOOR



SECTION



FIRST FLOOR

BOROUGH HIGH STREET

No. 91 (*formerly* 77)

These premises comprise four storeys with a single room and staircase on each floor, the ground floor being a shop. There is a small addition at the rear. The building is of brick with rubbed brick dressings and moulded brick string course at second floor level, a moulded brick cornice at third floor level and a tiled roof behind a parapet. The first floor room has painted pine panelling to the full height with ovolo moulded framing, fielded panels, moulded chair rail and wood dentilled cornice. In the window recesses are panelled box seats and panelled folding shutters. The door has three panels and is surrounded by an enriched architrave.

A section of the panelling on the east wall is hinged and conceals a wood semicircular half-domed cupboard with three shaped shelves, carved spandrils, and a carved and gilded cornice at the springing of the half dome, with ornamental keyblock. The dome has painted male and female figures in a pastoral setting (Plate 23).

The second floor room has painted pine panelling similar to that on the first floor but with plain panels and moulded cornice. The door is of two panels with plain moulded architrave. Next the fireplace a portion of the panelling is hinged and forms the door to a square cupboard. There are panelled folding shutters to the windows and panelled box seats in the recesses beneath the windows. The fireplace has a marble surround with shaped lintel and fluted keystone and a hob grate of simple pattern.

The third floor panelling is also of painted pine with bolection mouldings suggestive of an earlier date than that on the floors below. It does not fully extend round all sides of the room, part being plain square-framing. The windows have seats in the recesses and panelled shutters. There is a cupboard behind the panelling next the fireplace.

The staircase, of the open well type, occupies the rear of the building. The upper flights are contemporary with the main fabric. They have a moulded handrail and between the first and second floors there are three types of balusters to a step. The newels are in the form of fluted Doric columns and there are cut strings and carved step ends to the first and second floors and solid strings to the remaining flight (Plate 22).

No. 91 was from 1907 to 1934 in the occupation of Robert John Herbert, hosier, but it has had very varied uses in the past. In the middle of the 18th century it was known as the Bell and Bear Inn and it was subsequently occupied by a toyman, a tallow chandler, an oilman and as "oyster rooms."

Nos. 93 *and* 95 (*formerly* 78 *and* 79)

These premises now form one building. The 18th century character of the façade of the upper storeys has been retained and is of red brick with plain brick string courses above and below the second floor windows and a slate mansard roof with dormer windows behind the parapet. The ground floor front is of later date.

Both houses have for over fifty years been in the occupation of Messrs. A. C. Horsley, hop merchants. No. 93 was a cheesemonger's during the second half of the 18th century. No. 95

is shown on Tallis's view (p. 12) as in the occupation of Anderton & Lee, confectioners, but in 1768–73? the tenant was Joseph Coates, hop factor.

Nos. 97 *and* 99 (*formerly* 80 *and* 81)

These buildings, both of mid-18th century date, have recently been demolished to first floor level. No. 97 had a stucco front with a balustraded parapet above the cornice. No. 99 was of red brick with string courses between floors. The first floor front room was panelled with simple ovolo moulded framing and wood dentilled cornice. In the corner next the fireplace was a semicircular headed cupboard with moulded jambs and fluted keystone, shaped shelves and panelled doors. Part of the well staircase remains. It has spiral-turned balusters and moulded handrail and string.

Both these houses have been occupied by hop merchants from the 18th century to the 20th with the exception of short periods when they have been used by other tradesmen.

No. 105, *The Queen's Head*

Not even the name remains to recall the memory of the Queen's Head Inn which occupied the site of No. 105 until 1886. A drawing of it made in 1888 is reproduced on Plate 20*b*.

The Queen's Head was, in the 15th century, the property of the Poynings family, one of whom, Robert Poynings, was sword bearer to Jack Cade. It was originally known as the Cross Keys or Crowned Keys and was probably renamed in compliment to Queen Elizabeth.[17]

John Harvard inherited a lease of the Queen's Head Inn from his mother Katherine who died in 1635[44] just before her son sailed for America. She was a much married lady. Her first husband, Robert Harvard, butcher, had a house on the east side of Borough High Street near London Bridge (the site is now in Bermondsey). Robert died in the autumn of 1625[45] and she married John Elletson, lessee of the Queen's Head, in the following January.[46] Elletson died a year later,[47] and, soon after, Katherine married her third husband, Richard Yearwood, a neighbour.[48] The freehold of the inn belonged to Hugh Browker[49] and afterwards to Gregory Franklin from whom it passed to his cousin Margaret, wife of Gilbert Kinder. It was sold to John Applebee, owner of a brewery in Deadman's Place (see p. 79), in 1669.[50] Franklyn bequeathed[51] his tenements behind the inn for charitable uses, half to the Sadlers' Company and half as an endowment for St. Saviour's Grammar School (p. 91).

Nos. 113 *and* 115 (*formerly* 88 *and* 89)

These buildings have been badly damaged by enemy action, but have the remains of a mid-18th century staircase above first floor level. A fireplace on the second floor has a bolection moulded surround.

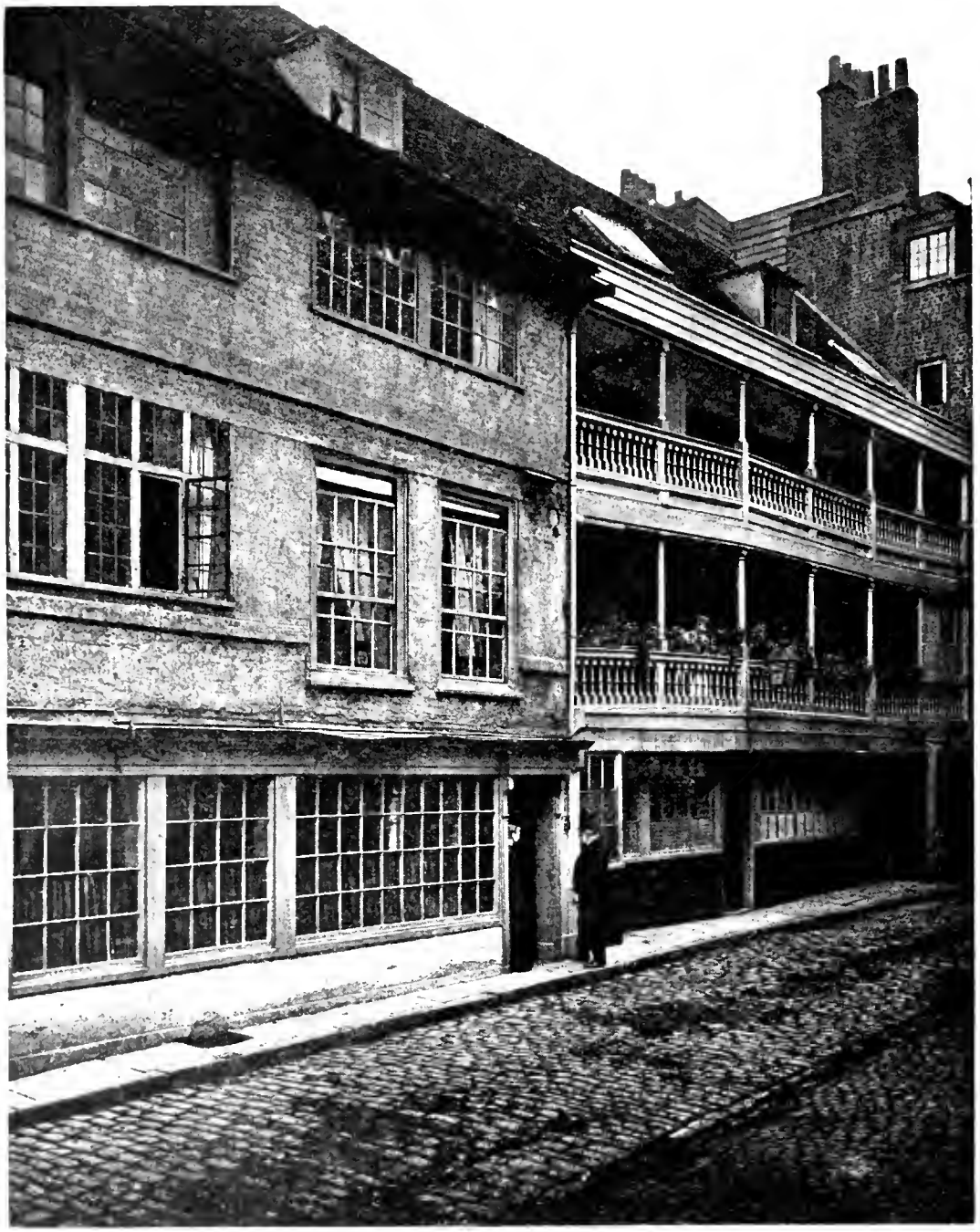
These two houses, which are tenanted by S. Garth Wicking & Co. as a music warehouse, have been occupied together for the last two centuries.

No. 121, *The Grapes and Kentish Buildings*

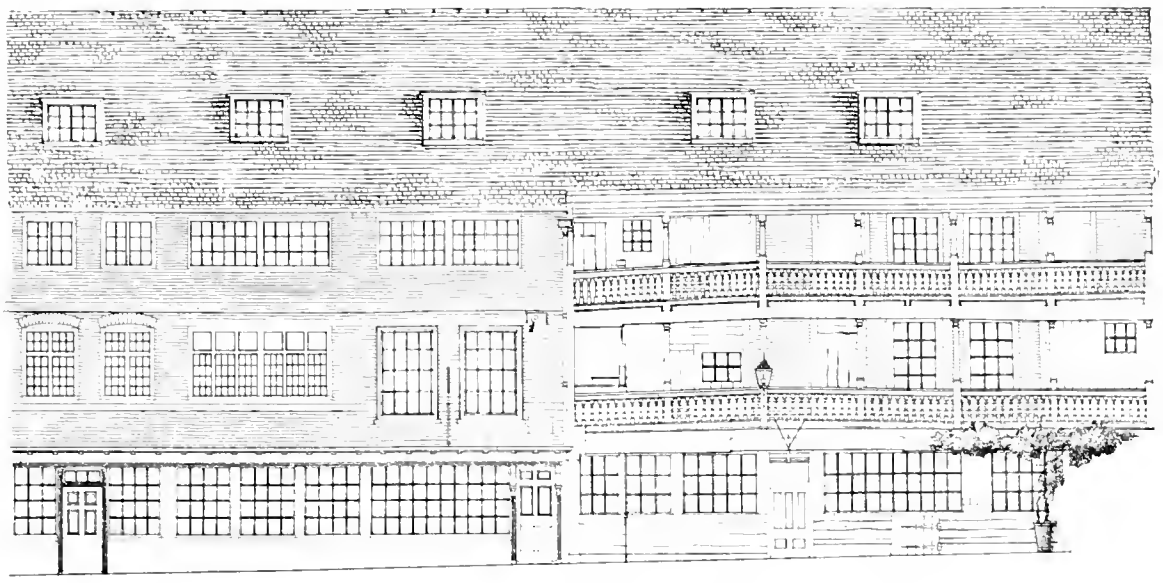
Kentish Buildings is a narrow court opening into Borough High Street between Nos. 121 and 123. On its northern side it still retains the red brick fronts of several 18th century houses. They are of three storeys, with steep tiled roofs, eaves, plain brick strings, and flush framed sash windows to the two upper floors. The ground floor has been reconstructed to form part of the Grapes public-house in Borough High Street.

GEORGE INN, 1947. SALOON BAR

PLATE 17

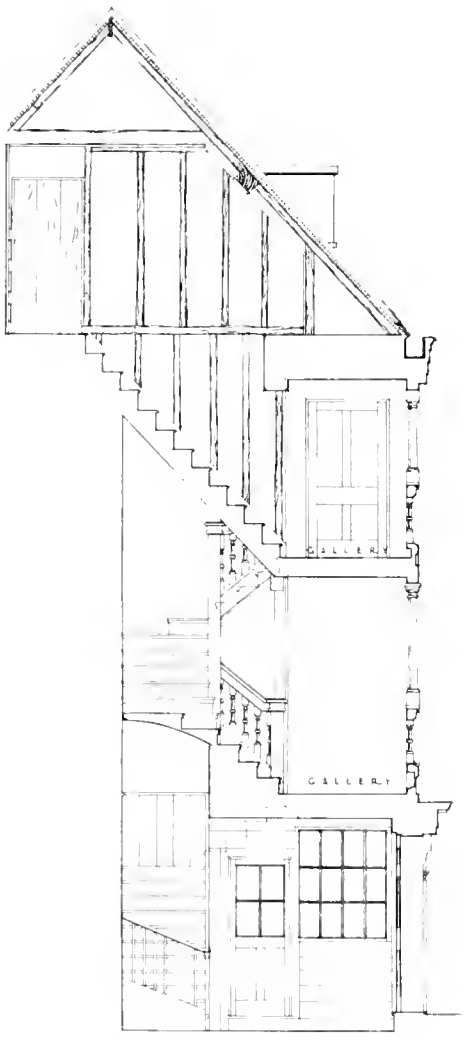


GEORGE INN, 1880

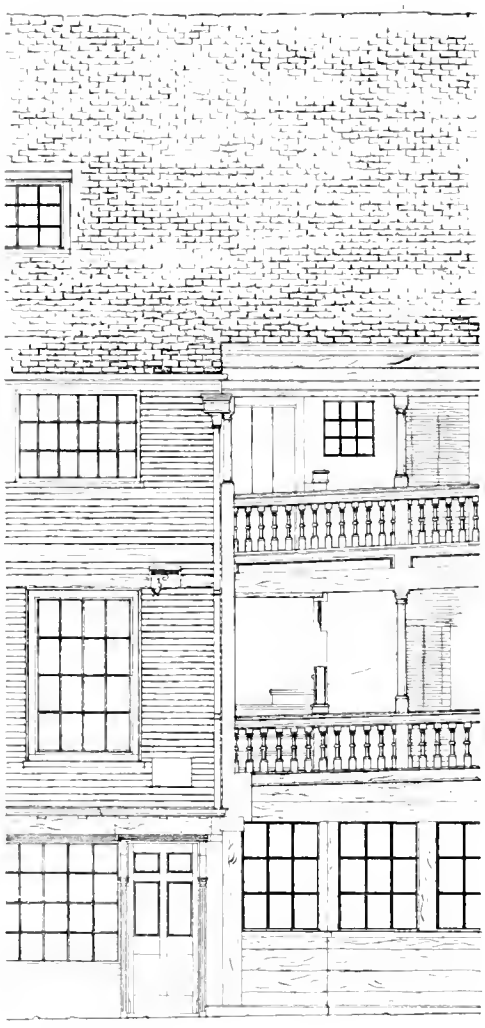


NORTH ELEVATION

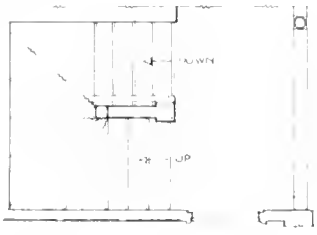
GEORGE INN. ELEVATIONS



N.E. SITE SECTION

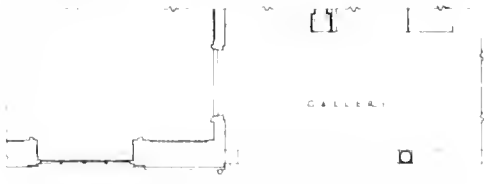


ELEVATION



STAIRCASE PLAN
FIRST FLOOR

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

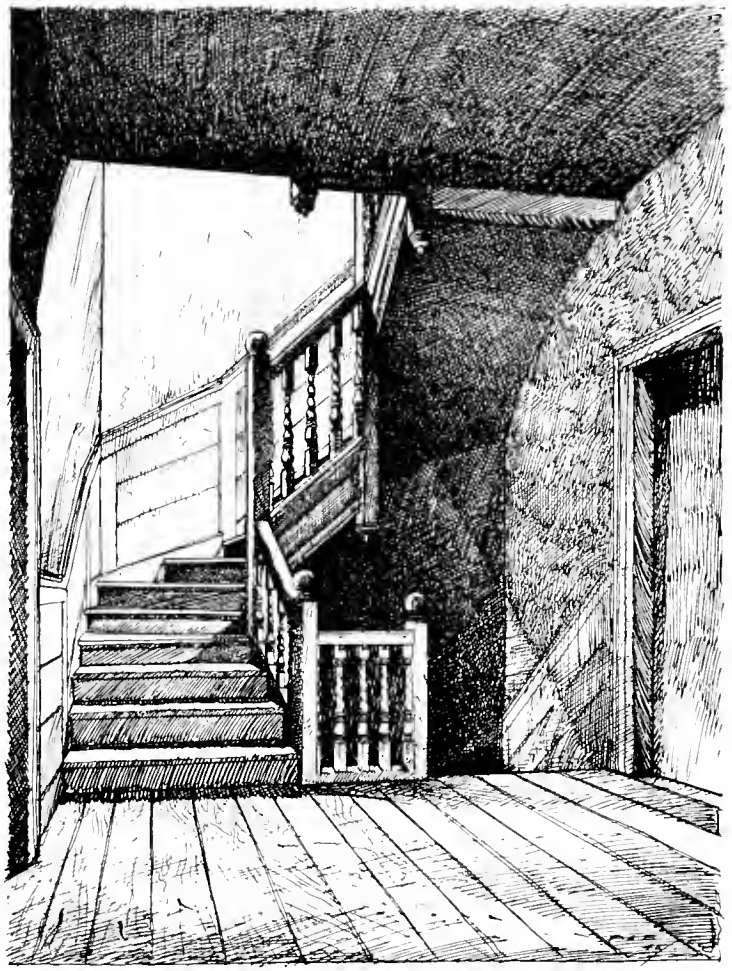


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GEORGE INN

(*a*) OLD WHITE HART INN YARD, 1882
(*b*) BACK OF QUEEN'S HEAD INN, 1888

(*a*) THE GRAPES, No. 2, ST. THOMAS STREET, 1943



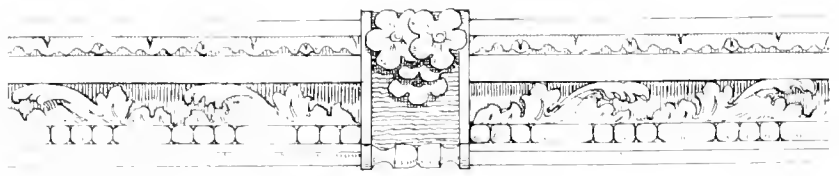
(*b*) No. 83, BOROUGH HIGH STREET

DETAIL OF STAND
ABOVE SECOND FLOOR

SILBOROUGH HIGH STREET
SOUTHWARK

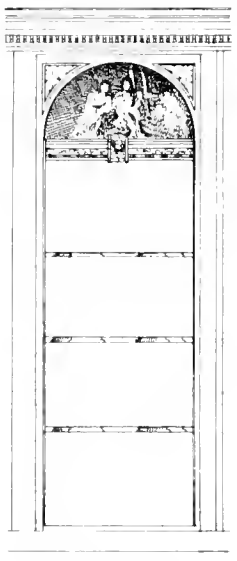
PLATE 23

SECTION



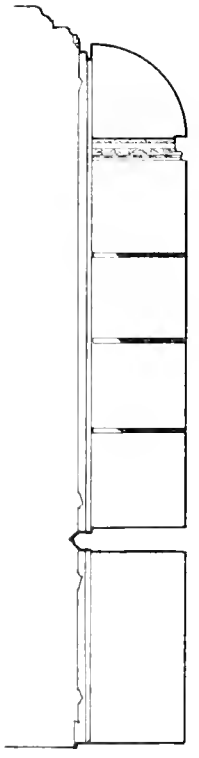
DETAIL OF CORNICE

DOOR TO CUP^{D}



ELEVATION

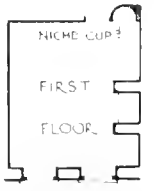
PLAN



SECTION

91 BOROUGH HIGH STREET SOUTHWARK

DETAILS OF NICHE CUPBOARD FIRST FLOOR

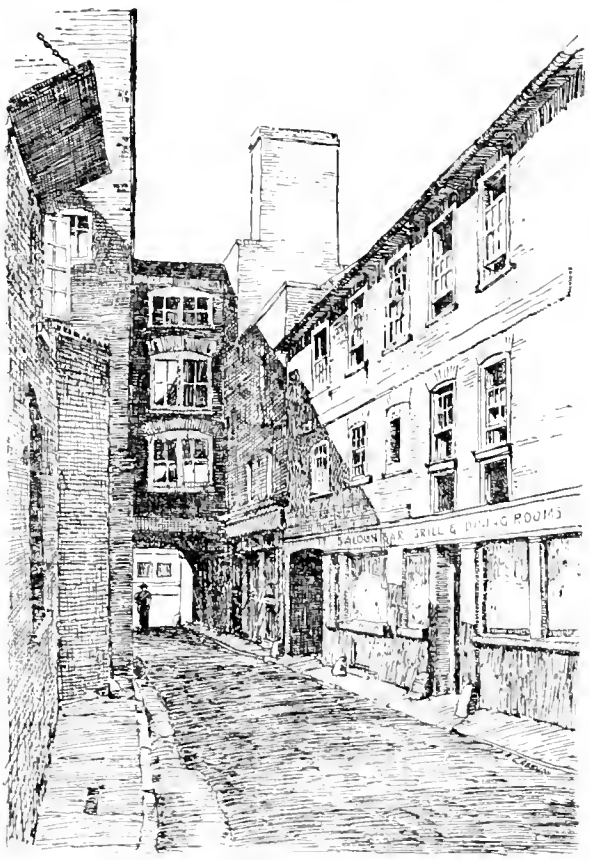


KEY PLAN

THE GRAPES

The narrow entry to the yard is spanned by a four-storey 18th century building with wide sash windows at the back. The front has been cemented and altered out of character.

Until the beginning of the 19th century Kentish Buildings[a] was known as Christopher Alley. It occupies the site of the inn yard of the Christopher, an inn marked on the plan of 1542,



The Grapes

and probably so named after the patron saint of travellers, Saint Christopher. The first mention of the Grapes occurs in 1842.

Nos. 127 *and* 129 (*formerly* 96 *and* 97). *Remains of the Spur Inn*

In the flank walls of the covered way between Nos. 127 and 129 are some remains of the half-timbered work of the Spur Inn.

The Spur is shown next to the Horse's Head on the plan of 1542. In 1560 it was in the possession of William Emerson,[21] a well-known Southwark worthy of his time (see p. 32). It was

[a] The new name does not seem to have come into official use until about 1806, but it may have derived from a Thomas Kentish, carpenter, who according to a deed in the Minet Library obtained a grant of a messuage north of the Spur Inn in 1684.

sold in 1604 by Emme Emerson,[52] widow of his son, Humphrey, to Hugh Browker[a] "one of the Prothonotaryes of his Majestyes Courte of Common Plees" who devised it in 1608 to his son, Hugh.[49] The Spur is one of the "fayre Innes for receipt of travellers" mentioned by Stow.[26] It was partly burnt in 1667,[17] but in 1720[35] is described as "pretty well resorted unto by *Waggons*." It ceased to be an inn in 1848.[17] No. 127 is shown on Tallis as occupied by Pole & Maylard, "linnen drapers." This firm, founded by George Pole, carried on business there from 1814 until 1865.

Nos. 137 *and* 139 (*formerly* 102)

Although the front of these premises has been much altered, the original tile roof and dormers remain. On the first floor there are portions of an old elliptical staircase and a small wood mantelpiece.

These premises are now used as the Nag's Head Inn and booking offices. In 1542 the inn south of the Spur is marked as the "Horse hede." This name was in use till the end of the century but in the return of new buildings made in 1634–5 it has been corrupted to Nag's Head, the version which has been in use ever since. At that time there were a number of tenements in the inn yard. Strype[35] describes the buildings as "old and sorry" and they have all been rebuilt since that date, though some earlier work may have been used in the rebuilding.[17]

West Side

No. 22 (*formerly* 14) *and No.* 4 *Green Dragon Court*

The part of these premises fronting Borough High Street dates from the re-alignment of the frontage in the early 19th century. It is of brick with stucco dressings. The western portion probably dates from the late 17th century though the actual front to Green Dragon Court is of later date. The chief feature of interest was the elaborately carved shopfront and doorway. It consisted of two bow windows, one large and one small on each side of the doorway, which was flanked by carved Corinthian pilasters and had a pediment above containing a cartouche with the date "1663."

Tallis. Elevation of West side of Borough High Street

The door and its surround were brought from Holland by the tenant of the premises, and were set up in Green Dragon Court in 1919 by Messrs. Cooksey and Partners, architects and surveyors, who made the rest of the

[a] He was a relation by marriage. Humphrey Emerson had married Joan Browker as his first wife.[53]

ground floor frontage to correspond, and fitted part of the interior with panelling from other premises. The upper part of the house was reconditioned in 1922. The shopfront and doorway were removed in 1948, and have been placed in store by the City of London Corporation, who own the premises.

Nos. 38–52 (*formerly* 248–241)

These houses form a terrace which dates from the early part of the 18th century. Except for three which have been refaced with stucco the houses are of red brick with a plain brick string course at second floor level. The windows have double-hung sashes with flush or semi-flush frames. All have ground floor shops of later date (Plate 24).

The interiors of the houses have been much altered but some interesting features remain. The first floor front room of No. 40 has fielded panelling in pine with panelled shutters to the windows, but on the north wall part of the panelling has been replaced by a modern fireplace and plywood. Next the fireplace is a semicircular niche cupboard with shaped shelves and a half-dome with painted shell and head ornament. The cupboard has an eight-panelled door with moulded surround. The staircase of this house above first floor level has spiral-turned balusters and a moulded handrail and strings.

West side of Borough High Street

No. 48 has a panelled room on the first floor, and it too retains part of its original open newel staircase with turned balusters and square handrail.

The first floor front room of No. 52 has mid-18th century panelling and wood cornice and a wood and composition mantelpiece with half-round reeded Corinthian pilasters and enriched frieze and cornice, white marble slips and an elaborate cast-iron grate probably later in date than the surround. The two front rooms on the second floor have bolection moulded

Backs of houses in Borough High Street

panelling and wood cornices. Above the ground floor the original staircase with spiral turned balusters remains.

At the rear of Nos. 50 and 52 is a 17th century timber-framed and plastered two-storey building known as Calvert's Buildings (Plate 24*b*). It has a twin-gabled roof and the upper storey overhangs on the south side. Inside the building are some of the original oak beams.

The tenants of these houses can be traced in the directories and the rate books back to 1748, but the houses are probably older. A large proportion of the occupiers have been connected with the hop trade. Calvert's Buildings takes its name from Felix Calvert, brewer, who occupied No. 52 (formerly 241) from 1786 to 1794. It may be noted that premises known as Calvert's Buildings on the south side of Southwark Street also take their name from this firm of brewers.

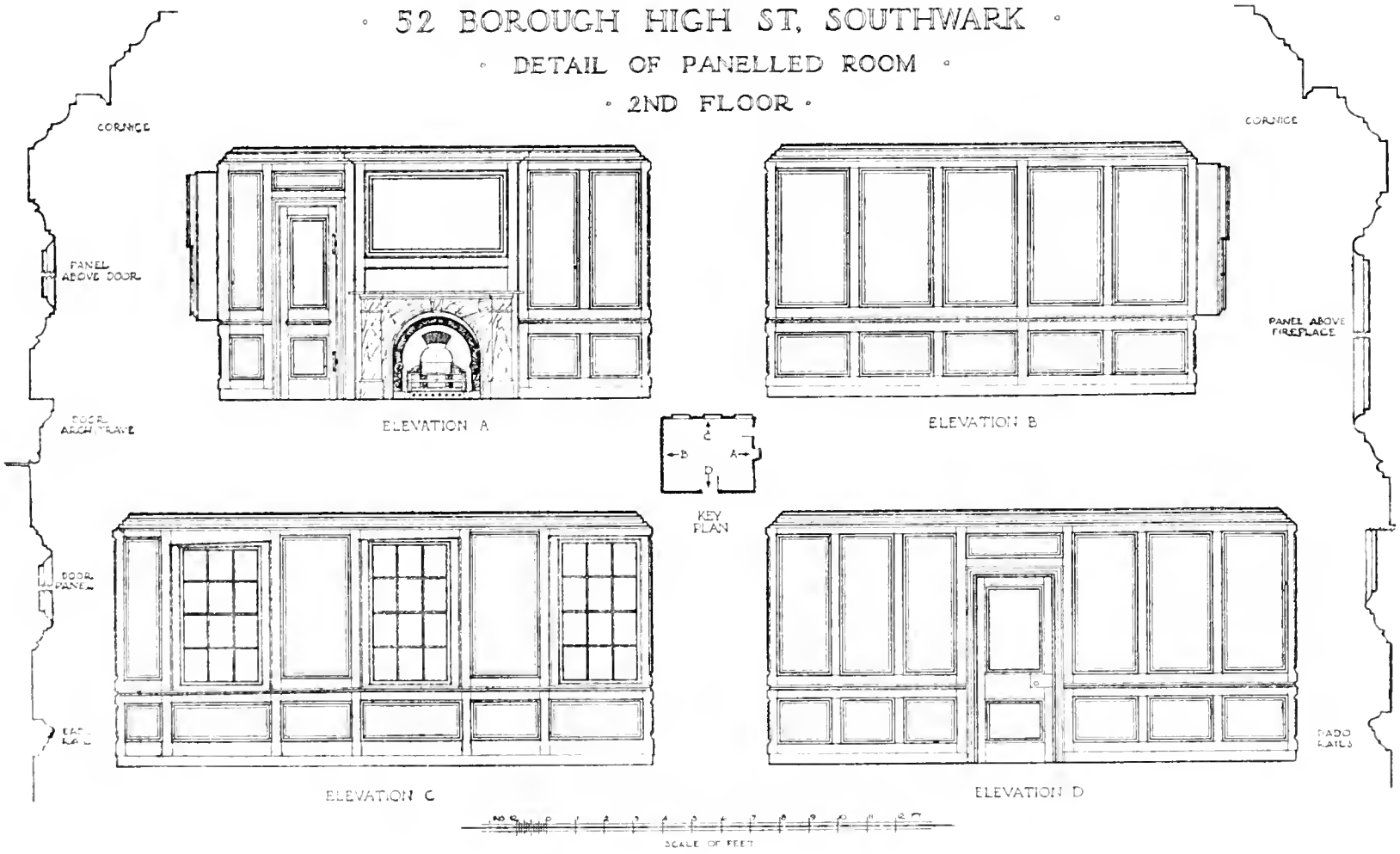
St. Margaret's Court (*formerly Fishmongers' Alley*)

This small court turns out of Borough High Street between Nos. 62 and 64. In the time of Henry VIII this alley and the surrounding property belonged to the Fishmongers' Company who sold it to various tenants in

52 BOROUGH HIGH ST, SOUTHWARK

DETAIL OF PANELLED ROOM

2ND FLOOR



1554–5. The name Fishmongers' Alley survived until *circa* 1835, when it was changed to St. Margaret's Court.

No. 66 (*formerly* 234)

This house is now united with Nos. 68 and 70. It dates from the early part of the 18th century. The windows have red brick dressings and retain their flush frames. The staircase is of heavy construction with turned balusters, square newels and moulded string, and moulded and chamfered handrail.

The first floor front room has panelling of a simple design, with wood cornice, and it contains an alcove cupboard.

Nos. 66 and 68 have been in the tenure of the firm of Edward Strauss & Co., hop merchants since 1893 and the previous occupants, W. H. & H. Le May, were in the same trade.

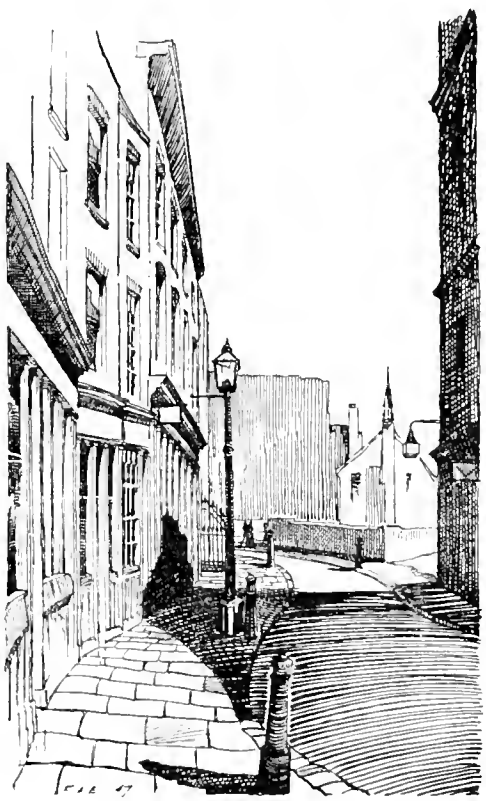
CHAPTER 2

NEWCOMEN STREET

Newcomen Street forms the southern boundary of St. Saviour's parish on the east side of Borough High Street. The street still retains its narrow 18th century contours and kerbside posts. Like many of the streets and alleys of Southwark it developed from an inn yard, the yard of the Axe, later the Axe and Bottle.

The Axe is not shown on the map of 1542 (Plate 8) but it is mentioned in the Court Leet minutes of the manor of Southwark in 1560. The first extant Token Book (*circa* 1575) contains the entry "Alle thes ffowloynge w^tin the Axe" and a list of fifteen names beginning with that of Humffry Water (2 tokens), and ending with that of John Payne (8 tokens).

In the 17th century, the whole of Axe Yard, now Newcomen Street, came into the hands of two charities, John Marshall's and Mrs. Newcomen's and, with some minor exceptions, have remained in their possession until the present day.



Newcomen Stret

John Marshall's Charity

John Marshall, gentleman, the founder of Christ Church (see p. 101), lived in Axe Yard during the last few years of his life. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Taylor, Doctor of Physic, died before him,[55] leaving no children, and at Marshall's death in 1631, the bulk of his property, including his moiety of Axe Yard, passed to trustees for various charities. In his will he desired his trustees to "finish and perfect the building and furnishing of the house in Axe-yard, wherein he then dwelt" and to see that "the pumps, jacks, cisterns and bedsteads, then in and belonging to the said house" should go with it as heirlooms. The house was to be let to the lecturer of St. Saviour's for twenty-one years, if he so desired, and the rent applied towards providing a residence for the minister of the new church (Christ Church).[56] Marshall's property in Axe Yard comprised the sites of Nos. 6–23 and 46–61 (formerly 2–9, 14–24, 46–56 and 61–65) Newcomen Street, all of which still remain in the hands of the trustees of his charity.

BANKSIDE

Mrs. Newcomen's Charity

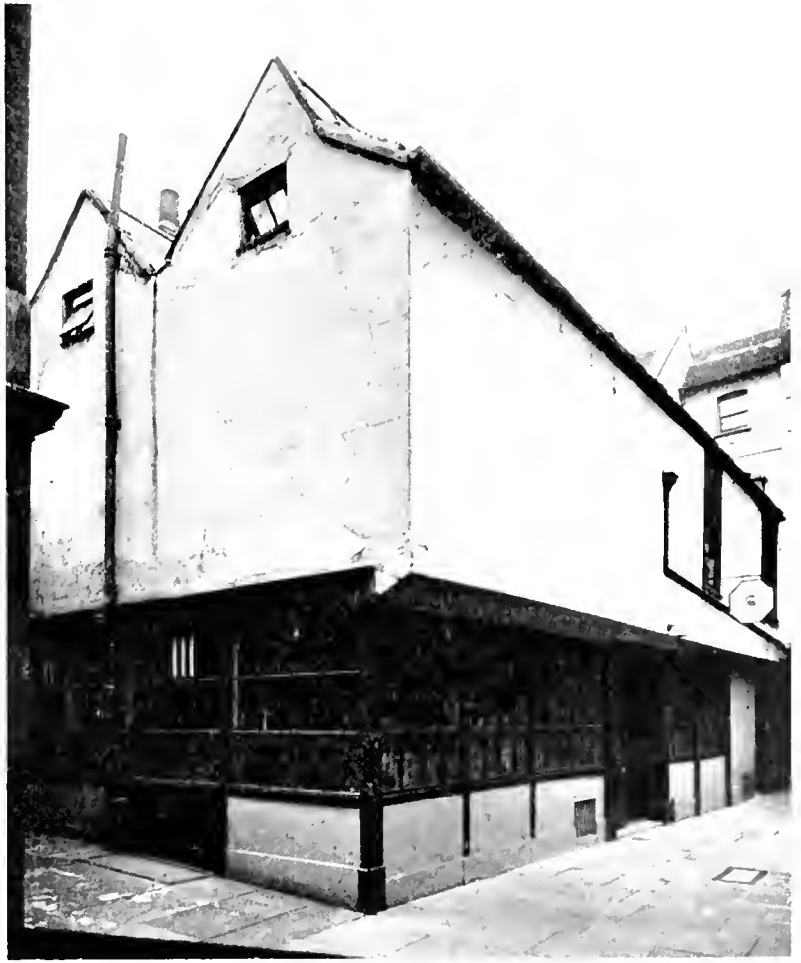
During the reign of Elizabeth, part of Axe Yard was the property of the Emerson family. William Emerson, senior, died in 1575. His monument in Southwark Cathedral (Plate 6) has the succinct epitaph, "he lived and died an honest man." His son, Thomas (d. 1595), founded one of the parish charities and gave his name to Emerson Street. Thomas's son, Henry, sold his property in Axe Yard to William Richardson,[57] who lived there with his wife, Grace, until his death in 1630. In a list of owners and lessees of divided tenements in Axe Yard, dated January, 1636/7, Mrs. Grace Richardson is stated to be "cheife Landlady of . . . 23 poore tenem^{ts}" and John White, and other feoffees of John Marshall . . . Landlordes of aboute 24 tenem^{ts} more."[58]

Mrs. Newcomen, widow of Jonathan Newcomen, mercer, died in 1675, and was buried in St. Saviour's. By her will, dated 12th December, 1664, she left her property in the parish of St. Saviour's upon trust for "the clothing of poor boys and girls with a suit of linen and woollen once a year, whereof two-thirds . . . [were to] be out of the Borough side, and the other third . . . out of the Clink Liberty . . . and for . . . teaching them to read and write and cast accounts, and for . . . putting forth boys apprentice at 5*l* a piece, at their age of 14 years." Her property consisted of three messuages in Borough High Street valued at £24 a year, a messuage near Axe Yard in the tenure of Sarah Marson, rented at £7 a year, the house called the Bottle then divided into three tenements, rented at £10 a year, and a tenement in Axe Yard in the tenure of George Jennings, rented at £7 a year. The bequest was subject to the condition that the rents and profits thereof should be paid to her nephew, Thomas Lant, and to his eldest son (if he had one) for their lives, but should subsequently be vested in the parish.[56] Sir Edward Bromfield was appointed guardian to Thomas Lant and his name is associated with Lant's in several leases of the property.

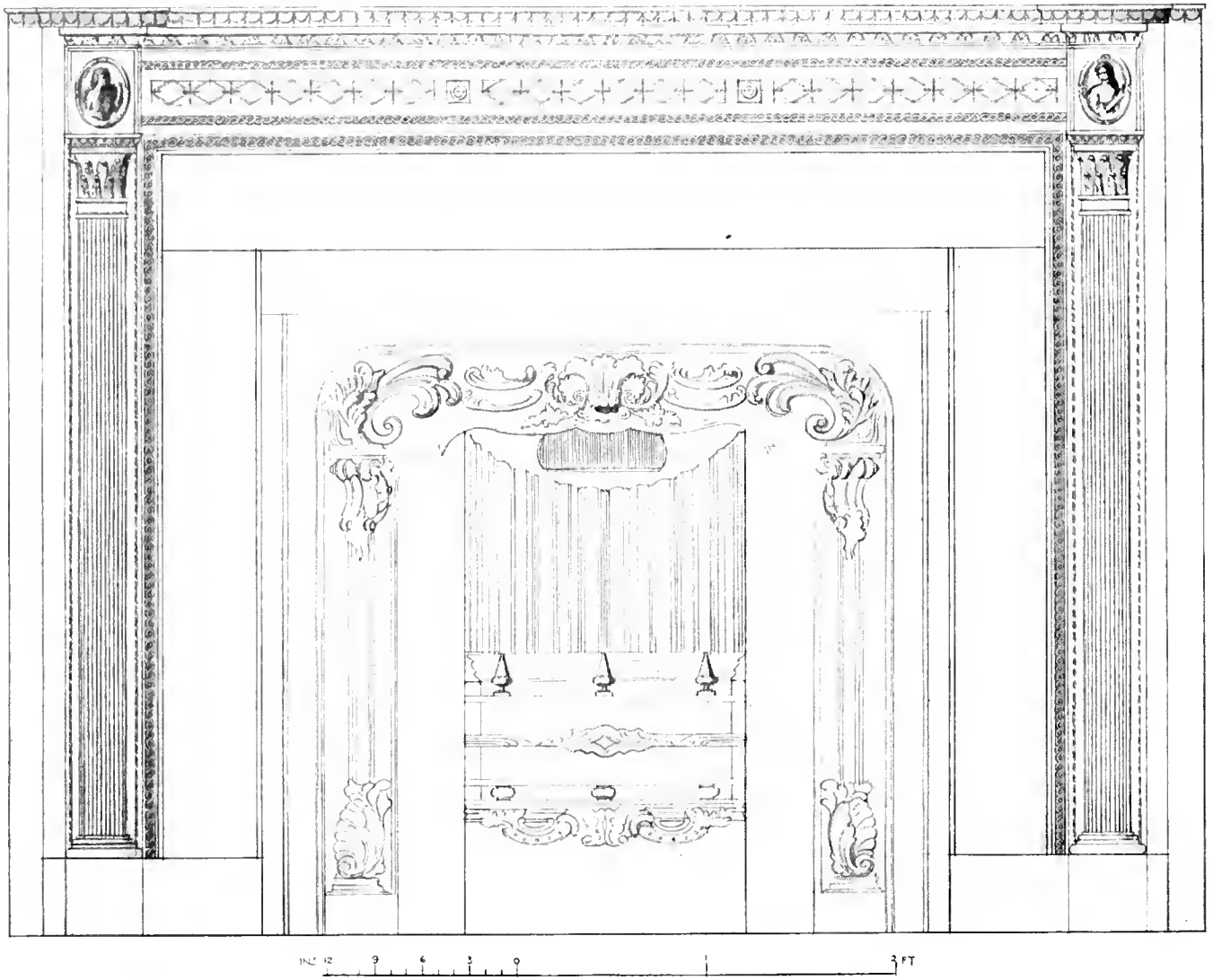
A rebuilding lease of the Axe and Bottle was granted to George Bannister in 1677,[59] from which it appears that the old building lay on either side of the entrance to the yard, the second storey being over the gateway. The other houses in the Newcomen gift were rebuilt in the 1680's in brick, William Gray, carpenter, and Joseph Arthur, of Bermondsey, being responsible for the erection of most of them. An order in the Vestry Minutes in 1704 for the rebuilding one storey higher of "the house blowne downe by the late Storme in Ax and Bottle Yard" suggests that the buildings were very flimsy.

In 1736, another speculative builder in the person of William Sone, carpenter, came along. He obtained a lease[59] from the Wardens of all the Newcomen property in Axe and Bottle Yard for seventy-one years, on condition that he covenanted to build within ten years "a Street consisting of Twenty good brick Houses" expending at least £100 on each house, the street to be 26 feet wide and "well and sufficiently paved." Sone did not keep to his bargain, for, in 1746, the Vestry Minutes state that he had built only fifteen houses on which he had expended £1,200 and that he had allowed

(*a*) Nos. 38–52, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, 1943



(*b*) CALVERT'S BUILDINGS,
No. 50, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, 1908

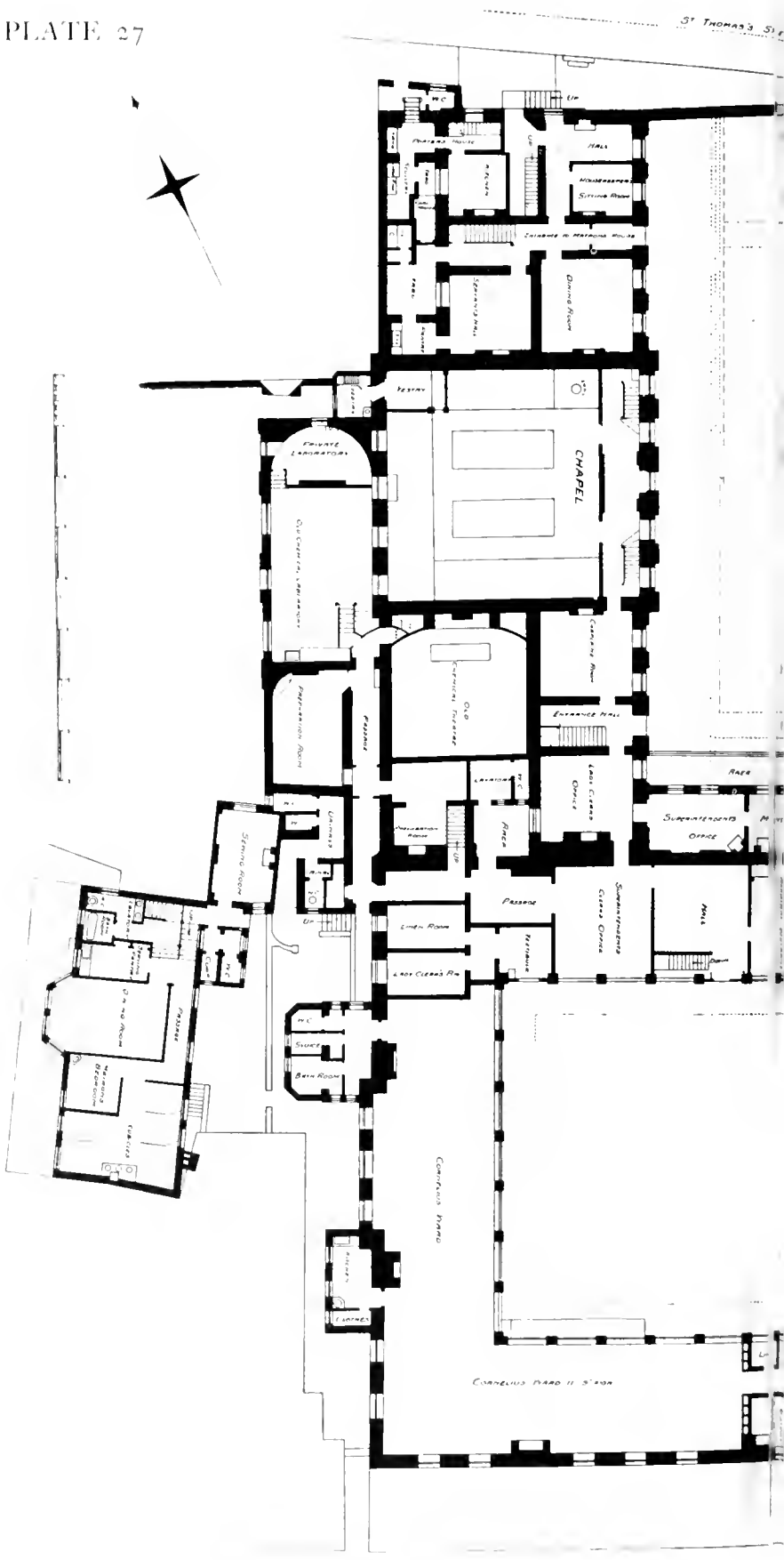


No. 52, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, MANTELPIECE ON FIRST FLOOR

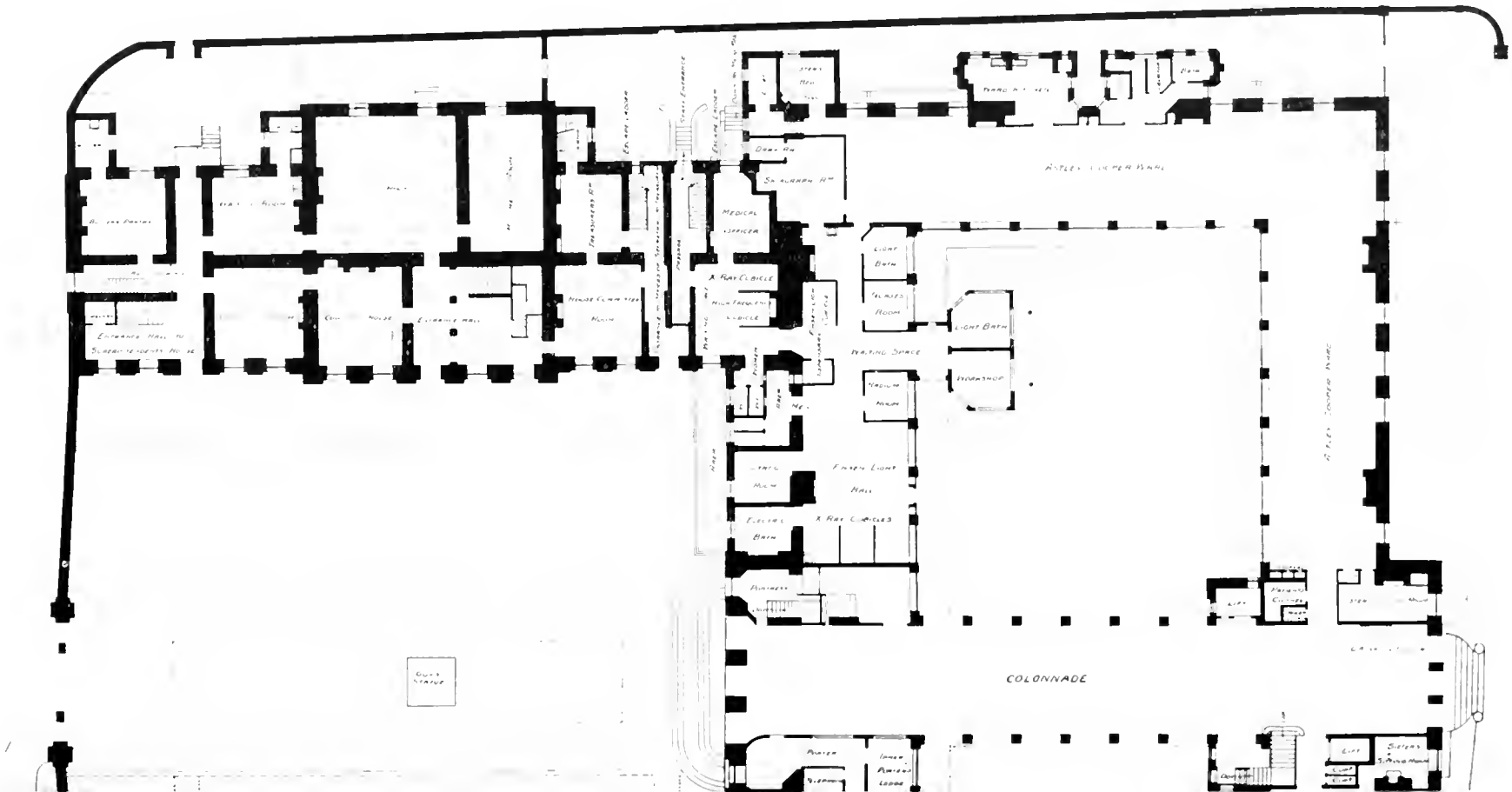
THE KING'S ARMS, NEWCOMEN STREET

(*a*) IN 1828 (*b*) COAT OF ARMS

PLATE 27

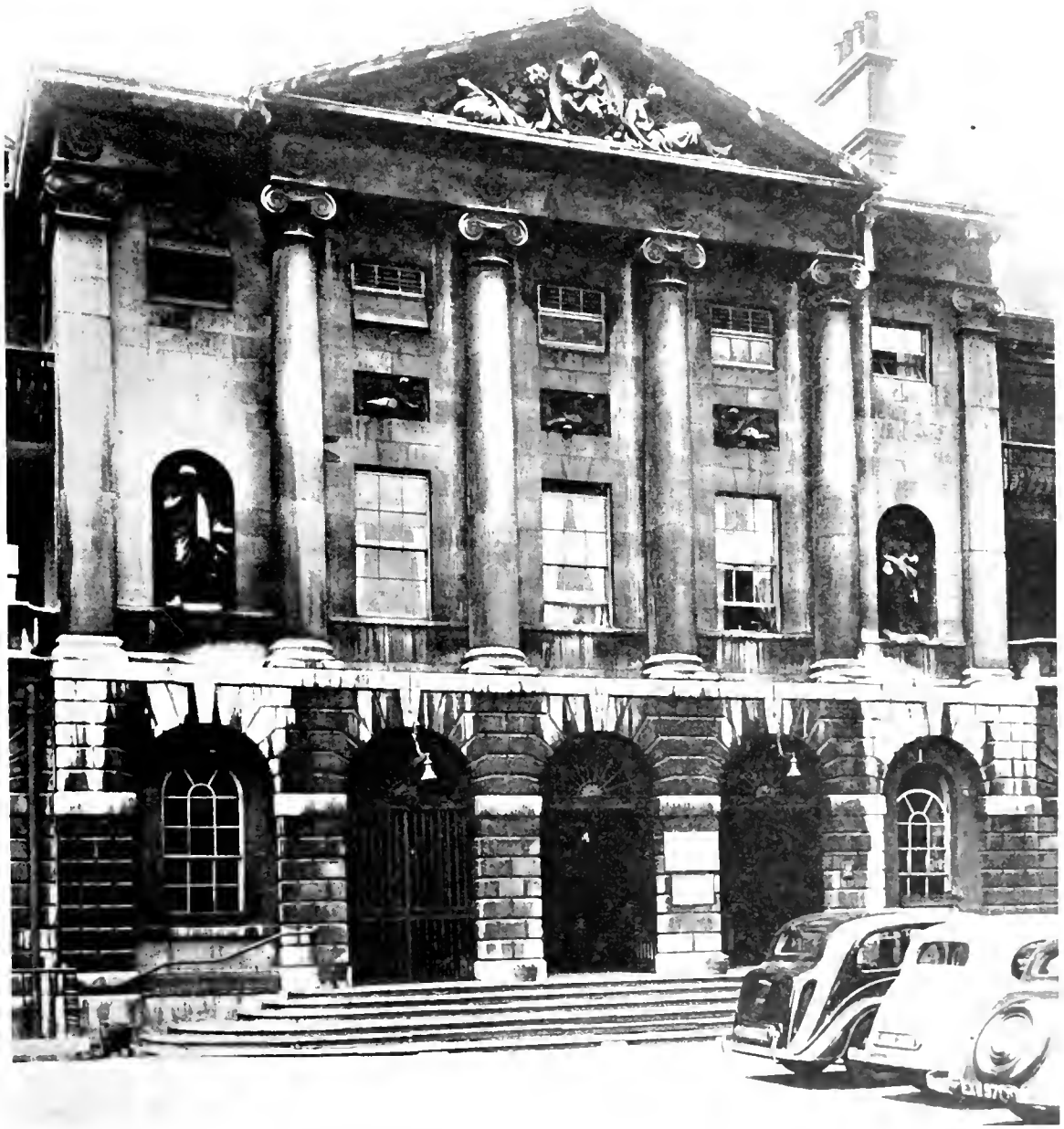


GUY'S HOSPITAL PLAN, *circa* 1900



COLONNADE
Light Bath
Light Bath
Waiting Space
Medical Officer
X Ray Cubicle
Finsen Light Hall
X Ray Cubicles
Electric Bath
Porters
Lift
Sisters

GUY'S HOSPITAL. STATUE OF THOMAS GUY



GUY'S HOSPITAL. CENTRAL BLOCK, 1918

GUY'S HOSPITAL. ENTRANCE GATES FROM ST. THOMAS STREET, 1934

the other houses demised to him to fall into "great decay" or to tumble down altogether. In spite of this, Sone applied for a new lease from the wardens in 1759, giving as a reason that he wished to make a continuation of Axe and Bottle Yard through to Snow's Fields. He obtained a lease of all the Marshall ground in the yard in that year, together with 3½ acres of ground in St. George's Fields on condition that he laid out £2,000 in repairs and buildings.[56] No. 65 was among the houses rebuilt at this date and into it was incorporated the royal coat of arms in stone removed from the gateway at the southern end of London Bridge. The arms probably dated from 1728 when a new gateway was built to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1725.[60] The arms are those used by George II during the early years of his reign, though the inscription has been altered to "George III." They were re-erected on No. 65, the King's Arms, when it was rebuilt. A modern stone panel with the wording "King's Arms, 1890" has been added. A view of the old house and a photograph of the coat of arms are reproduced on Plate 26.

Some time before 1750, the house at the entrance to Axe and Bottle Yard was renamed the Sun and this fact, together with the greater importance of the road after it was made a thoroughfare to Snow's Fields, and the presence of the royal arms on No. 65, probably account for its new name of King Street, which was adopted in 1774.[32] It was renamed Newcomen Street in 1879.[61]

Nos. 66–69 (formerly 4–1) on the south side of the street are Newcomen property and bear the Mrs. Newcomen mark. No. 67 has a Royal Insurance fire mark. They were built *circa* 1830. (No. 69, formerly 1, was described as a "newly erected brick built messuage" in 1831.) They are three-storey buildings in yellow stock brickwork and have early 19th century shop fronts. They have been in use for commercial purposes ever since they were built. Nos. 67 and 68 were for many years in the mid-19th century in the occupation of George Mansell as a printing works. Apart from Nos. 65–69, the houses at the Southwark end of the south side of the street have been demolished as a result of enemy action, though the shells of Nos. 46–48 (built in the late 18th century) survived until 1948. They were of two storeys in yellow stock brickwork and had a mansard roof with dormer windows behind the front parapet. A brick string course continued across the front above the first floor windows. No. 48 had a good staircase of contemporary date with solid strings, moulded handrail and spiral-turned balusters.

None of the old houses on the north side of the street is left. The office of the John Marshall Trustees, standing on the site of John Marshall's house, was built in 1853.

CHAPTER 3

ST. THOMAS STREET

St. Thomas Street on the east side of Borough High Street takes its name from St. Thomas's Hospital, which for over six centuries occupied ground on the north side of the way. The street is not shown on the earliest plan of the area *circa* 1542 (Plate 8) but it was probably in use soon after, for in the reign of Edward VI the chapel of the hospital was made the parish church of the newly created small parish of St. Thomas's. Most of St. Thomas's parish was included in the Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey under the Act of 1899, but the southern side of St. Thomas Street west of Guy's Hospital, and the greater part of the hospital was incorporated with Southwark and is, therefore, within the scope of this volume.

St. Thomas's Churchyard lay opposite the church on the south side of St. Thomas Street. It was approached by a narrow lane, the street frontage being occupied by houses. The churchyard was for many years used as a private garden to houses in St. Thomas Street,[62] and it now forms part of the grounds of Guy's Hospital.

Eight houses, to the east of the way to the churchyard, were leased to Guy's in 1756,[63] and part of the ground was utilised for the west wing of the hospital. Guy's obtained a lease of a further portion of the frontage in 1862, and in 1922 purchased the frontage as far as Borough High Street with the exception of The Grapes, extending backward as far as the north side of King's Head Yard.[63]

Nos. 2–14 (*formerly* 11–18)

This terrace of four-storey brick houses was built for St. Thomas's Hospital by a contractor, Mr. Johnson, in 1819, at a cost of about £7,000.[64] The houses are plain in design, but there is a moulded stone cornice between the second and third floors and at first floor level the window sills are carried through to form a string course.

The windows on the ground floor have segmental heads set in shallow arched recesses. The upper windows have flat gauged arches and there are dwarf iron balconies of a plain diagonal pattern on the first floor.

The Grapes (No. 2), which forms part of the terrace, was originally two houses. A cornice and plain frieze supported on flat Doric pilasters have been inserted across both frontages below the first floor windows with a shop front and bar entrances on the ground floor (Plate 21*a*).

The residents in these houses and, indeed, most of the houses in St. Thomas Street, have mainly been persons connected with the two great hospitals there. The most notable are:—

No. 2 (formerly 17 and 18), Sir Samuel Wilks, baronet and physician, occupied the former No. 17 in 1854–60. He studied at Guy's and held several appointments there including those of physician, curator of the museum and lecturer on pathology. He edited the hospital reports from 1854 to 1865 and was joint author with G. T. Bettany of the standard history of the hospital. He occupied No. 14 (formerly No. 11) from 1861 to 1869. He died at Hampstead in 1911.[65]

No. 12, 1821–23(?), Charles Aston Key, surgeon. He was born in Southwark and became a pupil at Guy's in 1814 and married the niece of Astley Cooper in 1818. He became demonstrator

of anatomy at St. Thomas's and later full surgeon at Guy's. He was one of the first surgeons in London to use ether as an anaesthetic and his success in operations gained him a great reputation. His son was Sir Astley Cooper Key, the admiral.

(?)1831–33, John Flint South, surgeon. He was son of a Southwark druggist, and Sir James South, the astronomer, was his half brother. In 1814 he was apprenticed to Henry Cline, the younger, at St. Thomas's Hospital. He became lecturer on anatomy there, and later, surgeon. He was the author of several works on surgery.

1834/5–1845, John Hilton, surgeon. He entered Guy's Hospital as a student in 1824, and rose to be professor of human anatomy and surgery there in 1860–2. His dissections of the human body were reproduced in wax and kept in the anatomical museum.

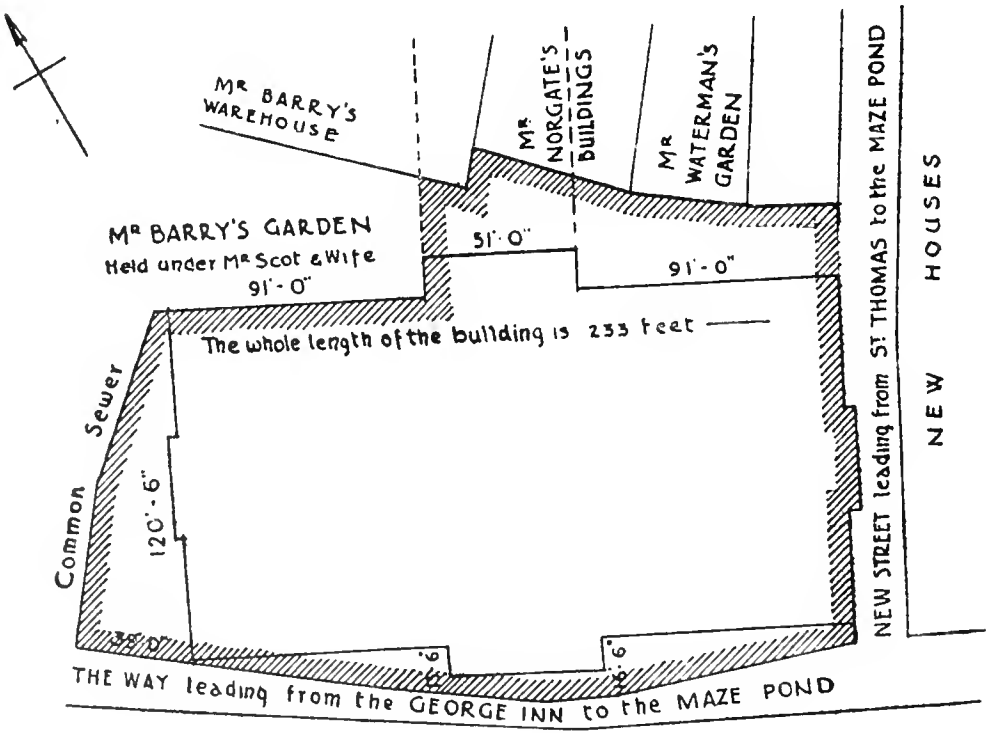
1880–1884, Frederick Henry Horatio Akbar Mahomed, physician. He was the son of the keeper of a turkish bath. He studied at various hospitals, including Guy's and became medical registrar at the latter. In 1881 he was elected assistant physician to Guy's. He died in 1884 at his house in Manchester Square.

John Keats is stated to have lodged over the shop of a tallow chandler named Markham in St. Thomas Street in 1815, when he was a student at Guy's Hospital.[66] Unfortunately no rate books for St. Thomas's parish have been found for the early part of the 19th century and it has not been possible to establish the position of this shop.

CHAPTER 4

GUY'S HOSPITAL

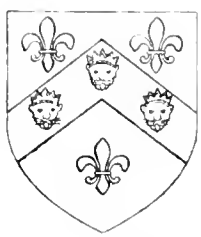
In 1721 Thomas Guy, who had for many years been a governor and benefactor of St. Thomas's Hospital, applied to the governors for a lease of several plots of ground described as being within the "close of the hospital" for the purpose of erecting a hospital for incurables.[64] The ground, which lay on the south side of St. Thomas Street next to the newly-made way or road to the Maze Pond, had for many years been let out in small plots and had a number of houses standing on it.[63] The leases of these plots had been bought by Guy from the tenants, William Gabb, Samuel Warburton and others, and in 1722 the governors granted him a lease of the ground for 1,000 years at a rent of £30 a year. The inset plan taken from the lease shows the extent of the ground and the original hospital building. The main gate of the hospital was in Maze Pond but an entrance to St. Thomas Street was made across the land in lease to Thomas Barry, part of a warehouse being pulled down to clear a passage.[64] Lane designed the building.



Thomas Guy died in 1724, leaving[67] the residue of his estate, after the payment of certain legacies, to trustees, Sir Gregory Page, Charles Joye, William Clayton, Thomas Hollis, John Kenrick, John Lade, Dr. Richard Mead, Moses Raper and John Sprint. The trustees were instructed "to finish

and fit up the two new squares of building in *Southwark*, . . . some time since begun, and intended for an Hospital for reception of . . . four hundred poor PERSONS or upwards, LABOURING UNDER ANY DISTEMPERS, INFIRMITIES, OR DISORDERS, THOUGHT CAPABLE OF RELIEF BY PHYSICK OR SURGERY; but who, by reason of the small hopes there may be of their cure, or the length of time which for that purpose may be required . . . are, or may be adjudged or called Incurable, and as such not proper Objects to be received into or continued in the present Hospital of Saint *Thomas*." He also suggested that lunatics not exceeding twenty in number might be admitted to the hospital, but he included a provision that the trustees might at their own discretion admit ordinary sick persons not deemed to be incurable. The governors were, therefore, acting within their powers in allowing the new institution to develop into a general hospital similar to St. Thomas's.

The hospital was opened in 1725 and by an Act of Parliament passed in that year the governors were incorporated. Sir Gregory Page became the first President, Dr. John Oldfield and Dr. James Jurin were appointed physicians, and Francis Crofts and Andrew Cooper surgeons.[68] John Hanson, the porter of the back gate of St. Thomas's Hospital, was made the first steward of Guy's.[64]



Guy's Hospital

By 1738 the General Court of the hospital considered that additional buildings were necessary. A lease of the ground between the north front of the hospital and St. Thomas Street was acquired from St. Thomas's Hospital, and the east wing, designed by James Steer, the hospital surveyor, was erected on part of it, the rest being laid out as a courtyard. £5,000 worth of South Sea stock was sold to pay for this improvement, of which £3,167 was paid to James Porter, the contractor for the actual building work.[69] The new block contained a committee room and a chapel. The work was practically completed by October, 1739, when the statue of Thomas Guy, which had been set up in the inner courtyard in 1734,[70] was moved to its present position.[68]

More ground on the north-west side of the hospital was acquired from St. Thomas's in 1756 but no further extensions were made until 1774 when the west wing, designed by Richard Jupp, was begun.[69]

The Maze Pond estate, south of the hospital, was bought in 1806[71] and other ground in the neighbourhood in 1816 and 1833. In 1829 William Hunt, one of the governors, bequeathed £180,000 to the hospital for the fitting up of additional accommodation to hold at least 100 beds. Temporary wards, constructed out of old warehouses, were opened in 1830, but it was not until twenty years later that the small houses between Maze Pond and Newcomen Street were cleared away and Hunt's House was erected from the designs of Rhode Hawkins. The centre and south wing were finished in 1853 and the north wing in 1871.[71]

The two large houses, Nos. 24 and 26 St. Thomas Street, adjacent to the N.W. wing, were built in 1863 on ground previously occupied by the beadle's house.

BANKSIDE

Architectural Description

The plan of the original building, which still remains as the core of the hospital, is rectangular, with two internal courts divided by a cross wing which has an open arcaded ground storey of semicircular stone arches. This arcade extended around the remaining sides of both courts, but these portions were filled in about 1780, and semicircular headed windows were inserted. The building is of London stock brickwork, with red brick dressings to segmental-arched windows, and comprises three storeys and dormers. The roof generally has been altered by the construction of an overhanging slate mansard with large dormer windows and stone modillioned eaves cornice, but the western half retains on three sides the old tiled roof behind a parapet. Several old lead rainwater heads and pipes still remain.

The main entrance is on the north front and was remodelled about the time of the erection of the west wing to form a broad central projecting feature of five bays in Portland stone. The ground storey, which has v-jointed rusticated, has three semicircular-arched openings with wrought-iron gates and fanlights of radiating bars and acanthus leaves and anthemion ornament, and is flanked by arched windows in recesses. It is approached by a flight of six granite steps with rounded ends extending across the width of the three openings at ground level. The second and third storeys have five bays with four attached Ionic columns and two flanking Ionic pilasters supporting an entablature and a central pediment. Set in niches in the end bays at first floor level are sculptured figures of Aesculapius and Hygieia, both by John Bacon. Beneath the three central second floor windows are sculptured panels of cherubs, and in the tympanum sculptured figures, the whole symbolising the arts of healing.

On either side of the entrance the rusticated ground storey, with a basement, is continued across the front for four bays on either side, in advance of the original building, and is surmounted by a balustraded parapet. Above are later additions in the form of iron balconies supported on cast-iron Ionic columns.

The glass-roofed operating theatre, built in 1867 above the centre block, has since been removed.

The east wing, which was similar in design to the existing west wing, was almost completely destroyed during the late war. In this wing were the Superintendent's House with its contemporary mahogany staircase, the Governors' Court Room decorated in the style of William Kent, and the Governors' Committee Room with the original Chippendale and Hepplewhite chairs belonging to William Hunt. These chairs are now in the present Court Room, formerly the Martha Ward, in the central block.

Most of the pictures of governors, surgeons and others connected with the hospital, which were formerly in the Governors' Court Room, have also been moved to the new Court Room. Among them is the portrait of Thomas Guy painted by Vanderbank in 1706 (Plate 31).

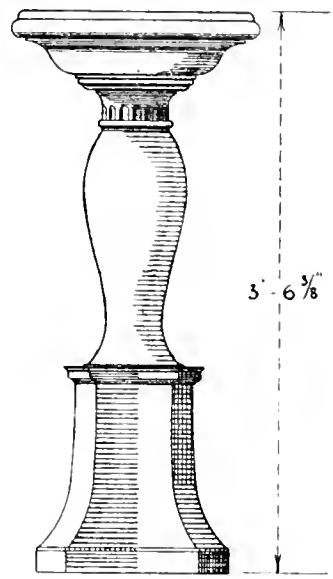
The west wing, designed by Richard Jupp, was erected in 1774–80. The centre part, facing the courtyard, projects slightly and the ground floor is faced in stone and rusticated; the remainder of the ground storey is plain.

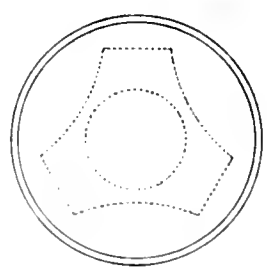
GUY'S HOSPITAL CHAPEL

At first floor window level is a deep plain stone band containing turned stone balusters beneath the five windows of the centre projection. The upper part is of yellow stock brickwork with a moulded stucco cornice below the parapet, and a central pediment with stone cornice moulds and brick tympanum containing a clock. The ground floor openings have semicircular-arched heads and are set in arched recesses with plain keystones. The first and second floor windows of the centre portion have stone architrave surrounds, those on the first floor having pedimented heads alternately pointed and segmental.

The hospital chapel, in the centre block of the west wing, is approached from the courtyard through a narrow vestibule. The chapel is square on plan and six bays in length; the sanctuary, with a single row of stalls on either side, occupies the westernmost bay and the vestibule the easternmost. The vestibule, which is completely screened off from the chapel, has a plaster vaulted ceiling and contains the stairs to the gallery.

On three sides of the chapel there is a plain wood-fronted gallery supported on wood Ionic columns and extending over the vestibule. The chapel walls have arched panel treatment in plaster and are divided at the east and west ends by wood Ionic columns similar to those supporting the gallery. Over the body of the chapel is a flat plaster ceiling ornamented in the centre with a circular fan motif, and framed by plaster-groined semi-vaults springing from the columns at gallery level. The gallery has a plaster-groined ceiling.





Font

The altarpiece, of polished oak, has three painted panels, the centre one, which is pedimented, depicting the Crucifixion and those on each side the figures of St. Luke and St. Barnabas. Above are three stained glass memorial windows to William Hunt, who died in 1829.

On the walls below the north and south galleries are a series of mosaic panels of Scriptural figures interspaced by oak memorial panels commemorating men and women who have died in the service of the hospital since 1867. The font is of white marble.

At the back of the chapel, in the centre of the east end and set in a semicircular arched surround of green marble, is a white marble monument to Guy by John Bacon.[a] It was erected in 1779 and represents the founder

[a] John Bacon and Joseph Wilton were both asked to prepare models for the monument, but Bacon's was preferred. He received £1,000 for the completed work. Wilton was paid £31 10s. for his model.[68]

inviting a stricken figure to the hospital which is shown in low relief in the background. Above in white marble is a shield bearing the arms of the hospital with the motto "Dare Quam Accipere" on a scroll. The base has two circular panels with figures in relief and bears the inscription—

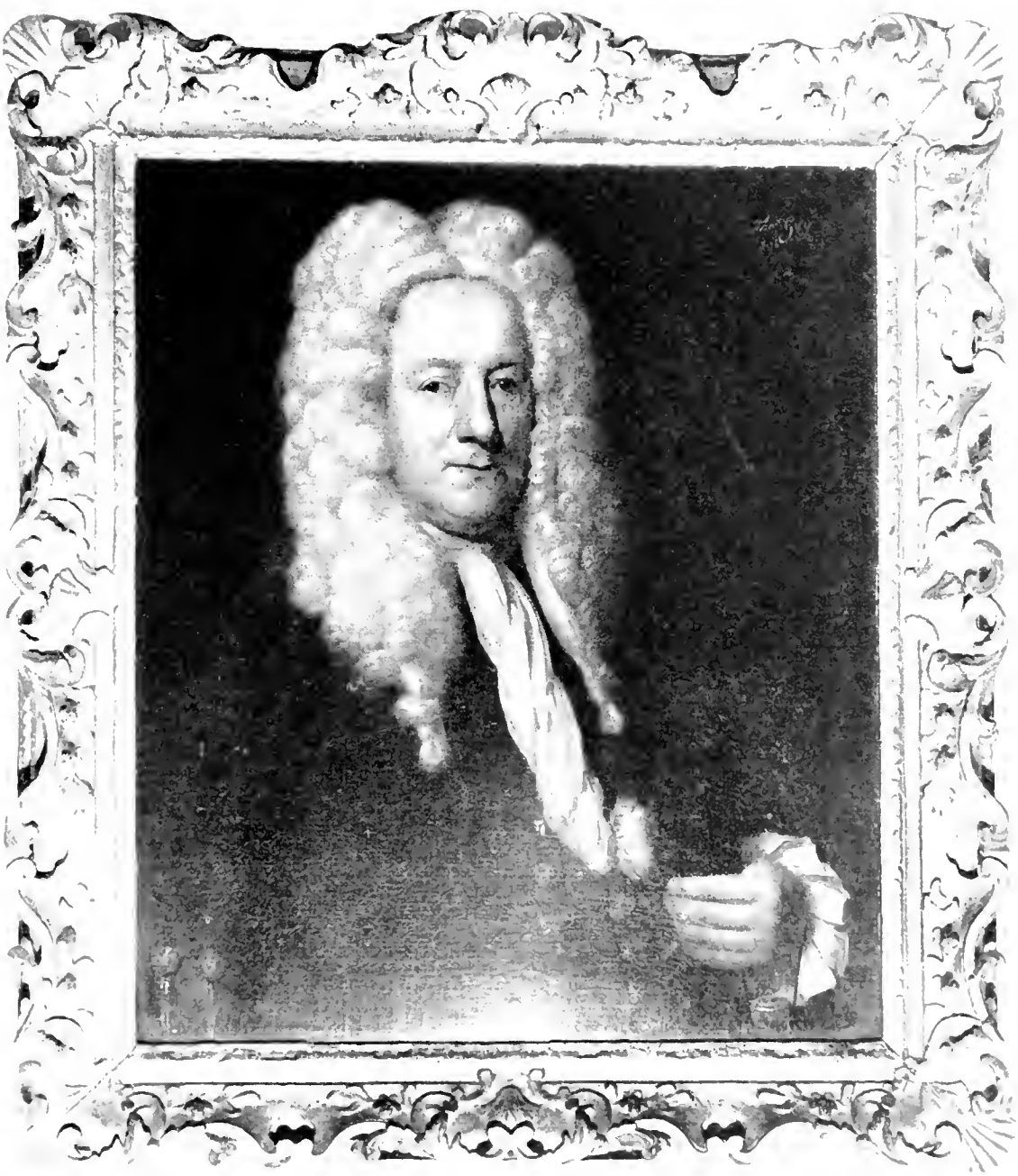
Underneath are depoſited the Remains of
THOMAS GUY,
Citizen of London, Member of Parliament,
and the ſole Founder of this Hoſpital in his life time.
It is peculiar to this beneficent Man to have perſevered during a long courſe of proſperous induſtry, in pouring forth to the wants of Others, all that He had earned by labour, or withheld from ſelf-indulgence.
Warm with Philanthropy,
and exalted by Charity his Mind expanded
to thoſe noble affections which grow
but too rarely from the most elevated purſuits.
After adminiſtring with extenſive
Bounty to the claims of Conſanguinity,
He eſtabliſhed this Aſylum for that ſtage
of Languor and Diſeaſe to which the Charities of
Others had not reached. He
provided a Retreat for hopeleſs Inſanity, and
rivalled the endowments of Kings.
He died the 27th of December, 1724,
in the 80th Year of his Age.

The monument is enclosed within a semicircular iron railing with delicate cast ornament.

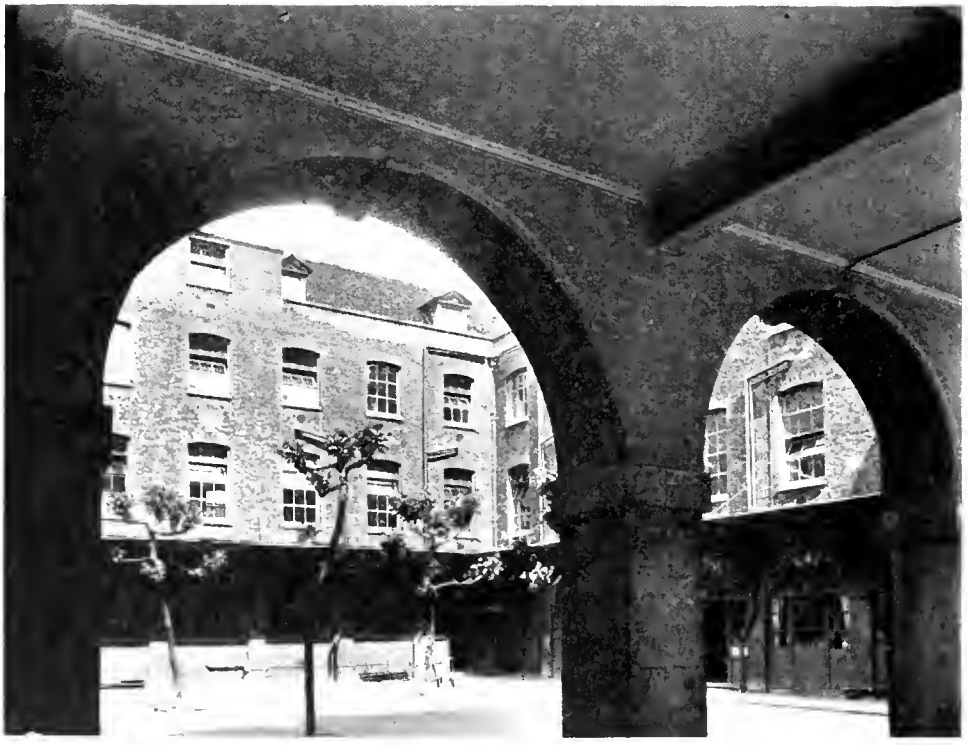
In the chapel are also a number of memorials to various benefactors and members of the hospital staff.

Beneath the chapel is a crypt with groined brick vaults supported on massive brick piers. Guy's remains now rest in a plain stone coffin-shaped tomb bearing the inscription—

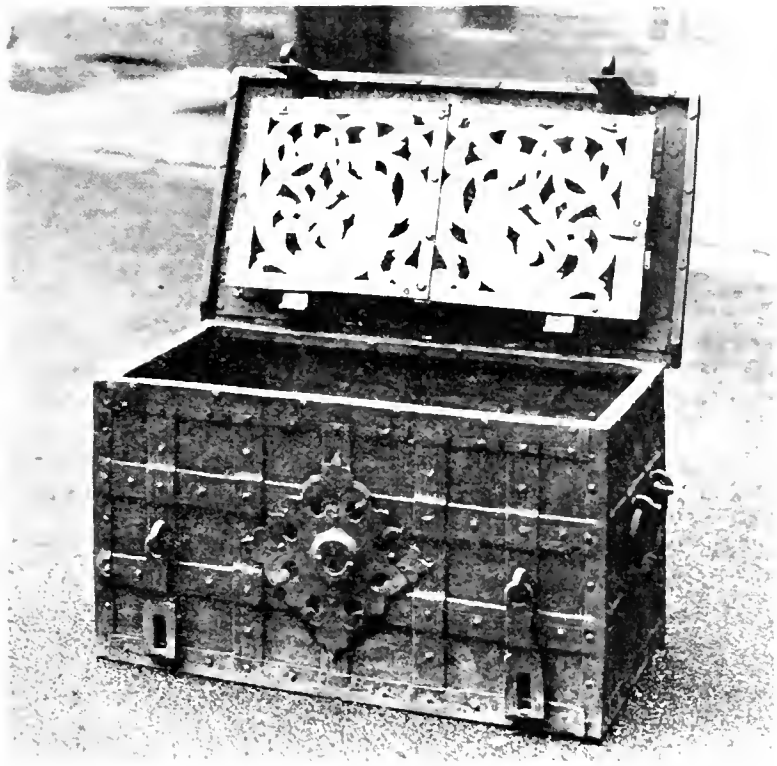
The Remains of
THOMAS GUY, Eſqr.
Founder of this *Hoſpital*
who died the 27th Decr., 1724
Aged 80
Removed from the Vault
under St. Thomas's Church
to this place
4th September, 1780.



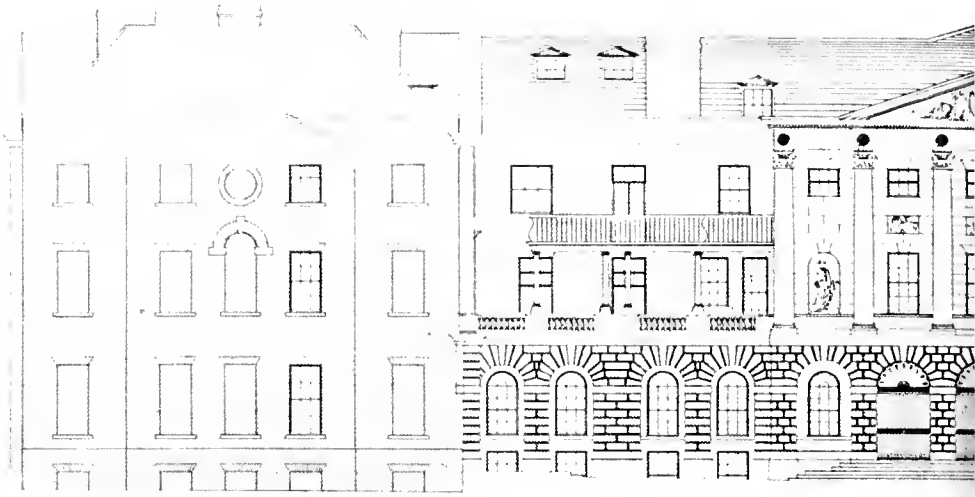
GUY'S HOSPITAL. PORTRAIT OF THOMAS GUY



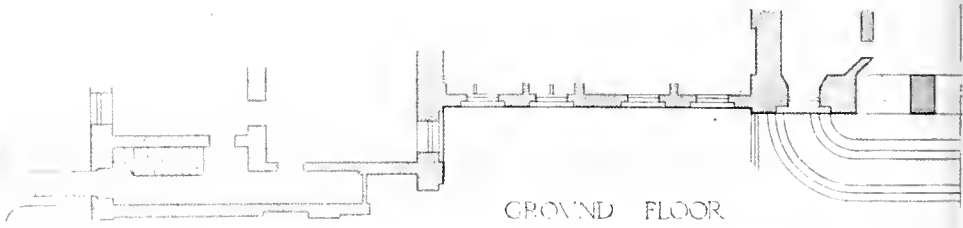
GUY'S HOSPITAL
(*a*) NORTH-WEST WING OF FRONT COURTYARD, 1943
(*b*) INNER COURTYARD, WEST QUADRANGLE, 1948



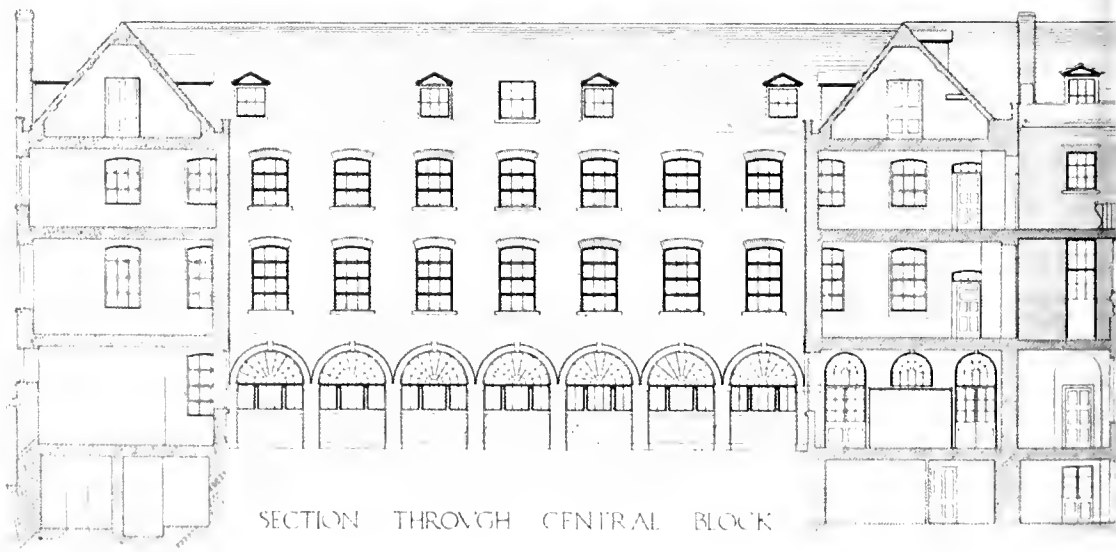
GUY'S HOSPITAL
(*a*) THOMAS GUY'S CHEST
(*b*) COURT ROOM, 1948



ELEVATION TO ST



GROUND FLOOR



SECTION THROUGH CENTRAL BLOCK

MAS'S STREET

FIRST FLOOR

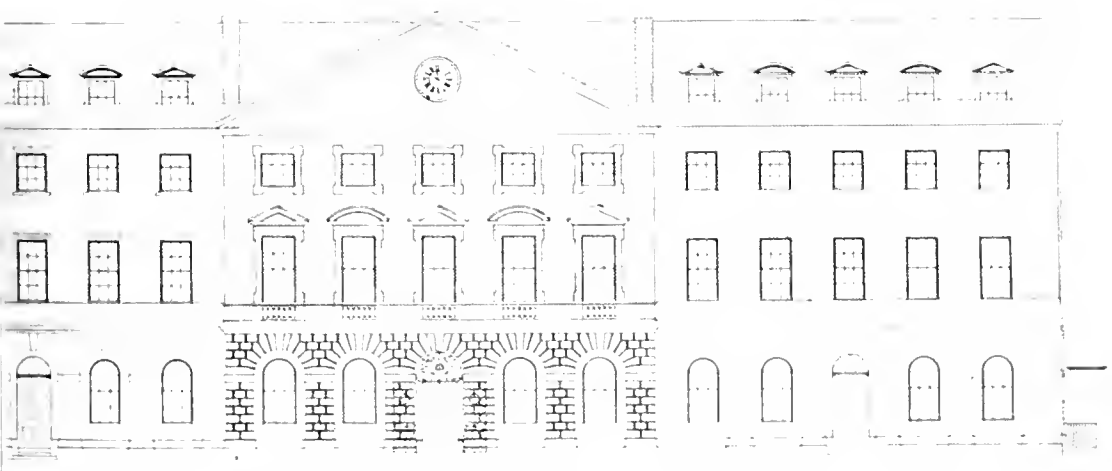
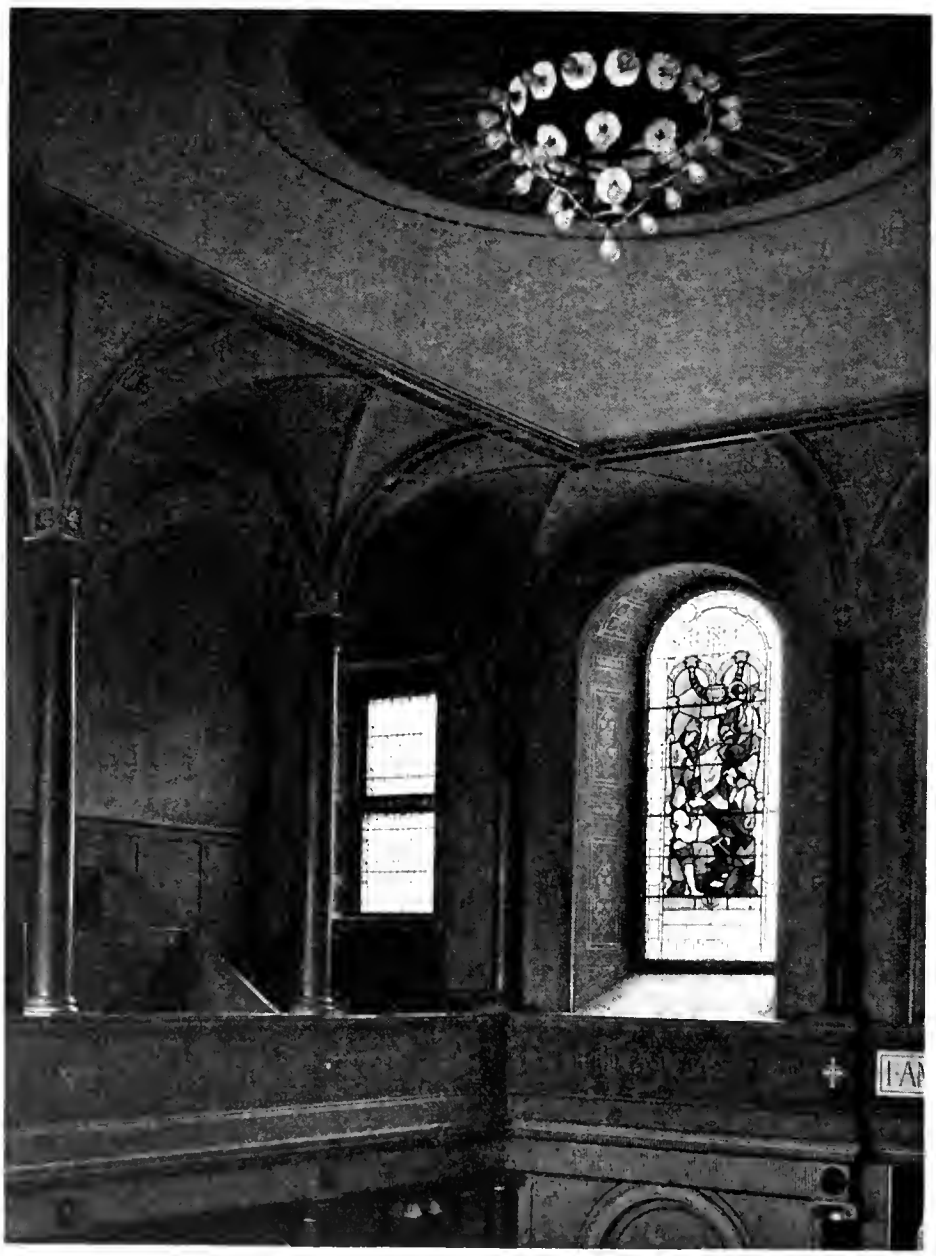
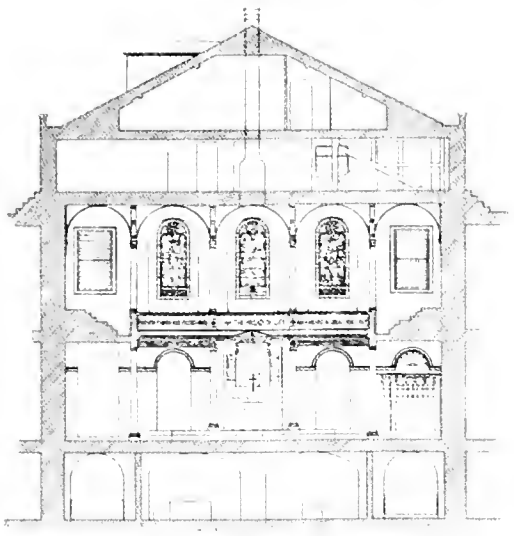


PLATE 35

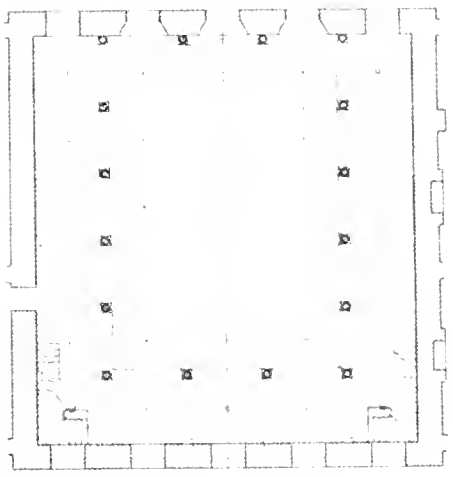


GUY'S HOSPITAL CHAPEL, 1949

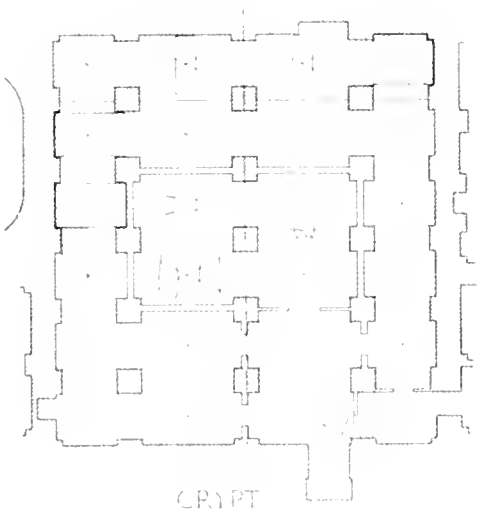
DETAILS OF CHAPEL



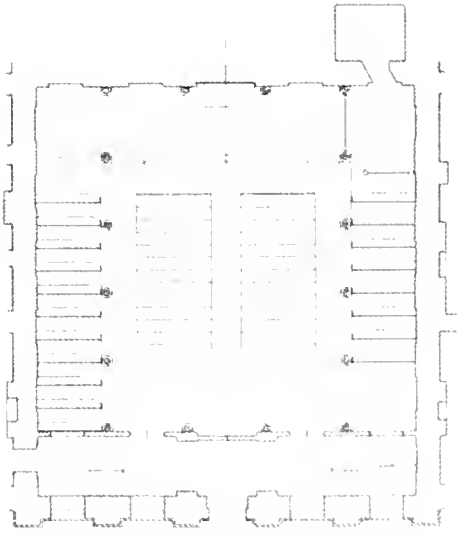
CROSS SECTION



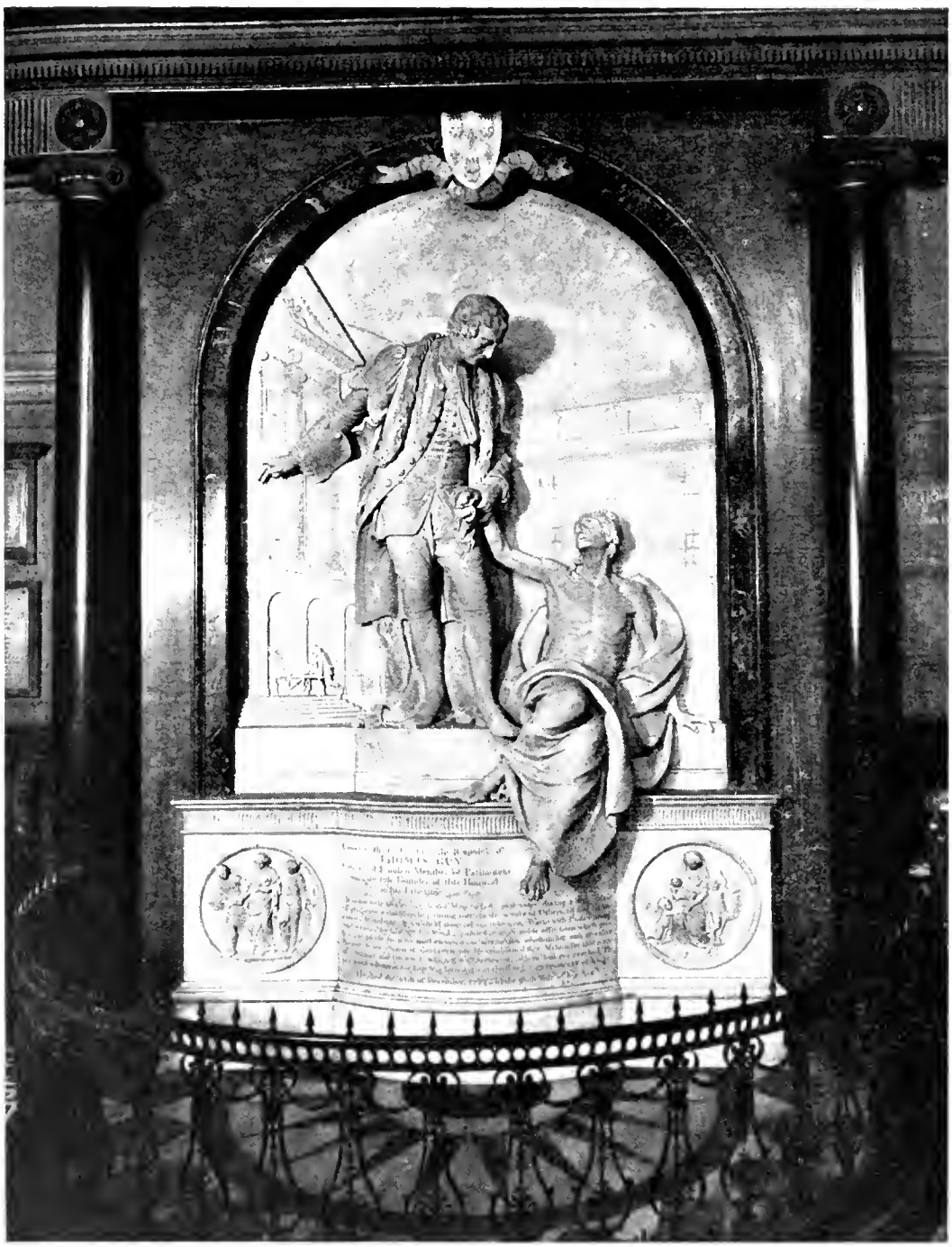
GALLERY



CRYPT



GUY'S HOSPITAL CHAPEL



GUY'S HOSPITAL. MONUMENT IN CHAPEL

GUY'S HOSPITAL

The following inscriptions occur on other table tombs in the vault—

The Body of
CHARLES IOYE, ESQR.
Treasurer of St. THOMAS'S
& GUY'S *Hoſpital;*
who died the 20th Decr., 1737.
Aged 67 years;
To be remov'd into GUY'S
Chapel when built, & lay'd
as near as may be to the
Body of the Founder
By order of a Court of
Committees, of GUY'S
Hospital, dated the
7th Ianry., 1737/8.

The Remains
of
WILLIAM HUNT, Esqr.
OF PETERSHAM, *Surrey.*
Died 23rd September, 1829
Aged 79 Years.

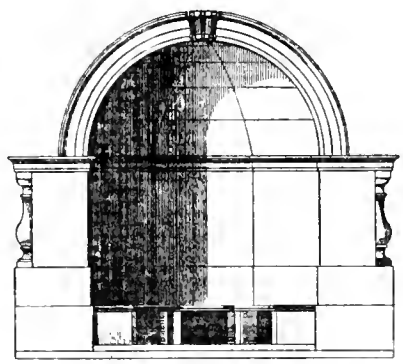
SIR
ASTLEY PASTON COOPER
BARt. G.C.H.
Died 12th Feby.
1841.
AGED 73 YEARS
(This insciption is on a brass plate
attached to the tomb.)

The main courtyard to the hospital is entered from St. Thomas Street by a fine 18th century gateway with double wrought-iron gates to the carriage-way and single side gates for foot traffic, each with an overthrow of scrolled ironwork; the arched centre one, which is of later date, is crowned with the arms of the hospital.

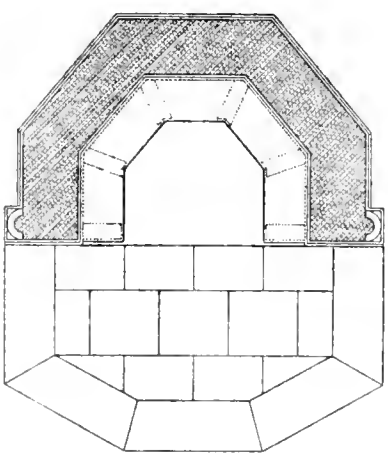
The gateway is flanked by two massive rusticated Portland stone piers each with a semicircular headed niche and surmounted by a pulvinated frieze and cornice and ball terminal. Plain wrought-iron railings with ornamental panels at intervals extend along the remainder of this side of the courtyard.

The statue of Guy by Peter Scheemakers, in the main courtyard, is a standing figure in bronze, representing him in a livery gown. On the front

of the stone pedestal, which is of later date, is a bronze cartouche bearing the inscription "Thomas Guy Sole Founder of this Hospital in his lifetime A.D. MDCCXXI." The sides have bronze panels in relief representing the Good Samaritan and Christ Healing the Sick. On the fourth side is a bronze cartouche with the arms of the hospital. The statue is enclosed within stout wrought-iron railings of mid-18th century date. Within the eastern internal court is a round-hooded Portland stone alcove from old London Bridge. It was taken down in 1831, brought to the Hospital in 1861, and re-erected in its present position in 1926.



ELEVATION



PLAN

Stone alcove from London Bridge

CHAPTER 5

MONTAGUE CLOSE

Montague Close covers the site of the cloisters and conventual buildings of St. Mary's Priory. The records of the priory have all disappeared and as its property, apart from the church, passed into private hands immediately after the dissolution, little written information is available about the original disposition of the buildings. The whole area is now covered with warehouses and wharves, but some parts of the old fabric, including the east and north side of the cloister and the refectory, were still standing in 1795.[72] A view of the gateway into the close in 1811 is reproduced on Plate 39. The history of the priory cannot be given in full, but it is interesting to note that St. Thomas's Hospital had its origin there in the 12th century (it was refounded on the east side of Borough High Street as a separate institution by Peter des Roches in 1215)[34] and that John Gower, the poet, ended his days as a guest of the prior.[73] His tomb with his effigy is still preserved in the church (Plate 5).

Within a year or two of the dissolution, complaints were made in the manor court of Southwark that Sir Anthony Browne had opened a public bowling green in the close and was allowing gambling there.[21] The site of the priory with its houses, gardens and orchards was formally granted to Sir Anthony Browne, in 1544/5.[74]

Browne, although he was a staunch Roman Catholic, became possessed of much monastic property and remained a close friend of Henry VIII. His eldest son, Anthony, was created Viscount Montague after the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain.[75] It seems probable that Lord Montague lived in what had previously been the house of the prior of St. Mary Overy and utilised the other buildings for stabling, etc.[a] He died in 1593, leaving to his wife, Magdalen, his mansion house of "St. Mary Overies," for her life, with reversion to his grandson Anthony.[76]

Lady Montague continued to reside in the close after her husband's death. In 1599 she came under suspicion as a recusant and her house in Southwark was searched, but neither gunpowder nor weapons were found.[77] Tradition has it that the Gunpowder Plot was discovered by the delivery of an anonymous letter to Lord Monteagle in Montague Close, but the story appears to have arisen from a confusion between the names of Monteagle and Montague. Viscount Montague was committed to the Tower on 15th November, 1605, but was released in the following August on payment of £200. There is no evidence of his being concerned in the plot, though he wrote to his father-in-law, the Earl of Dorset, that "the bluddy executioner of that woefull tragedie," Guy Fawkes, had been his servant for four months, and had waited at his table about the time of his marriage (1591).[75]

In 1625, Viscount Montague and William, Lord Petre, a trustee,

[a] Montague House lay right against the church. In 1593 the vestry ordered "that a new dore should be made in o[r] churche wall entringe into my L. Mountacutes howse in place of the old dore stopped vp."[16]

sold[78] Montague House and all his messuages, wharves and ground "in the close of St. Mary Overies between the middle gate of the close and the outer gate next unto Southwark" to Robert Bromfield and Thomas Overman.[a] Bromfield had had a lease of a wharf there since 1601[79] and as soon as he got possession of the close he proceeded to build there, putting up in place of "meane Cottages and habitacons for the poorer sort of people that crouded themselves there togeather" houses "fit for men of better ability."[80] These are probably the houses shown in the engraving reproduced on Plate 40*a*.

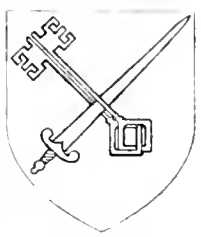
In 1692/3 Montague House became the subject of a Chancery suit between Elizabeth Cressett, widow of Thomas Overman, and others.[81] From the description there given it appears that the "capitall messuage," that is Montague House, was then used for a pothouse. The property included a great hall with a staircase in the N.E. corner, and cellars below it, a counting house, "the fratree house conteining in length ninety foote and in breadth twenty and seaven foot and a half," the "fratree yard," a shed for soap making, "a colour house" and "a killnehouse of old building" abutting on the church wall. The vestry minutes record that a fire broke out there some years later causing great damage to the church and William Overman's encroachments were ordered to be removed.[16]

In 1775 there were sixty messuages and four wharves in the close,[17] most of them let from year to year and becoming ruinous. Many of these, including the eight almshouses erected by Mrs. Alice Shaw Overman in 1771, were taken down in 1830 in connection with the formation of the approach to new London Bridge.

[a] Lord Petre was the only survivor of the trustees appointed by an act passed in 1624 for settling Lord Montague's estates.

CHAPTER 6

WINCHESTER HOUSE AND PARK



See of Winchester

Early in the 12th century the Abbey of Bermondsey granted to the Bishop of Winchester and his successors a stretch of land in Southwark extending from the precincts of St. Mary's Church on the east to the Manor of Paris Garden (the end of Bankside) on the west, for a payment of eight pounds a year. This land, over which the Bishops exercised manorial jurisdiction, became known as the Bishop of Winchester's (or later the Clink) Liberty. Plots of ground along Bankside seem to have been alienated at a very early date, so that the bishops can be exonerated from the ownership of the Stews, though they came within their jurisdiction.

In the 13th century the Bishop's land is referred to as "Southwark Marsh" and the greater part of it remained open meadow until well after the Reformation. A good description of the manor in the late mediaeval period is contained in a lease from Bishop Waynflete in 1457[82] of "all the episcopal pastures belonging to the Bishop's manor in Suthwark and commonly called the Wylys, and the second herbage or crop of the episcopal meadows on the west side of the said pastures, above the street called Parysgardynwalle between the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas [7th July] and that of the Annunciation [25th March] which has been customarily mown for the use of the bishop's household, with the profits of the fisheries and the loppings of trees, which are now let to Robert Marche at an annual rent of £7 6s. 8d. and 4 episcopal gardens with a house called le Netherhows and a low chamber beneath a granary, of which gardens one was lately in the tenure of Thomas Straunstone at an annual rent of 26/8d., the second is held by Thomas Gardiner at an annual rent of 3/–, and lies on the south side of the street called Maydenlane, the third is held by Philip Powers at an annual rent of 4/–. Also a void plot of ground on the bank of the Thames on the N. of the manor at the W. end of the way called le Wharf, in length 60 ft. and in width 40 ft.; to hold for the term of 99 years . . . and whensoever the said Bishop and his successor, with their family, shall sojourn in the manor, they shall have free pasturage for 4 beasts and 26 two-year-old sheep."

In the Tudor period the open ground became known as the Bishop of Winchester's Park. Its full extent is shown on the 1618 map (Plate 1). It was gradually let out in plots and built over during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. In a report on the Park Estate made in 1856–57 it was stated to occupy "an area of about 58 acres" and to be "closely covered with houses of which on the whole estate there are upwards of 1800—also one Chapel and one Church besides a large number of Manufactories and Warehouses and some schools. . . . The Grove and its vicinity situate towards the centre of the Estate is the principal centre of the Ironfoundry trade in London."[83] Some portions of the estate were sold during the 19th century, but the greater part is still the property of the Church Commissioners. Details of its development are given in subsequent chapters.

BANKSIDE

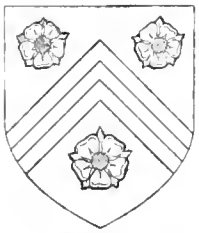
Winchester House or Palace

Camden[84] states that Winchester House was built by William Gifford, who was Bishop of Winchester from 1107 to 1129. It is unlikely that any 12th century work now remains, but portions of the 14th century great hall are incorporated in the warehouses on the south side of Clink Street; and, because the palace was not pulled down when it was vacated by the bishops, but was divided and adapted and rebuilt piecemeal, its main plan is discernible in the present disposition of the warehouses round Winchester Yard.

The earliest reference to Winchester House in use is in the life of St. Thomas à Becket by William FitzStephen, which gives an account of Archbishop Thomas on his last visit to London going in procession to the abbey church of St. Mary in Southwark and receiving hospitality in the house of the Bishop of Winchester, before proceeding to Canterbury, where he met his death. In 1174 an agreement was made between the bishop and the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy Priory, by which the canons were allowed full use of the quay or dock on the river between the priory and Winchester House, and the bishop was allowed free access to his residence by road from London Bridge.[85]

There are various references to the bishop's house in Southwark in chronicles and official records of the 13th century. Citizens of London came to see Bishop Peter des Roches there in 1232 during the struggle against Hubert de Burgh;[86] Simon de Montfort was lodged there during the vacancy in the See after Peter's death in 1238,[86] and in 1250 there is an order for the repair of the bishop's wharf[3] (then on the site of the northern end of Stoney Street, but later moved to the east end of Clink Street).

Most of the holders of the See of Winchester from the beginning of the 14th century until 1550 held high offices of state—eight of them were Chancellors—and their London residence became a place of importance. In 1341 the Great Chamber there was the scene of the ceremonial presentation of the Great Seal to the new Chancellor, Sir Robert Pawing, by King Edward III in the presence of Queen Isabella and the magnates of the realm.[3] The enlargement of the hall and the building of the great rose window in the east end of it appears, from architectural evidence, to date from the middle of the 14th century, possibly during the episcopacy of William of Wykeham (1367 to 1398). Henry Yevele, a master craftsman of this period of architecture, was the bishop's guest at Winchester Palace, Southwark, on a number of occasions in 1391.[87] He began work on the rebuilding of Westminster Hall in 1394, and in default of any definite evidence to the contrary it is feasible that he was also responsible for the design of the great hall of Winchester Palace. Unfortunately it has not been possible to confirm this suggestion or to find any proof of the date at which this rebuilding was carried out.

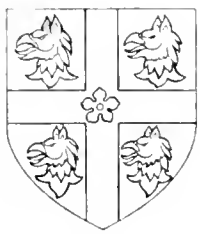


Wykeham

Fabyan relates that in 1406 on the occasion of the wedding of the sister of the Duke of Milan with Edmund, Earl of Kent, in the church of St. Mary Overy, a "sumptuous and pompeous feaste" was held in "the

Bishop of Winchesters palais" and that in 1424 the wedding feast of James, King of Scotland, and Joan, daughter of the Earl of Somerset, and niece of Cardinal Beaufort, was held there.[88]

Apparently the house fell into disrepair *temp.* Henry VIII for in 1528 Richard Fox, the then bishop, wrote to the Lord Treasurer asking to be excused the non-payment of a debt because he had "been at great charge in repairing his ruinous houses in Southwark."[4] It is doubtful if Wolsey who only held the See from 1529 to 1530 ever lived at the house. It is, however, fairly certain that Stephen Gardiner made alterations there, for there are drawings extant, made in 1884 by Francis Dollman (Plate 49) of a doorway which was formerly cut in the south wall of the Great Hall with Gardiner's arms impaled with those of the See of Winchester in the spandrils.



Gardiner

Bishop Gardiner was deprived of his See in 1551 and imprisoned in the Tower because of his opposition to doctrinal changes. Winchester House was granted to the Marquess of Northampton in 1552[7] and he is said to have built a gallery there.[35] Gardiner was restored to his bishopric and his house on Mary's accession.[7]

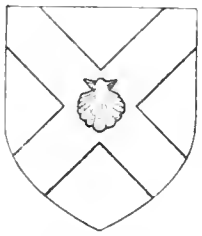
In 1559 Henry Machyn relates that the "bysshope of Wynchastur[s] plasse . . . was rychely hangyd with ryche cloth of arras wrought with gold and sylver and sylke" for the reception of John, Duke of Finland,[89] but from then onwards there are few references to the house in the records. This may be due in part to the fact that the Elizabethan bishops of Winchester were not such outstanding personalities as their predecessors. One of the last big ceremonial events to take place at Winchester House was the marriage feast of Lord Hay and Lucy, the daughter of the 9th Earl of Northumberland in 1617.[77]

In 1620 Philip Henslowe dined there with the master of the Rolls.[90] There is an interesting account in Wren's *Parentalia*, of Dr. Matthew Wren having a private interview in 1623 with the Bishops of Durham, St. David's and Winchester in the great gallery of Winchester House, "a Place where I knew his Lordship scarce came once in a Year,"[91] to discuss the religious opinions of the future King Charles I. The saintly Lancelot Andrewes, who seems to have been the last bishop to use Winchester House, died there in 1626.[92] His tomb in Southwark Cathedral is illustrated on Plate 7.[a] Part of the property had been let to tenants some years previously. In 1614 fifteen names are entered in the Token Book under the heading "Winchester house," with a total of sixty-six tokens. Among them is John Leech "Clerke of ye glasshouse."

The break-up of the house was now imminent. In November, 1642, the House of Lords agreed that it should be turned into a prison and Thomas Davenish was appointed keeper. Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Francis Williamson and Sir William Brockman were among the prisoners.[94] In 1643 Joseph Zin Zan asked to be allowed the use of the stable and yard at Winchester House

[a] John Aubrey says: "He dyed at Winchester house, in Southwark, and lies buried in a chapell at St. Mary Overies, where his executors Salmon, M.D., and Mr. John Saint-lowe, merchant of London, have erected (but I beleeve according to his lordship's will, els they would not have layed out 1000*li*) a sumptuose monument for him."[93]

for a riding school. In 1649 the Trustees for the sale of episcopal lands sold the whole property to Thomas Walker of Camberwell, gentleman, for £4,380 8s. 3d.[95] under the description of the "mannor of Southwarke . . . called . . . Winchester libertie alias the Clinke libertie . . . and the late Bishopp of Winchester his Pallace . . . conteyning . . . three acres and an halfe . . . wharfes and wharfage . . . att . . . St. mary Overyes Docke . . . all that messuage . . . heretofore in the tenure . . . of Robert Davison the elder . . . and . . . buildinges Gardens and yardes . . . betweene part of . . . Winchester howse and the kitchen Garden Wall of the said mannor howse on the East and the tenementes landes and garden late Robert Brandons on the West . . . and all those nyne messuages Cottages or tenementes . . . and all that Garden . . . anciently called the Pond Garden alias Pikeyarde and nowe commonly called the Clinke Garden [leased in 1632 to Robert Davison] . . . and all that . . . plott of ground . . . in the Clinke Streete . . . extendinge from the nyne tenementes abovesaid on the East to the Cage there on the West now built vpon and devided into seuerall small tenementes [leased in 1637] . . . And all that great Garden . . . called Deadmans place wherevpon divers . . . edifices are erected . . . together with a gatehouse . . . bounded Eastwardes vpon the high Streete leading from Stewes Banke towardes the Burrough of Southwarke Westward vpon a tenement . . . called the vine (see Plate 59) and a garden late belonging to one Gerrard and Southwardes vpon a tenement . . . formerly in the tenure . . . of Richard Warren . . . wch last mencioned premisses are nowe devided into seuerall tenementes [leased in 1633 to Sir Thomas Bilson] . . . And all that . . . Brewhouse . . . called the James and all those seaven tenementes . . . And alsoe one Garden . . . called millwardes Garden lyeing . . . on the South side of . . . mayden lane together with a howse in the said Garden nowe or late in the tenure . . . of widdowe mowle conteyning in length from East to West ten perches and an halfe . . . and in breadth att the East ende fortie fower foote and att the West ende Sixtie six foote . . . bounding North vpon the Thames and South and West vpon the Cawsey leadinge from the Stewes Bancke towardes the Clinke gate . . . and all those other fower tenementes built by William Shale [and now divided into 17] on the Bancke by the Thames side next the East ende of the Brewhouse . . . and all that Orchard . . . bounded North vpon mayden lane [all leased to Leonard Bilson in 1638] . . . And all that Capitall messuage . . . called Rochester house . . . bounded on the North by a Common Sewer deviding itt from Winchester Pallace on the East by . . . fowle lane on the South by a lane leading from fowle lane to Deadmans place and reaching West to a gateway leading from Winchester howse to the Parke being now devided into thirtie seaven seuerall tenementes" [all leased by the Bishop of Rochester to John Jeyes in 1604/5].[a]



See of Rochester

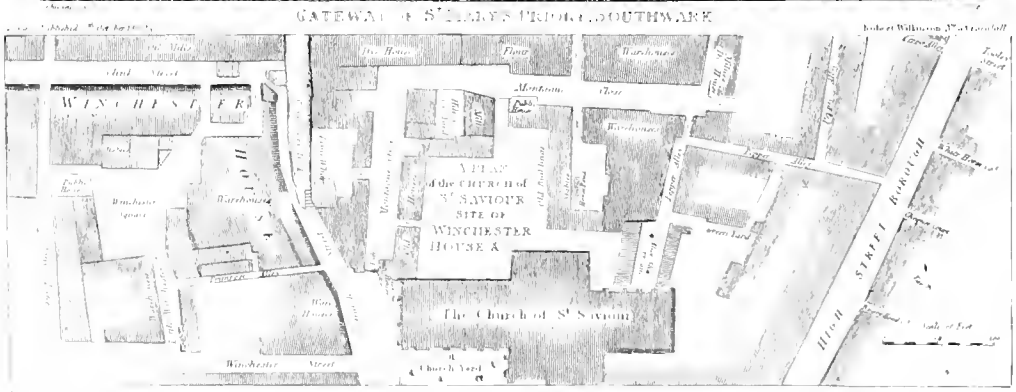
[a] In common with a number of other prelates the Bishop of Rochester had his London house on the south bank of the Thames in the mediaeval period. As shown on the plan on p. 50 it stood just south of the great garden of Winchester House.

(a) THE FEATHERS, WINCHESTER YARD, 1890

(b) OLD HOUSES IN CLINK STREET, 1888

PLATE 33

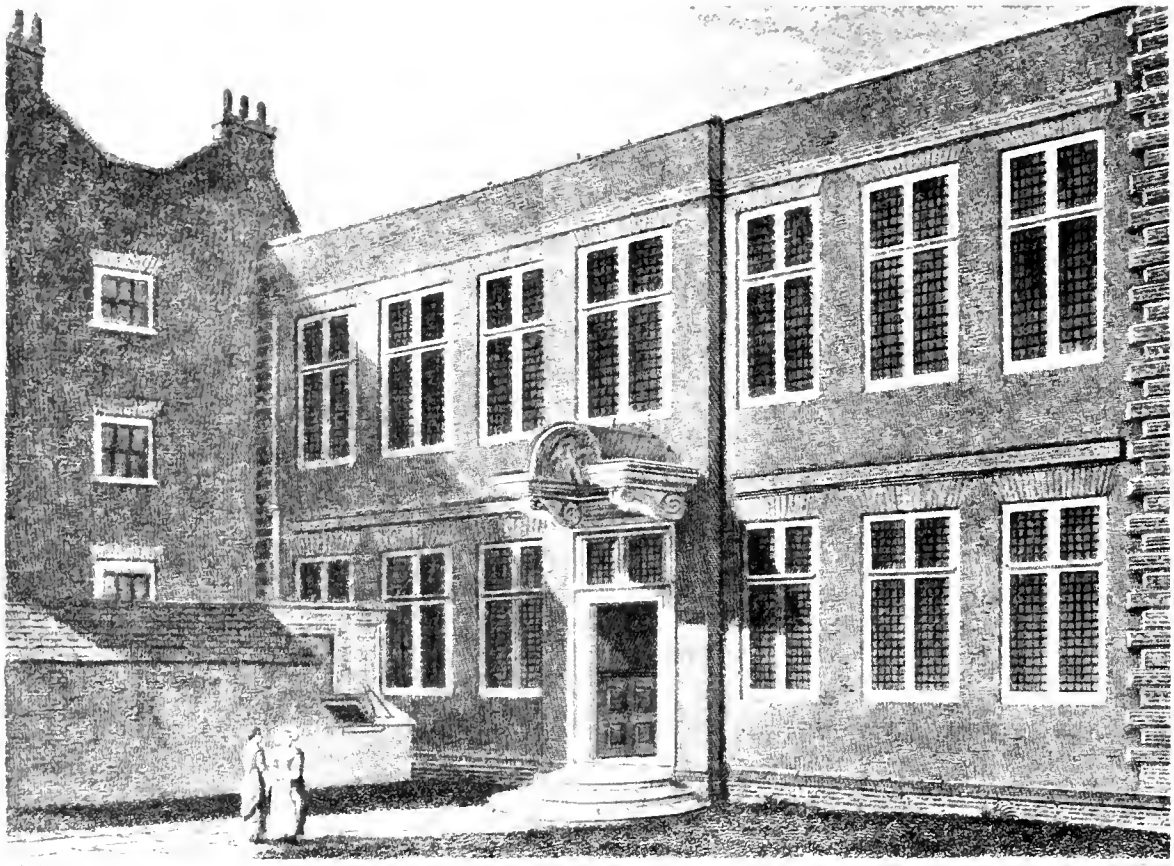
GATEWAY of S^T MARY'S PRIORY, SOUTHWARK



ENTRANCE TO MONTAGUE CLOSE, 1811

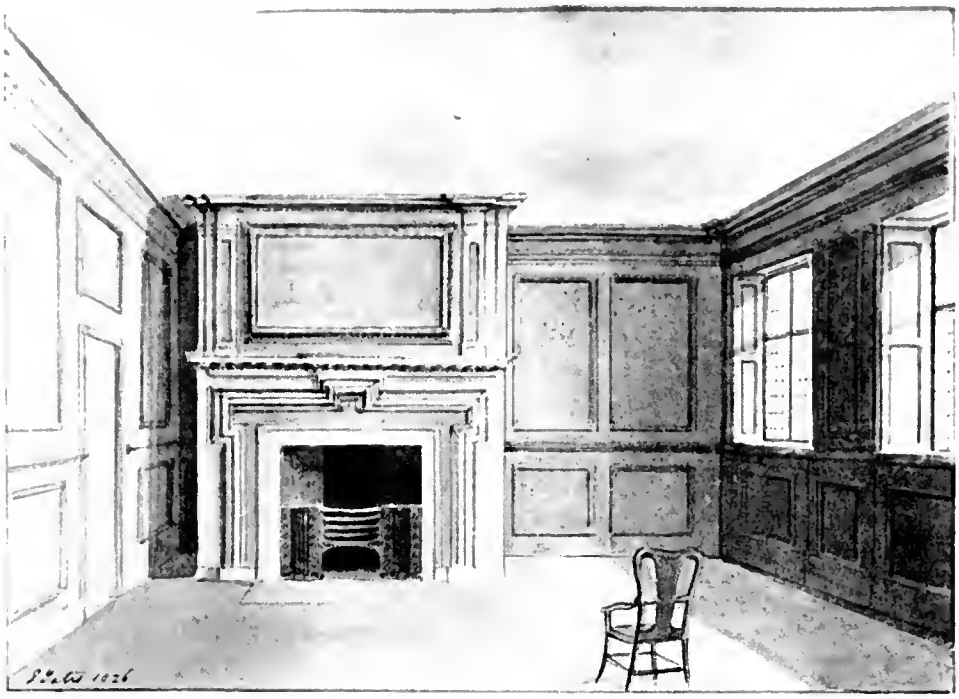
(*a*) MONTAGUE CLOSE
(*b*) SAINT SAVIOUR'S DOCK, 1827

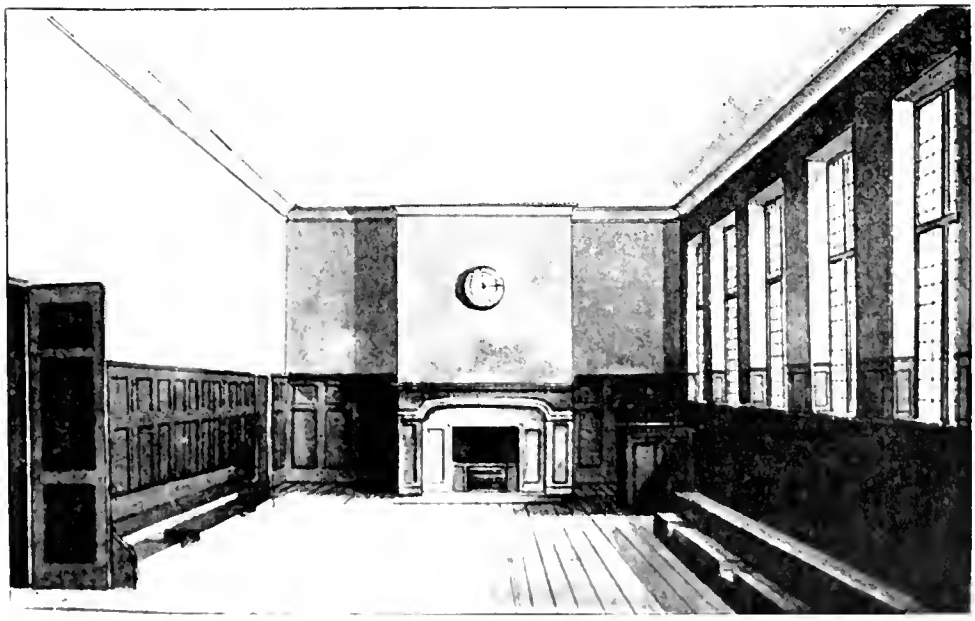
PLATE 41



NORTH VIEW OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ST SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

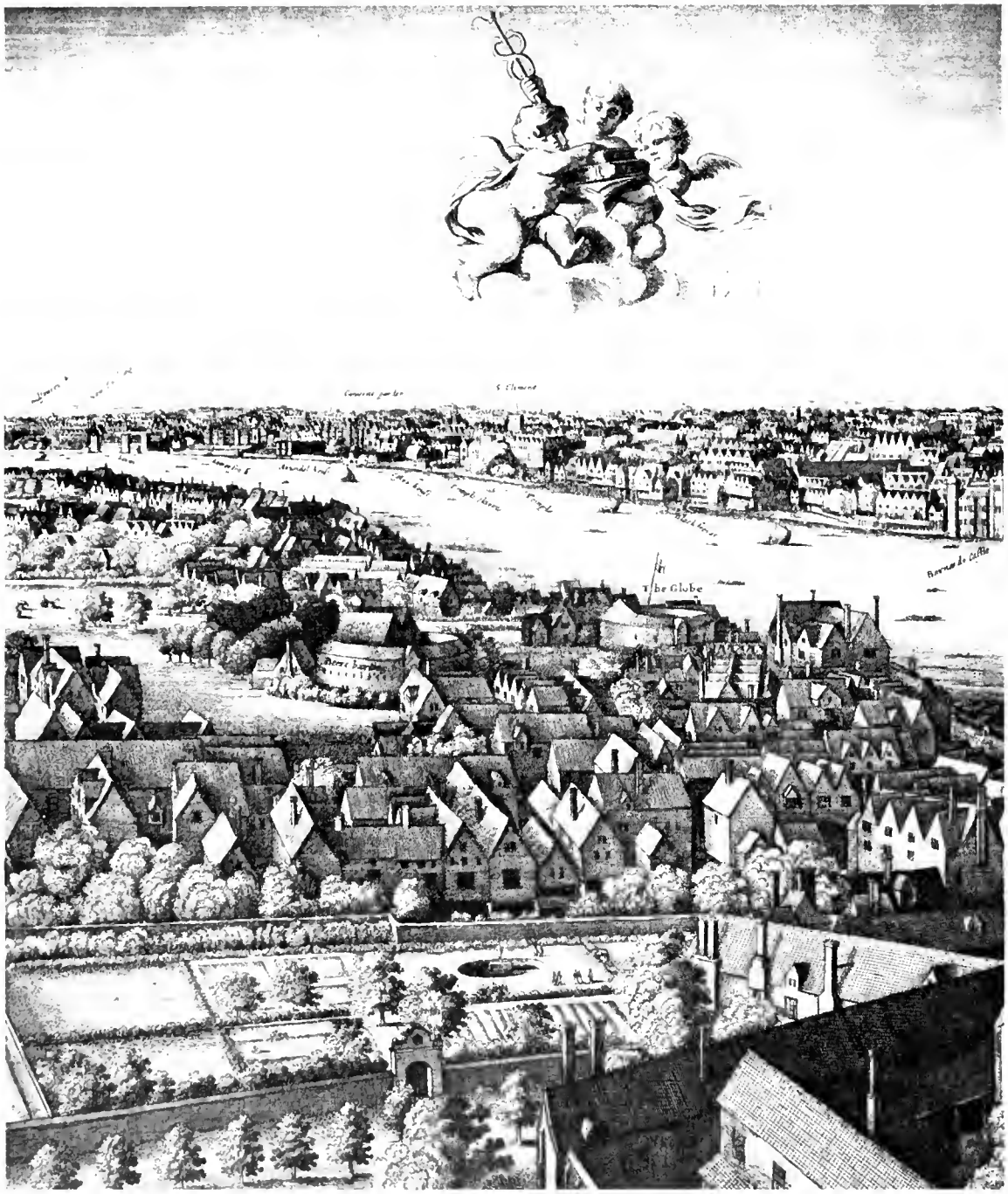
ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1815





ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1826
(*a*) GOVERNORS' COURT ROOM
(*b*) SCHOOL ROOM

PLATE 43



PART OF HOLLAR'S VIEW OF LONDON, 1647

PART OF HOLLAR'S VIEW OF LONDON, 1647

WINCHESTER HOUSE, *circa* 1800
(*a*) SOUTH VIEW
(*b*) FACING CLINK STREET

Thomas Walker had obviously bought the property as a speculation. He proceeded at once to lay out Stoney Street to link Deadman's Place and Church Street with Clink Street and to cut up the garden on either side into building plots. He did not pull down any of the buildings but divided them up into separate tenements.

At the Restoration the Bishop of Winchester regained possession of Winchester House and Liberty, but the process of disintegration had gone too far to be arrested and in 1662 the Bishop obtained a private Act of Parliament[96] to enable him "to lease out the tenements now built upon the scite of his mansion house in . . . Southwark."

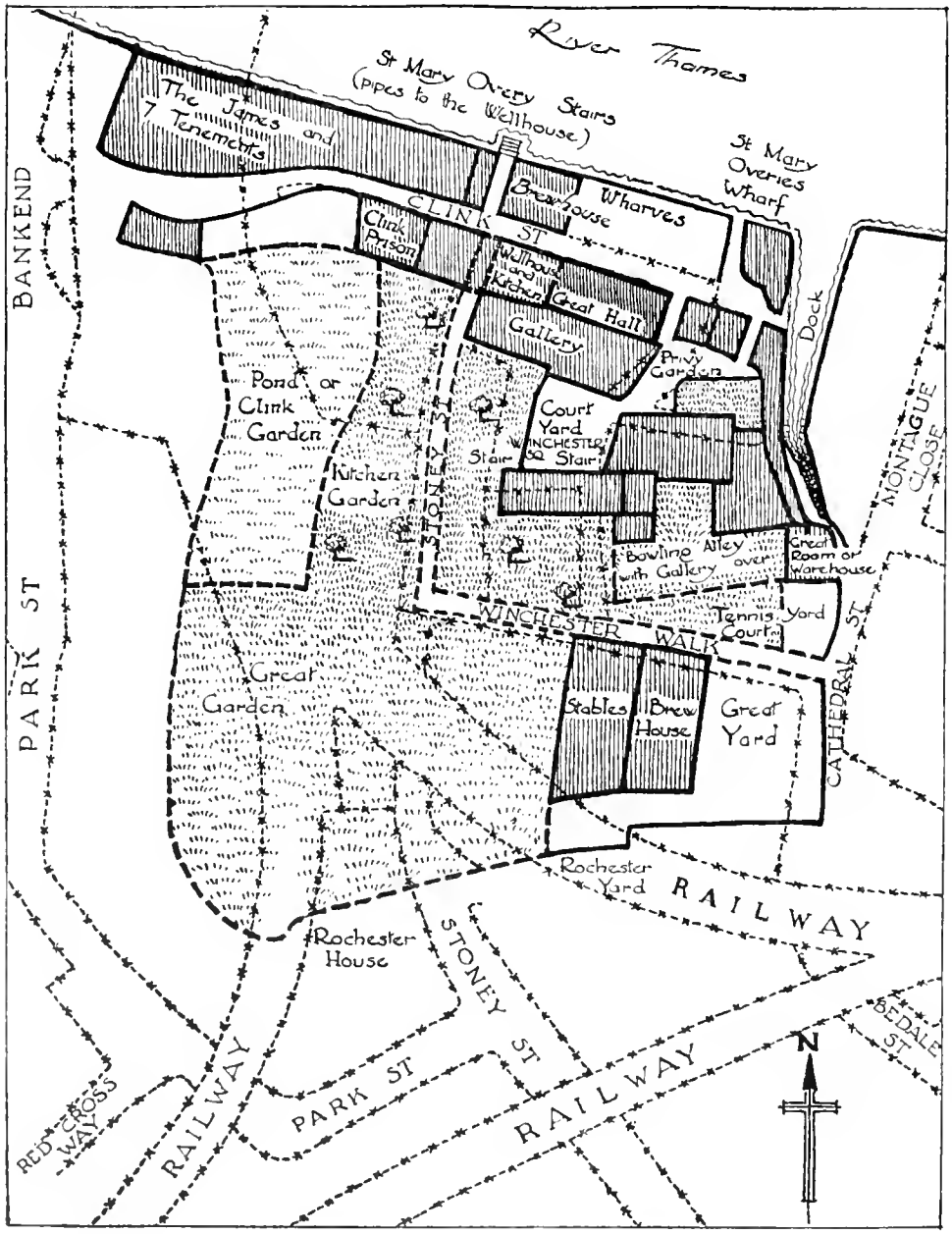
The leases have been preserved among the records of the Church Commissioners, and as they were renewed to successive tenants in almost the same words and for the same rents down to the early years of the 19th century, when plans were made of the holdings, it has been possible, by working backward through the leasebooks, to plot out the plan of the palace as it was when it was last used by the Bishop of Winchester. The plan is given on the next page, and it should be looked at in conjunction with Hollar's view of the area dating from 1646 (Plates 43–44) and with the drawings of the remains of the hall and adjacent buildings on Plates 45–53 and p. 53.

The palace consisted of the great hall and a range of domestic buildings to the west of it along the south side of Clink Street, a gallery running from west to east on the south side of the hall with stairs at either end, and another gallery on the south side of the great courtyard, the two being connected by a range of buildings on the east side of the courtyard. East of these again were the privy garden, tennis court and bowling alley bounded by St. Saviour's Dock. By the 17th century there was a fringe of small tenements along the edge of the dock. The stables and stable yards and a brewhouse lay to the south of the galleries while on the west was the great garden, the kitchen garden and the pike or pond garden, known sometimes as the Clink Garden because the notorious Clink prison was situated under the buildings at its northern end. The palace was bounded on the west by the common sewer. A brewhouse, the James, and a number of other tenements were in existence on the river bank north of Clink Street, but there was free access to the water stairs which were opposite the west end of the great hall.

The great hall was the most prominent feature of the palace. It was approximately 80 feet long, 36 feet wide and 42 feet high, and had an undercroft or cellar beneath it. It had two doorways on the south side communicating with the ranges of buildings south of the hall. Traces of the more westerly doorway still remain. The west wall contained the rose window, parts of which still exist (Plate 51*a*). A group of three doorways below the window gave access to the kitchen offices. There seems always to have been an entrance under these buildings from Clink Street to the garden. This was utilised by Thomas Walker to make a through way to Stoney Street. The archway remained in existence until 1943. The building next to the archway on the east was used as a water or pump house. The water was pumped from

the river through wooden pipes for use in the kitchens and palace buildings generally.

It is not possible in the space available to give particulars of the records from which the description and plan of the palace have been made, or to give an account of its gradual transformation into a district of warehouses; but the fortuitous preservation of the rose window needs some



explanation, and the history of the hall building, from the time when it ceased to be used as part of the palace, is therefore given in some detail.[97]

At some time between 1649 and 1660 vertical and horizontal partitions were put into the hall. In January, 1660/1, the Bishop of Winchester let the western end to John Odell, glazier, under the description of a messuage "now in the occupation of Joan Savage and John Stanbrooke containeing eight Roomes and a Sellar." It was re-leased to him in 1663 at a rent of 20 shillings and 1 capon a year. The next portion eastward, said to be "late of John Luntley," was let to William Ligburne, carpenter, in 1665, and it contained "one Cellar, one large roome over . . . two chambers over . . . two chambers over . . . and two garretts." The rent was 20 shillings and 2 capons. The next portion eastward was let, in 1665, to Sir James Austin and others, the trustees of a parish charity for binding four poor children out as apprentices. The premises were divided into three tenements, the rent being 20 shillings a year. The fourth and most easterly part of the hall was let in 1664 to Richard Holman and again consisted of a cellar and eight rooms over it, two to a floor. Each of these four portions was approximately 20 feet from west to east, i.e. the total length of the hall was about 80 feet. The kitchen with the water or pump house lying to the west of the hall was let to Thomas Helme, gentleman, in 1661. All five bits of property continued to be let to separate tenants under the same descriptions for the next 100 years, but by the end of the 18th century the building west of the hall and the two westerly sections of the hall had, together with some of the riverside property on the North side of Clink Street, come into the hands of Messrs. Lingard and Sadler (later Messrs. Wardale), mustard makers. On the Sunday evening of 28th August, 1814, a fire broke out at their premises. It was near low water and the fire floats could not be brought up to play on the flames for several hours; Messrs. Wardale's premises were consumed and much damage was done to the neighbouring flour and grain warehouses.[70]

One effect of the fire was to reveal the remains of the original walls of the hall and the adjacent buildings. John Carter, George Gwilt and I. Le Rous were among those who sketched and measured these relics and several of their drawings are reproduced here. The sketch by Le Rous shows the remains of the building west of the hall, and the west wall of the hall itself.

In spite of the severe destruction wrought by the fire the leaseholders still pursued the old policy of using any existing work they could instead of drastically rebuilding. The rose window and the arches beneath it, and some of the old foundations of the south wall of the hall and adjoining buildings were built into the new warehouses.

Architectural Description

The plans and elevations given on p. 53 show the portions of old walling and the old door and window openings which were in existence in the warehouse buildings in 1943.

In 1941 incendiary bombs fell on the flour warehouse at the south-west corner of the junction of Clink Street and Stoney Street (marked 5 on

the plan on p. 53 and completely gutted it. The premises were inspected at that time. A considerable area of the old stone walls was still in existence along the line indicated by dotted lines on the plan but there were no signs of worked ashlar. The upper floors of the building were carried over Stoney Street on an arch which was of early 19th century brickwork, but above the archway on the south face was a patch of original coursed rubble walling, presumably contemporary with the remains of the old palace. Whether it was an area of original untouched wall, or whether it had been rebuilt with old stones it would be difficult to say. It seems strange that so small a portion of stone wall should have been retained and extra expense entailed by costly underpinning whilst the later brick arch was inserted. The archway and the walls of warehouse 5 were demolished in 1943 as they were dangerous.

The stone walls which still remain between Warehouses 1 and 2 on the key plan and on the south sides of both vary to some extent in thickness, but on the average they are 3 feet 6 inches thick and are faced on both sides with Ragstone or Reigate stone with a rough punched surface, except in some places where the facing has been renewed with brick. These stone walls continue up to the level of the third storey of Warehouse 2. Warehouse 1 has a basement, in the west wall of which can be seen six vault springers still *in situ* and traces of what could be door jambs and/or a small stone pier, proving that formerly there must have been basement rooms beneath the ground floor of Warehouse 2, as indeed we know from written evidence there were.

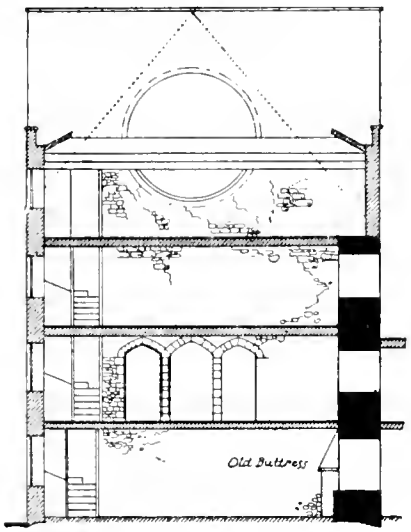
In the south wall of the basement of Warehouse 1 there is a recess, probably a doorway, leading to Warehouse 3, where traces of the jambs are to be found. This recess is continued on the floor above, where it is spanned by a flat-pointed arch in two rims of worked ashlar. There is a corresponding recess in the north wall of Warehouse 3, which has a flat pointed arch of similar rise and span.

On the west wall of Warehouse 1, at ground floor level, there are traces of jambs of openings leading towards Warehouse 2. The only item of interest on the ground floor of Warehouse 2, apart from the old walling, is the upper part of a buttress in the south-east corner, with a splayed finish.

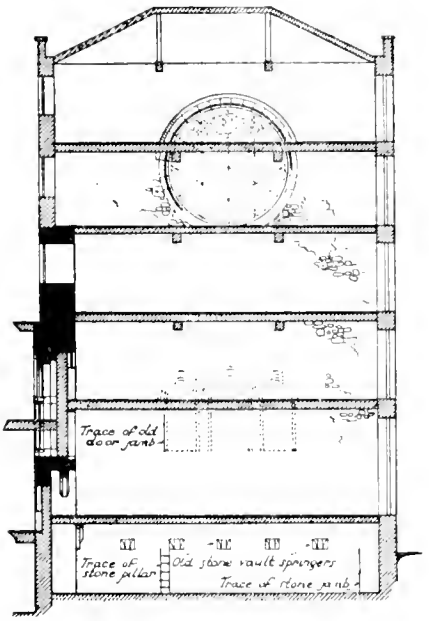
On the first floor of Warehouse 2 are visible three flat-pointed ashlar arches on worked jambs, the northern one of which spans a recess with ashlar lined reveals. The arches formed an entrance from this building to the great hall on the east. There is a short length of moulded ashlar, probably a jamb to a door or window, on the south side (originally the outside) of the south wall of this warehouse.

In the south wall of the first floor of warehouse 1 there are remains of several voussoirs or arch stones of a flat-pointed arch spanning a recess. The moulds thereon have a section current in the 14th century. The arch stones are carried on the remains of moulded stone caps and attached shafts which are also characteristic of 14th-century work. The recess leads towards warehouse 3 and corresponds with a pointed arched doorway spanned by a stone arch constructed of three moulded rims springing from moulded jambs and

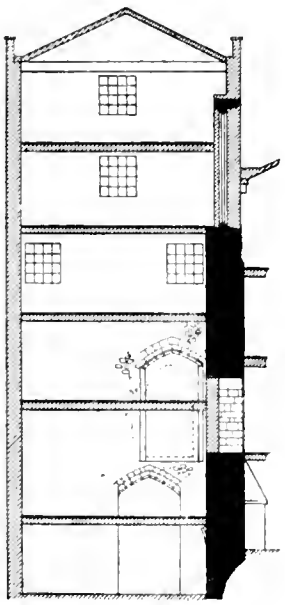
WINCHESTER HOUSE



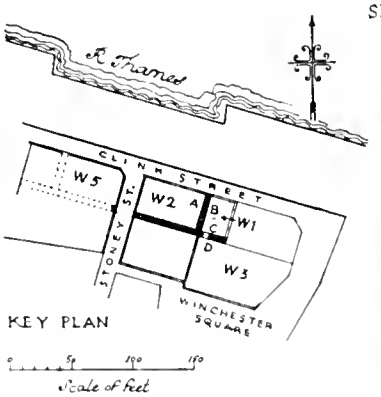
SECTION AT A



SECTION AT B

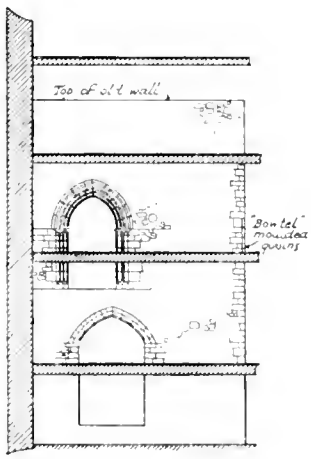


SECTION AT C



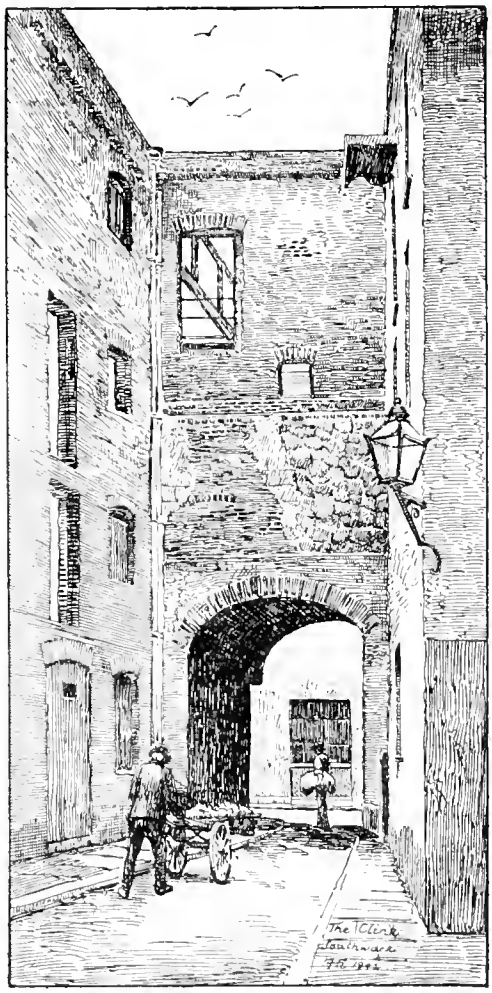
REMAINS OF
WINCHESTER
PALACE
CLINK STREET
SOUTHWARK

Scale of feet
10 5 0 10 20 30



SECTION AT D

capitals. This is the outer face of the doorway. In the west jamb is still to be seen the wrought-iron rider upon which the old door was hung. Eastward of the door in Warehouse 3 are the remains of an old external angle of the building constructed of ashlar quoins and having a "bowtel" mould worked on the edge.



Archway over Stoney Street

There is little to be seen of the original building at second-floor level except in Warehouse 2 where there are traces of a pointed arch rising about a yard above the floor on the southern face of the south wall.

On the third and fourth floors in the wall between Warehouses 1 and 2 are remains of the rose window of the Great Hall of the palace. In 1943 Mr. Sidney Toy, of the Surrey Archaeological Society, obtained permission to remove the brickwork with which the window had been blocked on both sides. His account of the window, printed in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, is as follows: "The rose window . . . was found to be in a dilapidated condition, blackened and cracked by fire and lacking many pieces of its tracery; like the other remaining dressings of the hall it is of Reigate stone. In some places the stonework was sound but in others in a very friable condition, particularly about the central boss. The central part of the window must have been in a very decayed and delicate state when the window was bricked in more than a hundred years ago, for the boss was found supported on cross brickwork joining the two infilling walls and many pieces of the shafts radiating from it were missing.

The central portion of the window is hexagonal with ribs radiating from a solid boss, carved with leaf ornament; a circular iron band, still in position, being carried round on the springing line of the cusps. The outer portion consists of a geometrical pattern of cusped triangles, formed by the intersection of straight ribs. The outer edges of the tracery are rounded off and the segments near the circumference are filled in solid. The enclosing outer ring on the hall side is richly moulded, with a keel roll in the middle,

but that of the exposed face on the west is decorated with hollow chamfers only; the labels on both sides have been destroyed."

The brickwork has been replaced in the window but Mr. Toy's drawings of the window and other parts of the building and the photographs taken by his colleague, Mr. Sexton, have been reproduced to illustrate his article and they form a valuable record of what he saw. The only other remains of early work are traces of the raking back of the original gable in the east wall of Warehouse 2 at third-floor level.

Little of the old work is now visible from the outside of the warehouses; it remains hidden from view until it shall be again revealed by a new catastrophe or by some drastic rebuilding of the area.

THE CLINK

It is one of the paradoxes of the English language that the name of a small and obscure prison of the Bishops of Winchester in Southwark, the Clink, should have become a synonym for all prisons and should also for several centuries have given its name to the "Liberty" over which the bishop exercised jurisdiction. Probably the Clink owed its notoriety to its extreme unpleasantness. In 1632 it was described as lying under the mansion house of the bishop.[98] Though this does not necessarily mean that it was entirely below the ground, it was probably below high-water level. It lay between the river on the north and the common sewer on the west and was in one corner of the bishop's pond or pike garden (later known as the Clink Garden) and it must have been at best uncomfortably damp. Its approximate position just south of Clink Street, to the west of what is now Stoney Street is marked on the plan of the palace and on the map on Plate 1. The cucking stool and cage stood nearby in Clink Street.[99] Taylor, the water-poet, had his tongue in his cheek when he wrote of "the Clinke where handsome lodgings be."

The Bishops of Winchester probably had a prison for offenders within the liberty from an early period. In the 15th century Cardinal Henry Beaufort (Bishop of Winchester, 1404–47) left £400 to be distributed among the prisoners in both compters of London, in Newgate, Ludgate, Fleet, Marshalsea and the King's Bench and "in confinement within my manor of Southwark," but the first reference that has been found to the Clink by name[100] is in a list of alms distributed to poor people "at the Clynke" at the funeral of Henry VII, on 28th April, 1509.[a] It is mentioned in the *First Eclogue* of Alexander Barclay,[102] written *circa* 1514—

> "Though thou be giltlesse, yet shalt thou be conuict,
> Fare well, thy good all shall be from thee lickt,
> Or some backe reckening concerning thine office
> Of all thy riches shall pill thee with a trice
> Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clinke,
> Then nought must thou say, whatsoeuer thou thinke."

[a] In February, 1497/8, the Bishop of Winchester made a grant to Richard Webster of the Pike Garden[101] in which no mention is made of the Clink though later grants give Clink Garden as an alternative name to Pike Garden. It seems probable, therefore, that the name came into use at the beginning of the 16th century.

Stow speaks of it as having been a prison "for such as should brabble, frey or breake the Peace on the banke, or in the Brothell houses." It was also used for victims of the religious persecutions of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. In 1555 John Rogers and William Hooper were sent there after their trial before Bishop Gardiner, and when darkness fell were taken by the sheriffs "with bils and weapons . . . out of the Clink, and . . . thorow the Bishops house and so thorow S. Mary Overies Church-yard, and so into Southwark and over the Bridge on procession to Newgate."[103] They were both burned at the stake for heresy. Various references to persons confined there for matters of religion are to be found in the State Papers of Elizabeth's time. In a manuscript in the Bodleian Library dated 1580 is a satirical verse about "fidling knaves" confined in "there auncient howse . . . called ye Clynke," and a drawing, reproduced on this page, of a prison with a sign of a fiddle hanging on it. There is no definite evidence that this refers to the Bishop of Winchester's prison, but if it does not it is the first known use of the word "clink" as a general synonym for prison. Incidentally it is also an early example of the use of "fiddling" for swindling. Robert Davison, who held a lease of the adjoining property is described as "keeper of the Clincke" in 1624.[104]

In 1628 the Cordwainers' Company let to John Pidgeon a messuage described as "thentofore used for the Gaol or Prison called the Clinck sometime in the tenure of Mathew Hancock, afterwards of Thomas Mason and late of Marcus Stone . . . in Horseshoe Alley." This house can be traced in the Token Books back to 1617, but it is not referred to as a prison. The description is repeated in subsequent deeds, but no reference has been found to it elsewhere. It was perhaps used for a time as an annexe to the main prison.[a]

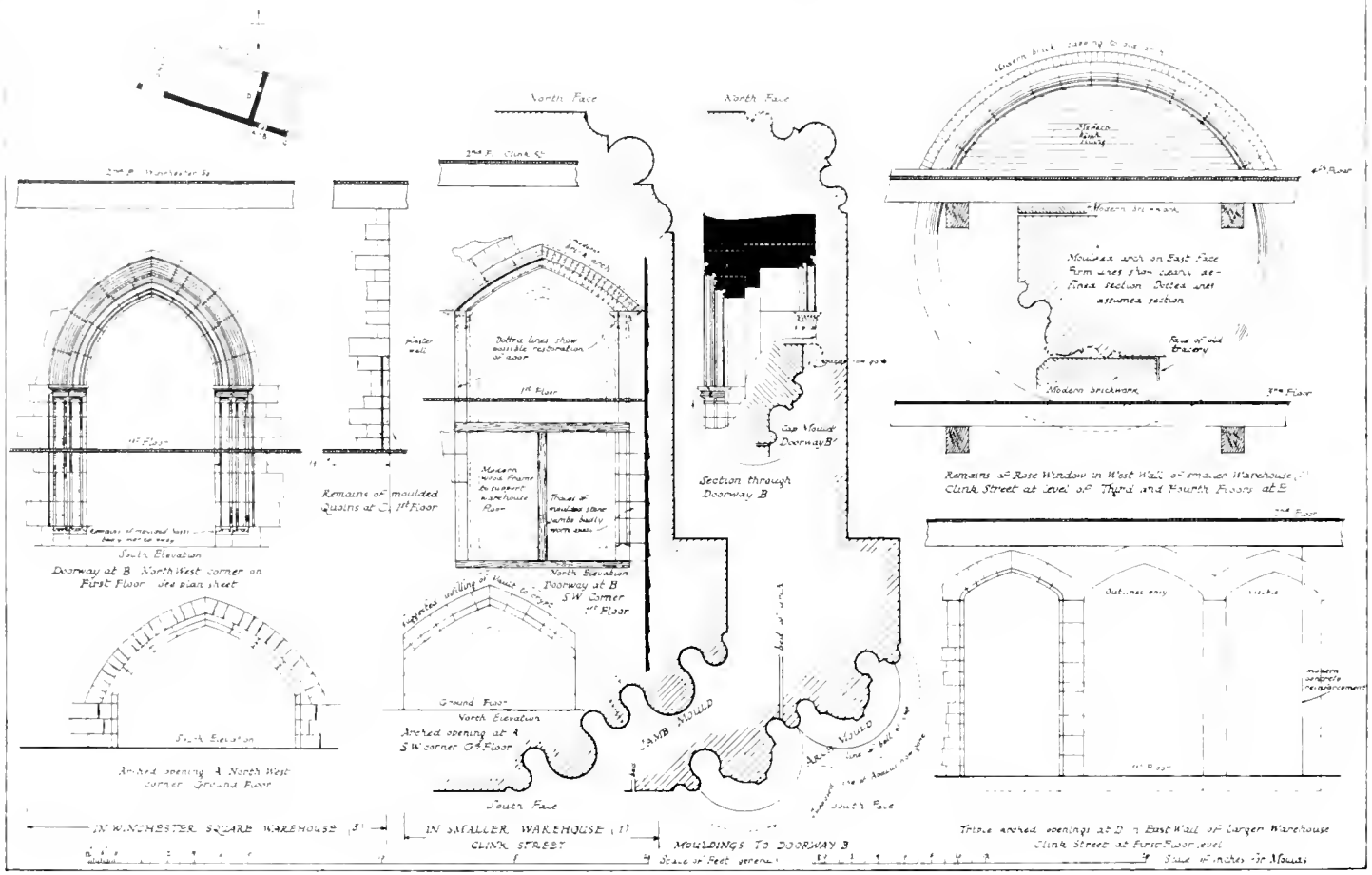
It is probable that the Clink fell into disuse after the sale of Winchester House and grounds in 1649.[b] John Strype described it in 1720 as "of late years of little or no account" and in 1761 it was said to be "a very dismal hole, where debtors are sometimes confined, but little used."[106]

[a] The Cordwainers still own Horse Shoe Alley and the property on either side. The alley is closed to traffic every Ash Wednesday as an assertion of their ancient rights.

[b] A grant of the Pike Garden to Robert Cruys in 1661 referring to a similar grant of 1641 speaks of "the late Mansion house of the late Bishopp . . . , under which the Prison called the Clinke then was."[105]

WINCHESTER HOUSE RUINS, 1814

REMAINS OF WINCHESTER PALACE CLINK STREET SOUTHWARK



REMAINS OF WINCHESTER PALACE CLINK STREET SOUTHWARK

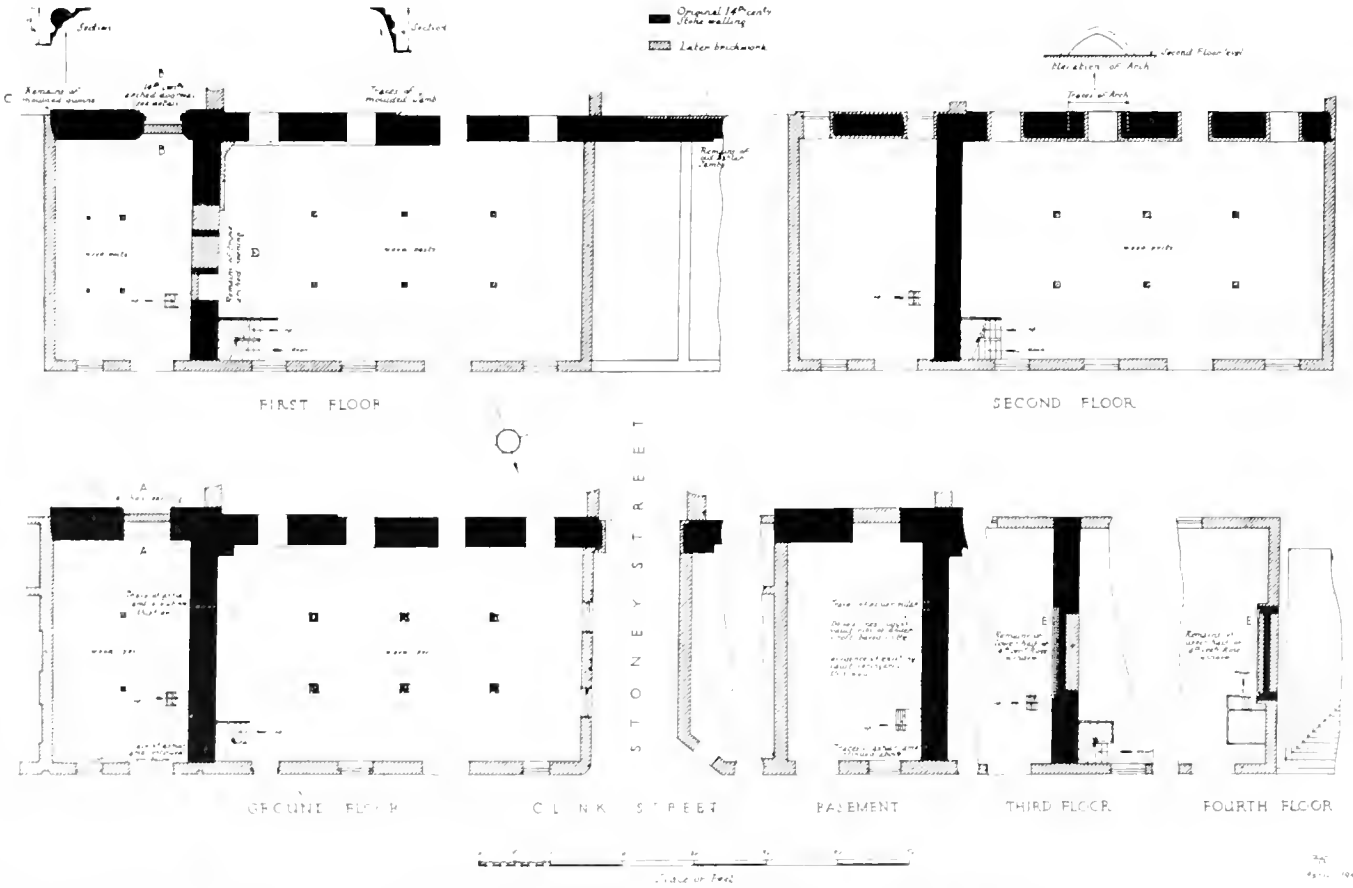
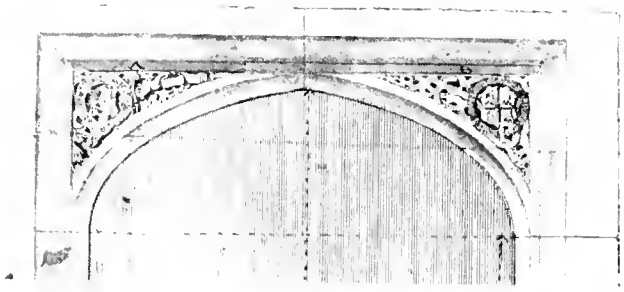
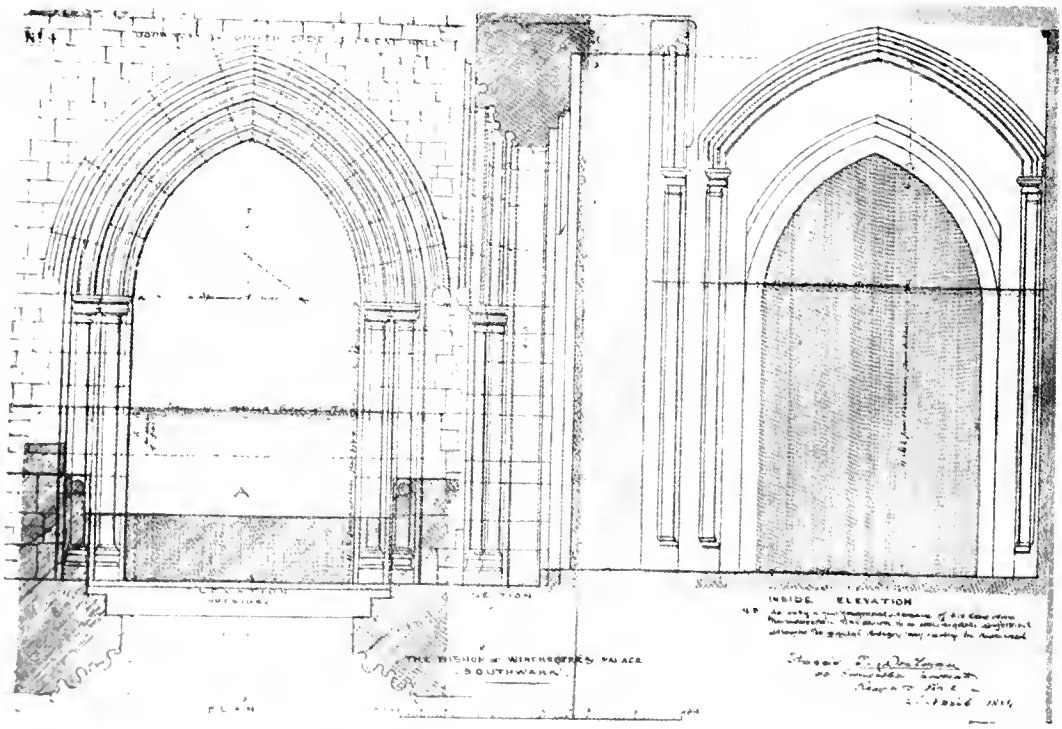
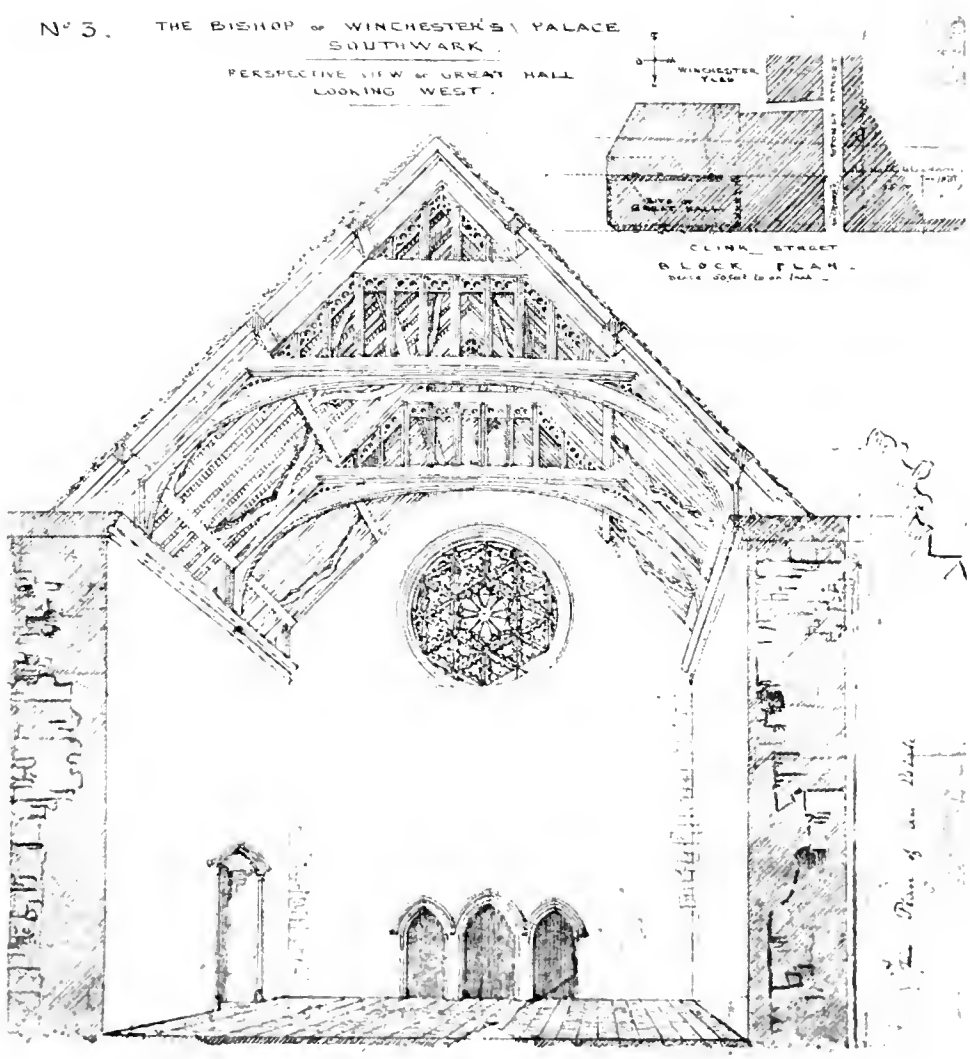


PLATE 48

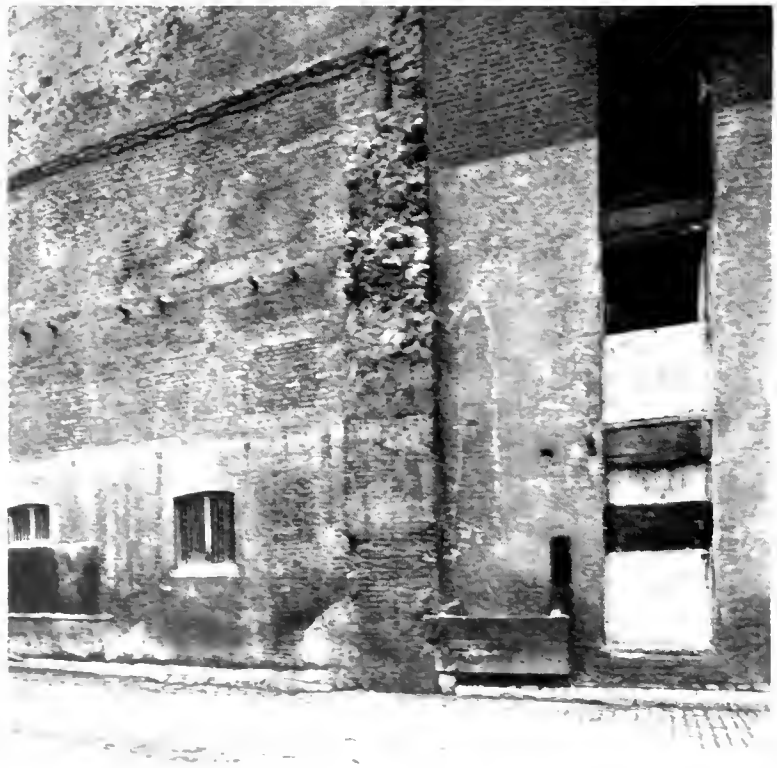




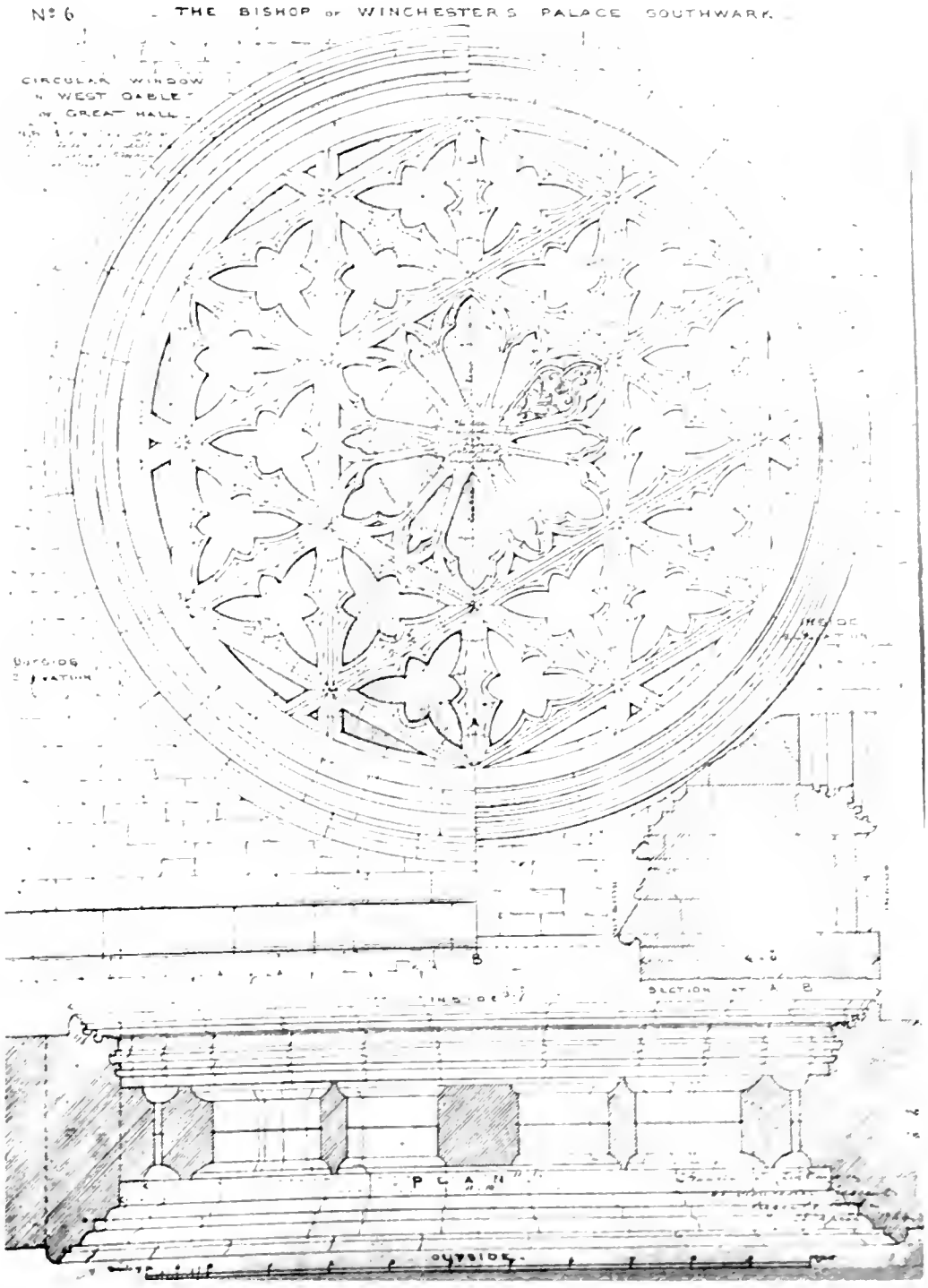
WINCHESTER HOUSE
(*a*) TOP OF DOORWAY ON SOUTH SIDE OF HALL
(*b*) ELEVATIONS OF DOORWAY ON SOUTH SIDE OF HALL



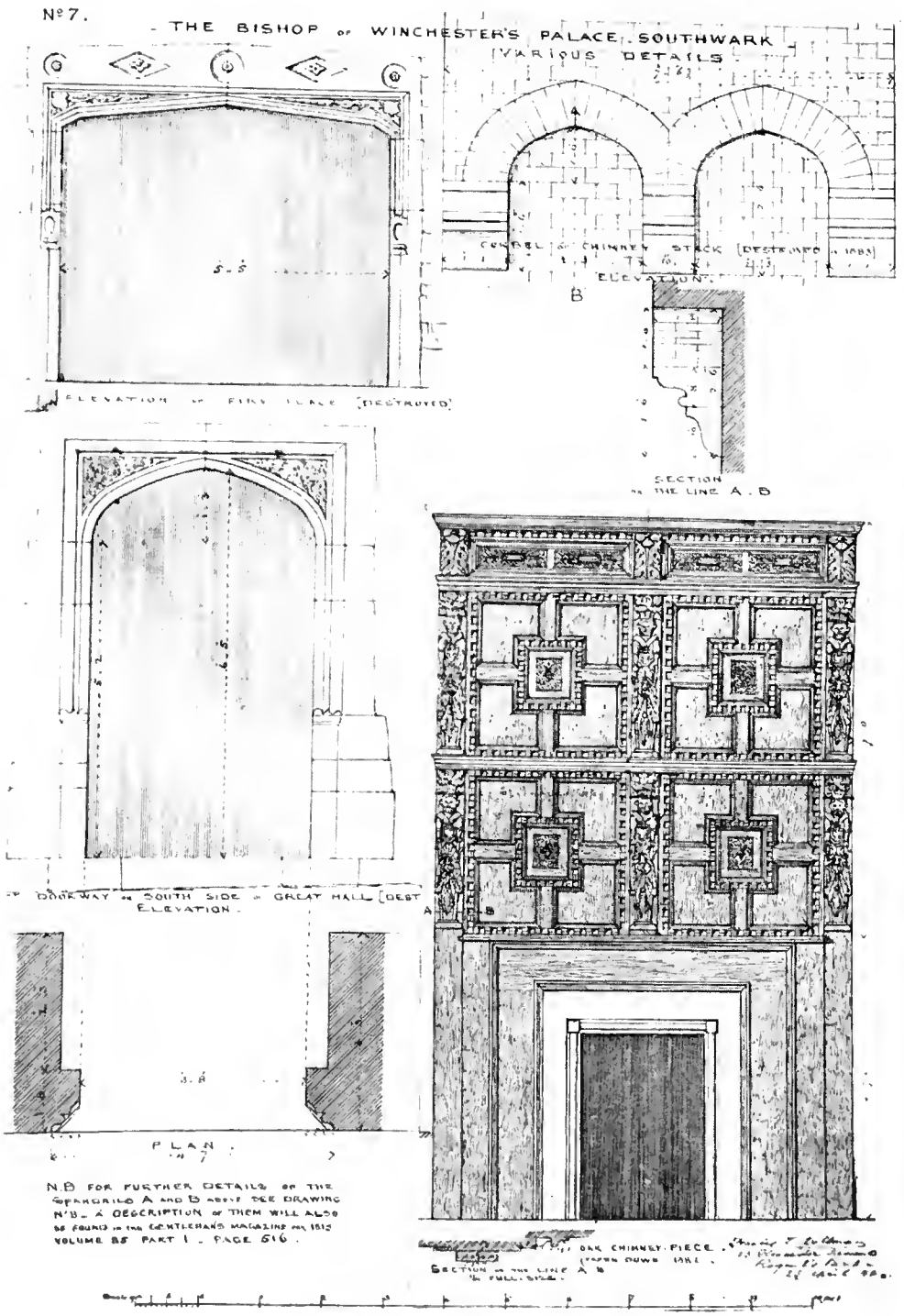
WINCHESTER HOUSE. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF GREAT HALL LOOKING WEST



WINCHESTER HOUSE
PART OF ROSE WINDOW, 1943
REMAINS OF RUBBLE WALLING OF THE ARCHWAY AT KERBSTONEY STREET, 1943



WINCHESTER HOUSE. ROSE WINDOW
IN WEST GABLE OF GREAT HALL



WINCHESTER HOUSE DETAILS, 1884

CHAPTER 7

BANKSIDE

Next to Borough High Street, the road along the river wall of which Bankside forms a part is perhaps the oldest in the area. There has been little change in its position relative to the river through the centuries, in contrast to the Strand on the north bank which once bordered the river but is now widely separated from it by reclaimed land.

Bankside was notorious before the Reformation as the place where the licensed brothels or "stews" of London were kept. Stow[26] tells us that these houses, which were usually approached by boat across the river, "had signes on their frontes, towardes the Thames, not hanged out, but painted on the walles, as a Beares heade, the Crosse Keyes, the Gunne, the Castle, the Crane, the Cardinals Hatte, the Bell, the Swanne, etc." The position of some of these is marked on the map on Plate 59. The derivation of the term "stew" is interesting. It probably comes from the word formerly current both in this country and in Scandinavia for a stove or heated room. On the other hand the same word was used in the mediaeval period for a fish pond, and there were a number of fish ponds in the "Pike Gardens" along Bankside so that the term "stews bank" often applied to this region may have had a *double entendre*. An unsuccessful attempt was made to abolish the stews in 1506 and they were finally put down in 1546 when Bankside was "proclaymed by sounde of Trumpet, no more to be priuiledged, and vsed as a common Bordell, but the inhabitantes of the same to keepe good and honest rule."[a 26]

There were three pike gardens along Bankside in the 16th century. These were the pike garden of Winchester House, the King's (or Queen's) Pike Garden, which lay a little to the west of the site of Emerson Street, and the Great Pike Garden, the approximate site of which is marked by the little court originally called Pike Gardens and now White Hind Alley.

The King's Pike Garden had formed part of the estate of the priory of the nuns of Stratford at Bow. When it was surveyed during the Commonwealth period it contained four fishponds and two or three small houses and gardens. It remained the property of the Crown until 1831 when it was divided and sold to Thomas Evans, cooper, of Great Guildford Street, Southwark, and John Lewis of Euston Square. Pond Yard, which ran through the centre of the property (see the map on Plate 59), was closed in 1904.

The Great Pike Garden dates back at least to the middle of the 14th century, for in 1361/2 it was sold under the description of a garden and ponds at "le stewes" to John Trig, citizen and fishmonger, of London. In the 15th century it was in the ownership of Christopher Banaster and his son, John, and became known as Banaster's Garden. In 1499 it contained three acres, four cottages, a gatehouse, and seventeen ponds, etc. Early in Elizabeth's reign it was purchased by John Gybon or Gibbons and it remained in the possession of his family until it was sold to Philip Henslowe in 1615.

[a] For a full account of the stews and the regulations concerning them see the article by P. Norman in *The Antiquarian Magazine* for August, 1882.

BANKSIDE

An account of the bear gardens and theatres on Bankside in the Tudor and Stuart periods is given in the next chapter which also contains much information about the topographical development of the district.

Although the Bishops of Winchester had alienated most of the land along Bankside before the period when the records begin, they retained possession of a piece of ground at the river end of Bear Gardens frequently referred to in the account of the Bear Gardens (on pp. 66–71) and of a triangle of ground at the western end of the Clink Liberty abutting north on the river and adjoining on Holland Street (formerly Gravel Lane, i.e. the boundary of Paris Garden Manor) to the west and on Fletcher Lane (formerly Love Lane) on the east. Both these plots are marked on the plan on Plate 59. In the 15th century the Knights Hospitallers tried to incorporate the land next to Gravel Lane in the Manor of Paris Garden but the bishop vindicated his right to it in a suit at common law against Robert Bottell, the prior *temp.* Henry VI.[109] Subsequently most of the bishop's land at the west end of Bankside was leased to the "Parson and Churchwardens" of St. Martin Orgar, London, a lease which was renewed in 1541.[110]

By 1661, when Winchester House and Park were being leased out, much of the St. Martin Orgar land was built on, though part of it was still described as "a great Orchard and Garden."[110] At that date Mouldstrand Dock and twenty-two messuages near it were leased to James Shaw, citizen and merchant tailor, and the rest of it, with the exception of the Falcon, was granted to Thomas Walker, the man who had bought Winchester House and built on it. In 1674 we find William Angell, lord of the manor of Paris Garden, making an unsuccessful claim to the Falcon Inn which adjoined his property.[111] Subsequently the bishop leased the Falcon to John Hayward, citizen and haberdasher of London, and his son Henry, who is described as a "carpenter."[112] They rebuilt the Falcon Inn *circa* 1690 and also the house adjoining, which, together with Falcon Wharf, was stated in 1708 to be in the tenure of the Company of the Mine Adventurers of England.[113] In the later part of the century this property was occupied by Gilbert Handasyde and Thomas Prickett, ironfounders.[114] The premises of the London Hydraulic Power Company now cover the site. No confirmation has been found in the records for the statement on the wall plaque there that Sir Christopher Wren frequented the house and watched from thence the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral. There is a water-colour drawing in the Guildhall Collection which is stated to represent Wren's house near the Falcon Inn on Bankside. It probably represents the house next the Falcon built by John Hayward.

Clarks Alley, to the east of Falcon Wharf, was closed at the end of the 18th century. A tablet on the wall bears the inscription—

> This ancient Way called Clarks Alley
> leading from Willow Street to the
> River Thames, being a free Passage
> and landing Place was closed by
> order of the Commissioners of the Clink Pavements.
> 1796.

BANKSIDE

The wharf and dock called Mouldstrand appear to have been in use in the Middle Ages. There is a reference to Philip Henslowe leasing property there to John Serieant, a waterman, in 1608[79] and later in the 17th century it was in lease to James Shaw and his daughter Alice Shaw Overman.[115] In 1784 when Mouldstrand was in the tenure of John Cater, the dock had been "for some time past filled up."[116] Queen's Wharf now occupies the site.

The eastern part of the bishop's land south of Bankside (or Willow Street) was occupied by a large glasshouse belonging to Stephen Hall, glassmaker, in the 18th century.[116] The ground was subsequently used for over a century by the Phoenix Gas Company (incorporated in 1824) and its successor the South Metropolitan Gas Company. This property, together with Queen's Wharf on the riverside, was bought by the City Electric Light Company in 1938. The new Bankside Power Station is to be erected on the site.

The Peacock Brewery is shown south of the glassworks on Rocque's map of 1761. Most of the remainder of the bishop's triangle of land south of Bankside was in lease to Sir John Cullum and his sons, Sir John and Sir Thomas Gery Cullum throughout the 18th century.[117]

The greater part of the land abutting on Bankside is now given over to wharves, warehouses and factories, but some of the old narrow alleys, Rose Alley, Bear Gardens, Cardinal's Cap Alley, etc., still exist. The view on Plate 54*a* gives some idea of the appearance of Bankside at the beginning of last century. A description and brief account of the few pre-1800 buildings which have survived is given below.

The Anchor, No. 1 Bankside

The Anchor has a late 18th-century front in brown brick. It is of two storeys and an attic and has a tiled roof with a dormer window behind the parapet. The main front has a three-light wood shop window with pilasters at the sides and hinged shutters. Above, on the first floor, is a shallow overhanging bay with double-hung sashes and glazing bars. On the flank (in Park Street) the windows have segmental heads, plain reveals and double-hung sashes with glazing bars; those on the ground floor have wood shutters. There is also a shop window of similar type to that on the main front.

The bar has plain dado panelling and a mantelpiece of late 18th century date. The back parlour has plain matchboarding of similar date with some later alterations.

In the first floor front room is an elliptical arched recess with panelled pilasters ornamented with sprays of corn. The panelling is mid-18th century but has been altered and added to in later years. The mantelpiece is plain and encloses an early 19th-century grate.

The house was damaged by enemy action during the last war but has since been repaired. It is often stated that the Anchor Tavern dates from the 17th century though both historical and architectural evidence point to a date during the last quarter of the 18th century. The ground on which the tavern stands has a long and tangled history and as it throws many interesting sidelights on the development of the neighbourhood it is given in some detail.

BANKSIDE

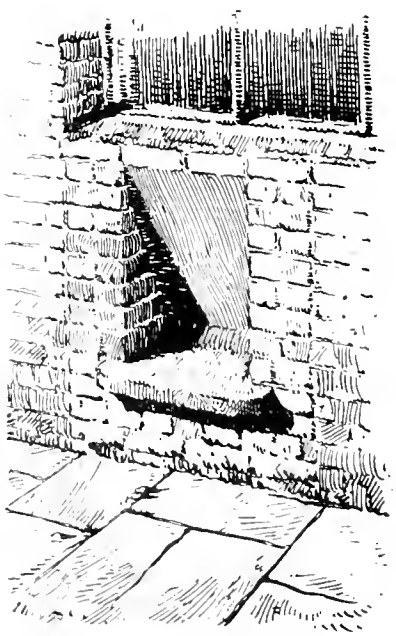
On the ground at the junction of Bankside and Park Street (formerly known as Bank End) there stood in the 15th and 16th centuries an inn called "the Castell upon the Hope" with a wharf, houses and four cottages. In 1479 they were in the possession of John Eierby, citizen and fishmonger of London, who died in 1500 leaving them to his wife, Elizabeth, with the proviso that after her death they were to be sold and the proceeds devoted to "deedes of almes and werkes of charite."[118]

The Castle was one of the Stewhouses of Bankside and in 1506 John Sandes, the occupier, was presented by the constables at the Court Leet of the Bishop of Winchester for keeping his house open on feast days and for allowing women to board there contrary to the regulations.[119]

In 1559 Alexander Amcottes sold[120] to Vincent Amcottes, citizen and fishmonger of London, his messuage called "the Castell on the hoope" with a wharf and houses and four cottages adjoining on the east and "Cellers, Sollers, Gardeyns, Pondes, hedges and dyches" abutting on the land formerly of William Owghtred, knight, "late apperteynyng to the Churche of Saynt margarettes" on the south and "extendeth in length from the kynges highewaye of olde tyme called the millwaye towardes the Easte unto the landes . . . sometyme of Sir Myles of Stapylton and Thomas Paterling and late belongyng to the churche of Saynte Margarettes . . . towardes the Weste."

Vincent Amcottes divided the property. The southern portion he sold in 1580 to Richard Spier.[121] In the 17th century it was the subject of many lawsuits but in 1707[122] it was in the possession of Spier's great grandson who stated that two messuages and a dyehouse had been built thereon. It was bought by Ralph Thrale in 1739 and subsequently a watchhouse was built on part of it and the rest was used to widen Park Street.[123]

The northern portion was sold by Vincent Amcottes in 1562 to John Cheyne[124] whose son and heir, Henry, on 30th January, 1582/3, transferred it to John Drew under the description of "all those two messuages . . . called the gonne and the castle with twoe gardeins thereunto adjoyninge . . . and . . . all those twoe tenementes on theast side next adjoynynge to . . . the Castell and all the gardein plattes and voyd groundes on the backsides of the same . . . and . . . all the wharfe which is betwene the foresaid messuages . . . and the River . . . and . . . the stayers and landinge place . . . sometyme in the tenure . . . of John Smythe carpenter . . . and all those three messuages . . . with gardens . . . sometyme in the severall tenures of William Clement Taillor, John Roo Chaundeler and Peter Hardinge, Blacksmythe."[125] The last three houses had then been divided into six. John Drew died in 1595. By his will[126] he left 40s. to his tenants on Bankside to "make merry withall." His son John, who inherited the property, then known as Drew's Rents, got himself heavily in debt (perhaps by too much merry making) and had to sell[123] his inheritance to James James, apothecary, to whom his son, another John, was apprenticed. There were then fourteen tenements in the rents.



The Ferryman's Seat

James James died in 1689[123] and the property was sold by his legatee, James Coysh, to Walter Gibbons[123] who in 1725 sold it to Edmund Halsey. In 1764 Henry Thrale, who had obtained a lease of the premises from Halsey's executors, bought the freehold.[123] Among the records of Barclay Perkins and Co., Ltd., is a note made just prior to this purchase stating that Mr. Edward Dodson had lived at the alehouse at the corner called the sign of the Castle for the previous seven or eight years. The premises were in a tumbledown state and in 1770 the ground was

let on building lease to William Allen who undertook to spend £1,000 within the next five years in building "good and substantial" messuages or warehouses on the site. By 1787 when Robert Barclay and John Perkins bought the Anchor Brewery, Joseph Bickerton was the tenant of the dwelling house, warehouses, stables and wharf erected at Bank End by Allen.

The Anchor Tavern was therefore erected in 1770–75 by William Allen, though the first mention of it by its present name which has been found is in a list of recognisances for 1822.

The Ferryman's Seat

Inserted in a modern building at the corner of Bear Gardens and Bankside is an old stone seat said to have been taken from an earlier building and to have been made for the convenience of watermen.

Cardinal's Wharf, No. 49 and Nos. 50–52 Bankside

No. 49 Bankside is a three-storey early 18th-century building with a stucco front of later date and double steep pitched tiled roof with central valley. The front windows have moulded architraves and double-hung sashes with glazing bars, those on the ground and first floor having in addition a frieze flanked by two consoles supporting a cornice. The doorway is similar in design to these windows and has a simple fanlight (Plate 55*b*).

The staircase is of pine with solid moulded string, square balusters and square newels. The ground floor front room is panelled and has a deep moulded wood cornice. On the first floor, the front room has

Nos. 50, 51 and 52 *Bankside*

a plaster cornice and an early 19th-century mantelpiece in stone. The front room on the second floor is panelled and the mantelpiece has a stone bolection moulding.

Nos. 50, 51 and 52 Bankside, on the west side of Cardinal's Cap Alley, are of brick with red brick dressings. They are two-storey houses with attics, the dormers being in a slate mansard roof behind a cemented parapet below which is a moulded brick string course. Until recently there was a lead rain-water head on the front bearing a crown and inscribed "B.H.S. 1712." A wood entablature at first floor level extends across the front of all three houses and over the alley, breaking forward over the three doorways to form canopies supported on carved brackets with lions' heads and acanthus leafage (Plate 54*b*). The entrance doorways have wood casings with panelled pilasters and fanlights of a geometrical design in metal. The front, above the ground floor, appears to have been rebuilt. Internally, some of the rooms retain their panelling but no features of special interest remain. The houses are derelict and in poor condition.

Cardinal's Cap Alley

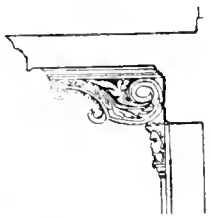
The name Cardinal's Hat (or Cap), for a house on the site of the present No. 49, Bankside, and for the narrow alley which runs down beside it, dates from at least the time of Elizabeth and perhaps earlier. The suggestion that it was named in compliment to Cardinal Beaufort is attractive but untenable, for Beaufort died in 1447, and the original Cardinal's Hat was not built till many years later. The site was described in 1470 as "a void piece of ground."[a] It is possible that it was named after Cardinal Wolsey who was Bishop of Winchester from 1529–30, though no buildings are mentioned in a sale of the site from John Merston, fishmonger, to Thomas Tailloure, fishmonger, in 1533.[128] Stow[26] lists the Cardinal's Hat as one of the Stewhouses but he may possibly have been mistaken, including it only because it was one of the more prominent inns on Bankside in his day. It is shown in the Token Book for 1593 as in the occupation of John Raven and as one of a group of houses which in the book for 1588 is described as "Mr. Broker's Rentes." Hugh Browker, later

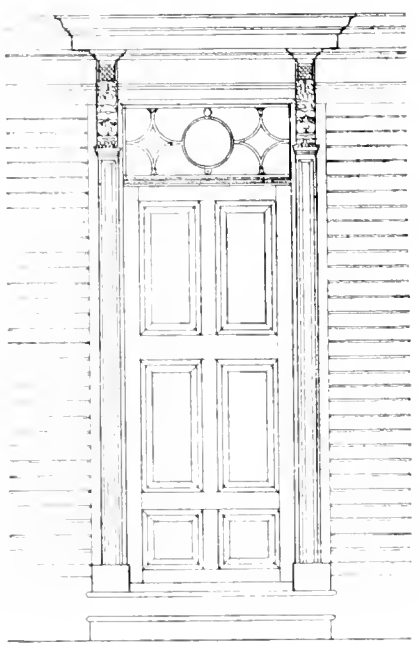
[a] It was sold by William Hille of March, Cambs., to John Merston and others as "a void plot of ground by le Stewesside" adjoining on the land of the prioress of Stratford (later the King's Pike Garden) on the east and on Maiden Lane on the south.[127]

the owner of the Manor of Paris Garden, was in possession of ground there in 1579[a] and it seems likely that he was responsible for the formation of Cardinal's Cap Alley if not for the building of the original house.

Thomas Mansfield was the tenant of the inn when Edward Alleyn dined there with the "vestrye men" of St. Saviour's parish in December, 1617.[130]

A few years later John Taylor, the water poet, makes reference to having supper with "the Players" at the Cardinal's Hat on Bankside.[131]





SCALE OF FEET

No. 50 Bankside

Melchisedeck Fritter, brewer, who tenanted the house

from 1627[108] to 1674,[132] issued a halfpenny token.[133] He was assessed for seven hearths in the hearth tax rolls.[134]

The freehold was sold by Thomas Browker to Thomas Hudson in 1667.[135] The latter died in 1688 leaving his "messuages on Bankside" to his sister, Mary Greene, with reversion to his great nieces, Mary and Sarah Bruce.[136] It was at about this date that the oldest part of the present house was built. During the 18th century it was bought by the Sells family who both owned and occupied it until 1830.[32] In 1841 Edward Sells of Grove Lane, Camberwell, bequeathed his freehold messuage and yard and stables, being No. 49 Bankside, then in the tenure of George Holditch, merchant, to his son Vincent Sells.[137] The house is now the property of Major Malcolm Munthe, the son of Dr. Axel Munthe, author of *The Story of San Michele* and other works. It had previously been occupied by Anna Lee, the actress.

Nos. 50, 51 and 52, Bankside were also in the ownership of Edward Sells at the time of his death in 1841. They were purchased in 1937 by the City Electric Light Company and are now the property of the Electricity Board.

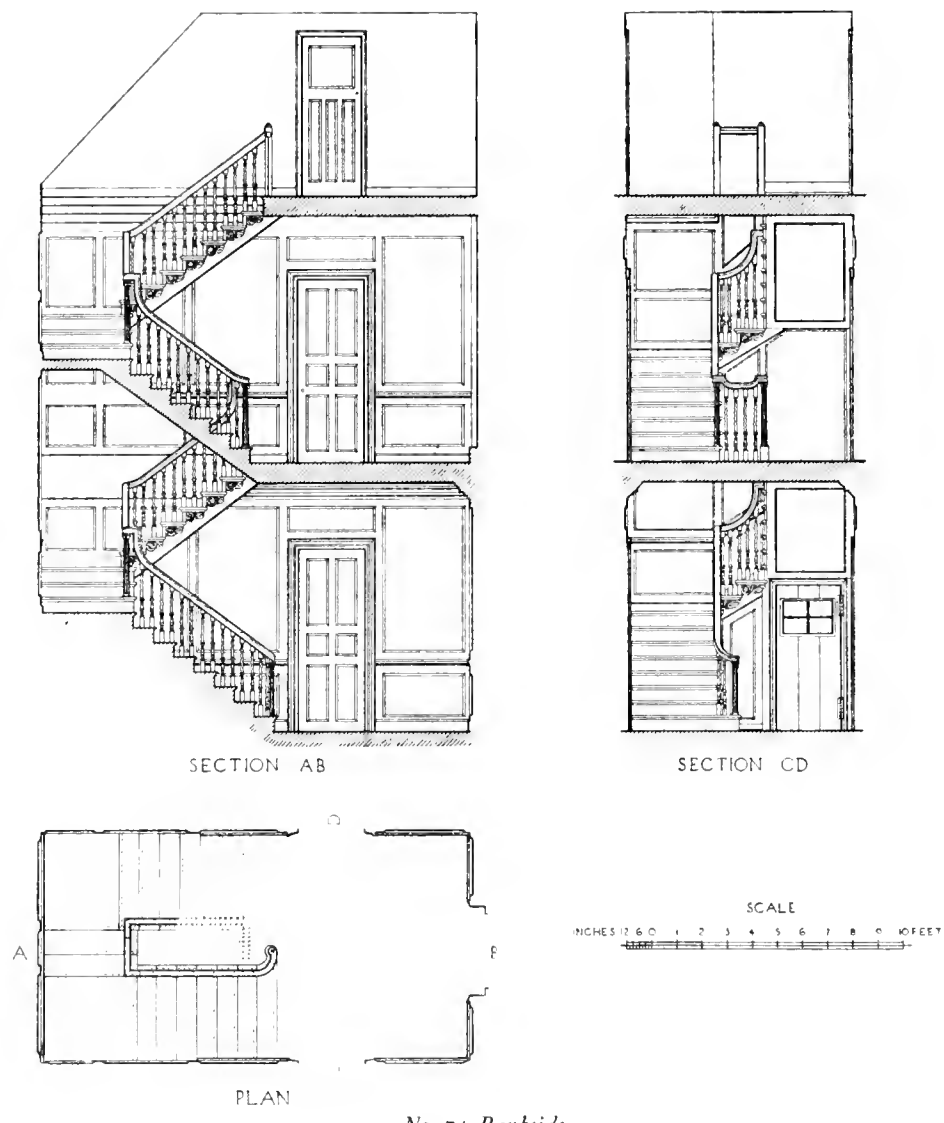
No. 74 (Honduras Wharf)

This is a pleasant early 18th-century brick house built at right angles to the street. It has three storeys, the third added lately in place of an attic.

The entrance door on the west front has a wood casing, over which is a cornice supported by two large and one smaller carved scrolled brackets with carved ornament between them.

The staircase is of oak and has cut strings with carved brackets,

[a] In 1580 the jurors of the Surrey and Kent Sewer Commission presented Hughe Browker "to make uppe and amende iij poles of his wharfe . . . on the bancke syde."[129]



No. 74 Bankside

spiral-turned balusters (two to a step) and newels in the form of fluted columns. The walls of the hall and staircase have simple moulded panelling. Some of the rooms on the ground and first floors retain their original panelling and moulded cornices, and some chimney-pieces retain the bolection moulded panels above the fireplaces.

The north end of the premises above first-floor level has been rebuilt following damage by enemy action.

The house known as Honduras Wharf stands on part of the ground leased to John Cullum, draper, by the Bishop of Winchester in 1670. It remained in the hands of the Cullum family until

(*a*) OLD HOUSES, BANKSIDE, 1827
(*b*) Nos. 50–52, BANKSIDE, 1940

(*a*) No. 1, THE ANCHOR, 1948

BANKSIDE

(*b*) No. 49, CARDINAL'S CAP, 1946

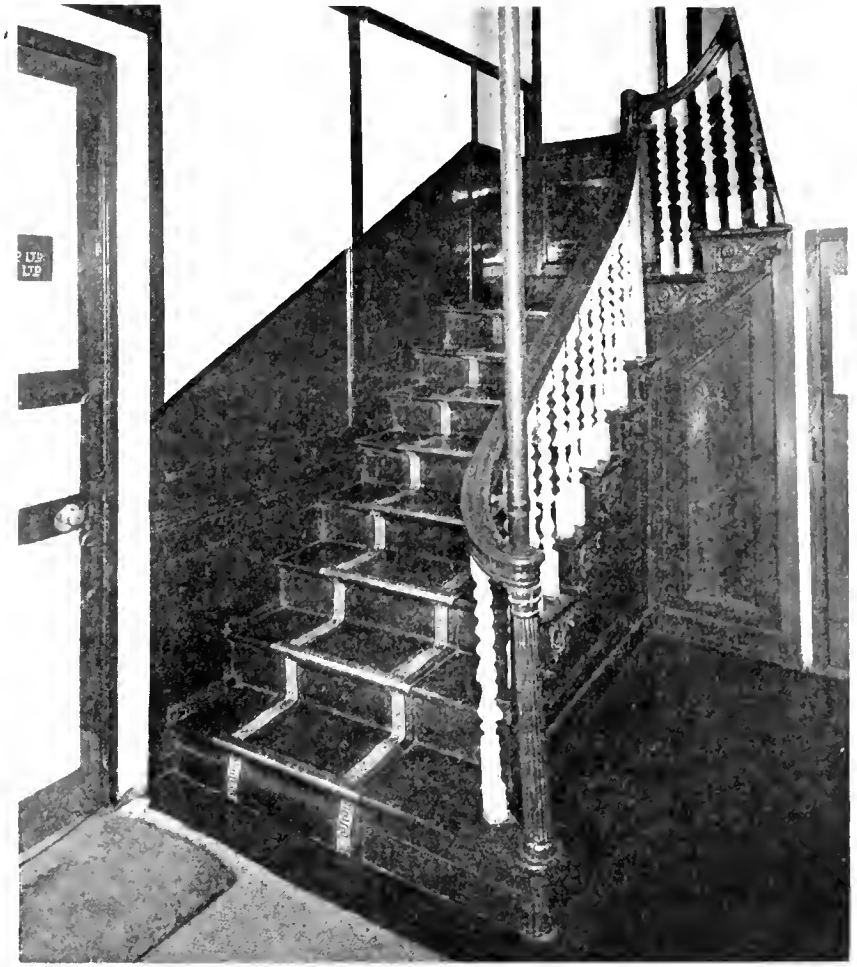
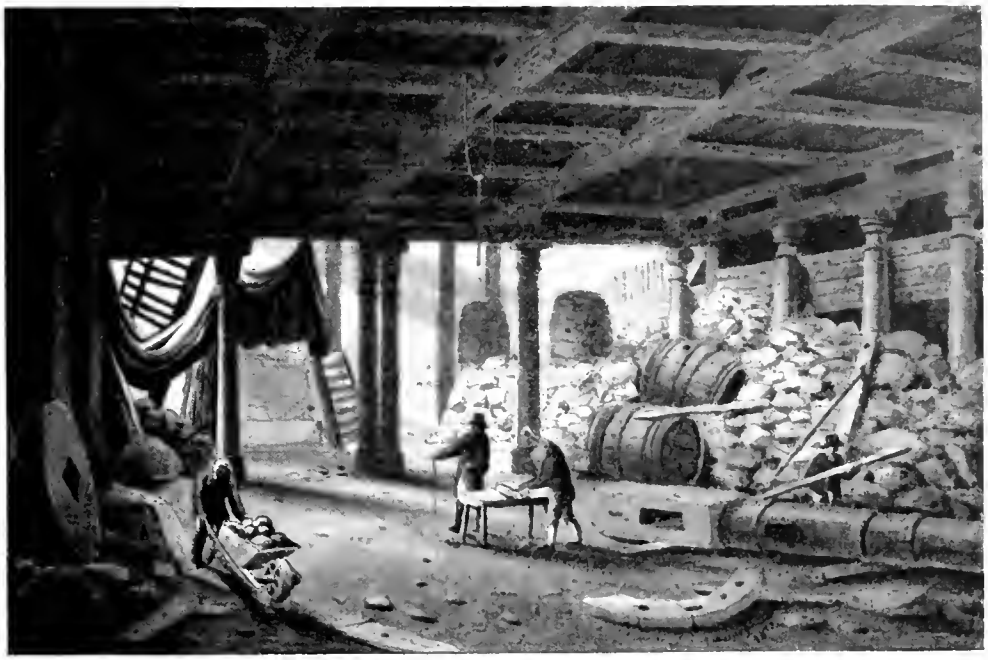


PLATE 56

HONDURAS WHARF, No. 74, BANKSIDE, 1943

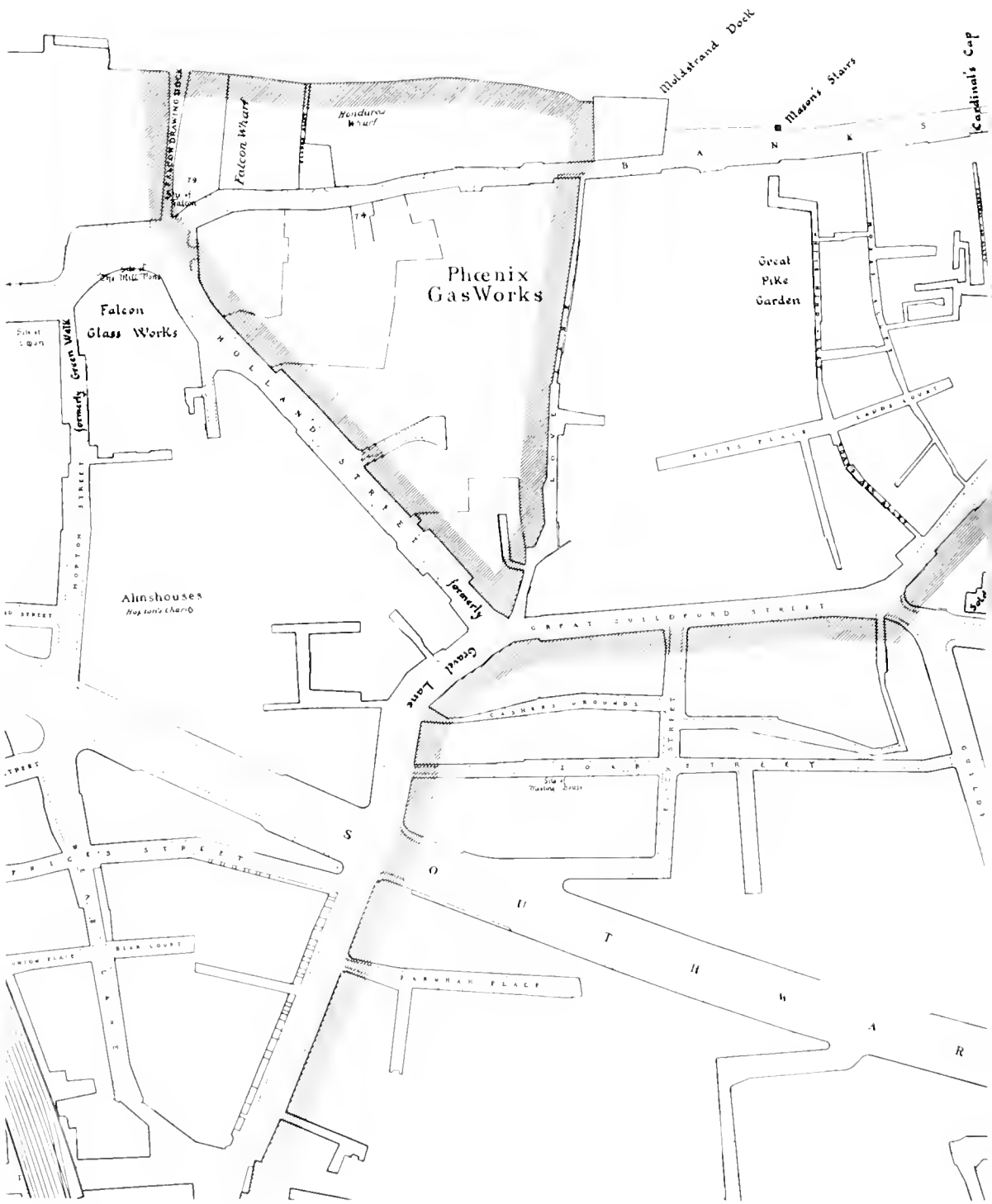
(*a*) DOORWAY (*b*) STAIRCASE

(*a*) OLD HOUSES IN MAID LANE, *circa* 1820
(*b*) CASTLE STREET



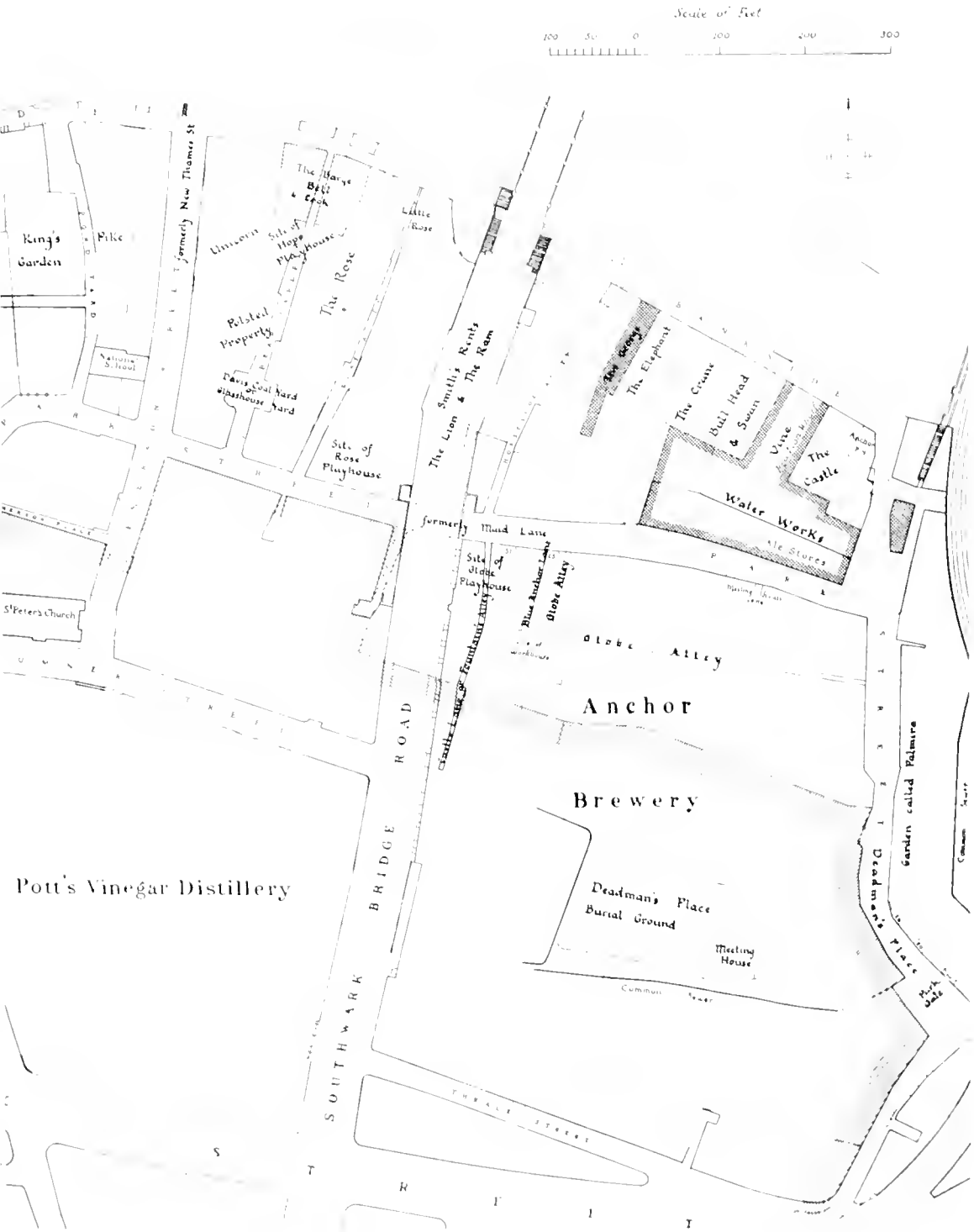
WORKSHOP, FORMERLY SKELTON'S
MEETING HOUSE, MAID LANE, 1812

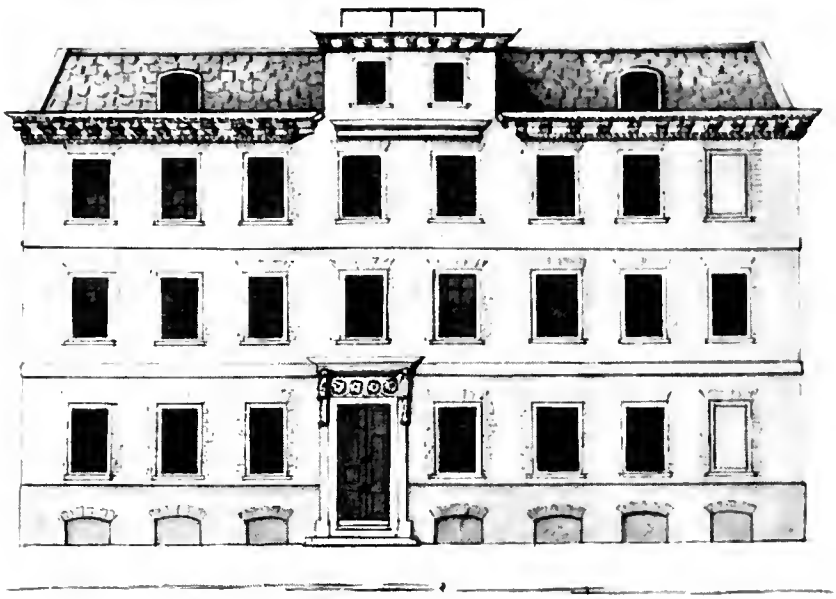
K



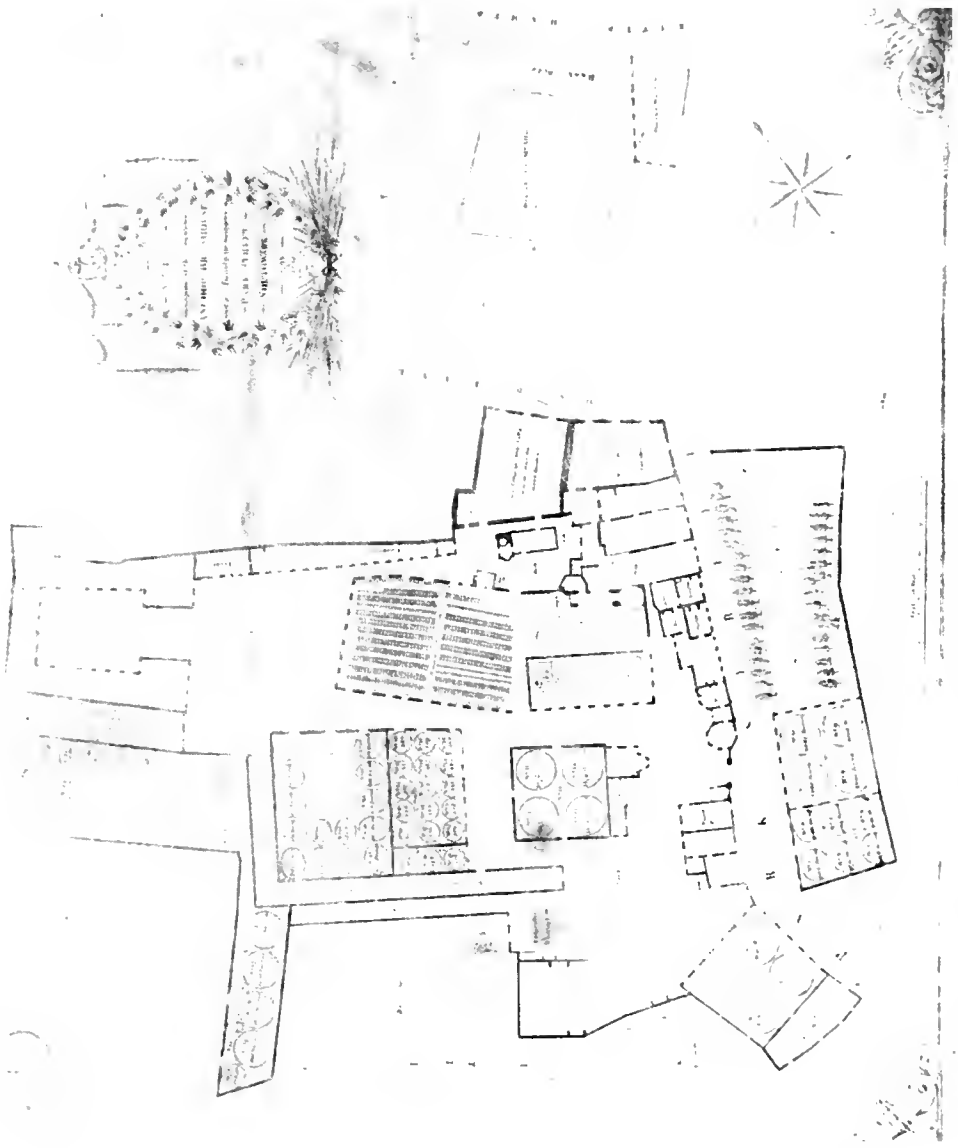
PLAN OF BANKSIDE (BASED ON THE 1875 ORDNANCE SURVEY)

The Bishop of Winchester's property is indicated by single hatching, parish property by cross hatch


Scale of Feet
100 50 0 100 200 300
King's Garden
Pike
formerly New Thames St
Unicorn
Site of Hope Playhouse
The Barge Bell & Cook
Little Rose
The Rose
Polsted Property
Davis Coal Yard or Glasshouse Yard
Site of Rose Playhouse
Smith's Rents
The Lion & The Ram
The Elephant
The Crane
Bull Head & Swan
Vine
The Castle
Water Works
Ale Stores
formerly Maid Lane
Site of Globe Playhouse
Blue Anchor Lane
Globe Alley
Globe Alley
Anchor
Brewery
Deadman's Place
Burial Ground
Meeting House
Common Sewer
Garden called Palmira
Deadman's Place
Pott's Vinegar Distillery
SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD
St Peter's Church
THRALE STREET

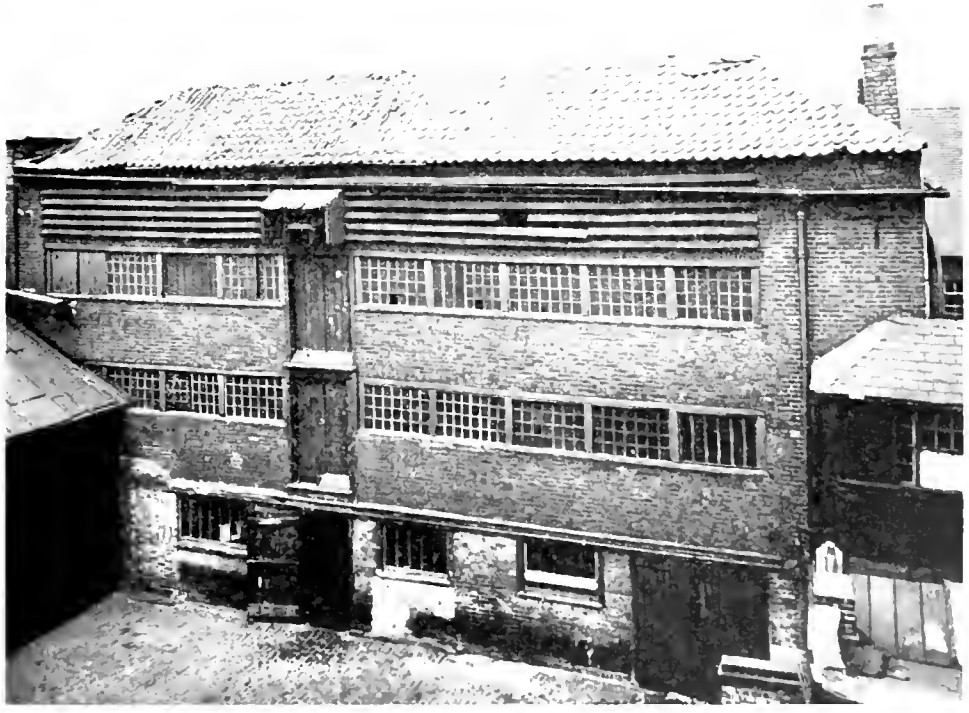


PARK STREET
(*a*) HOUSE OF HENRY THRALE, *circa* 1833
(*b*) Nos. 22–26, 1946

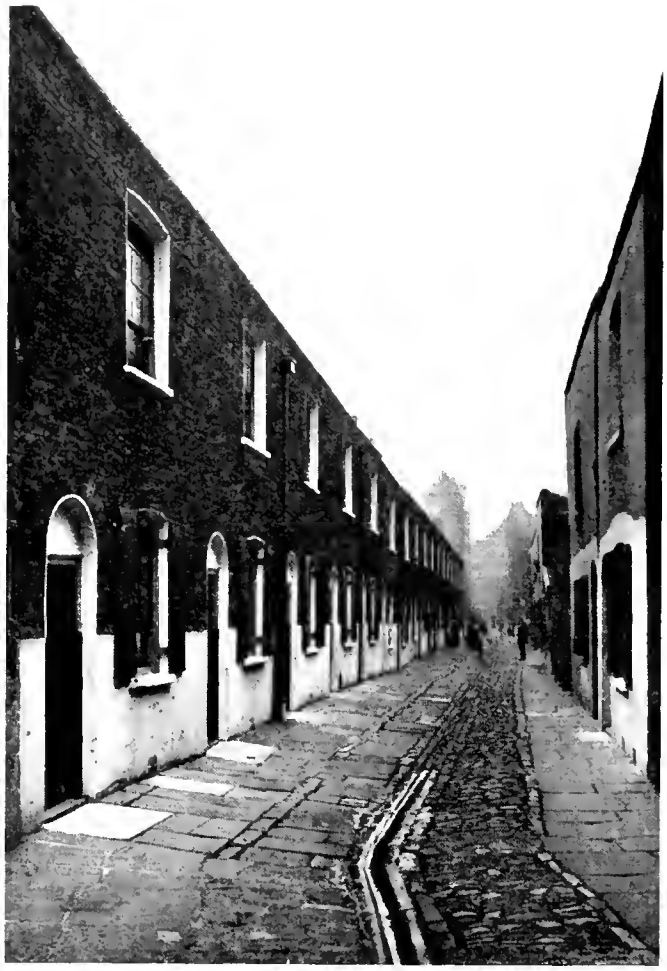


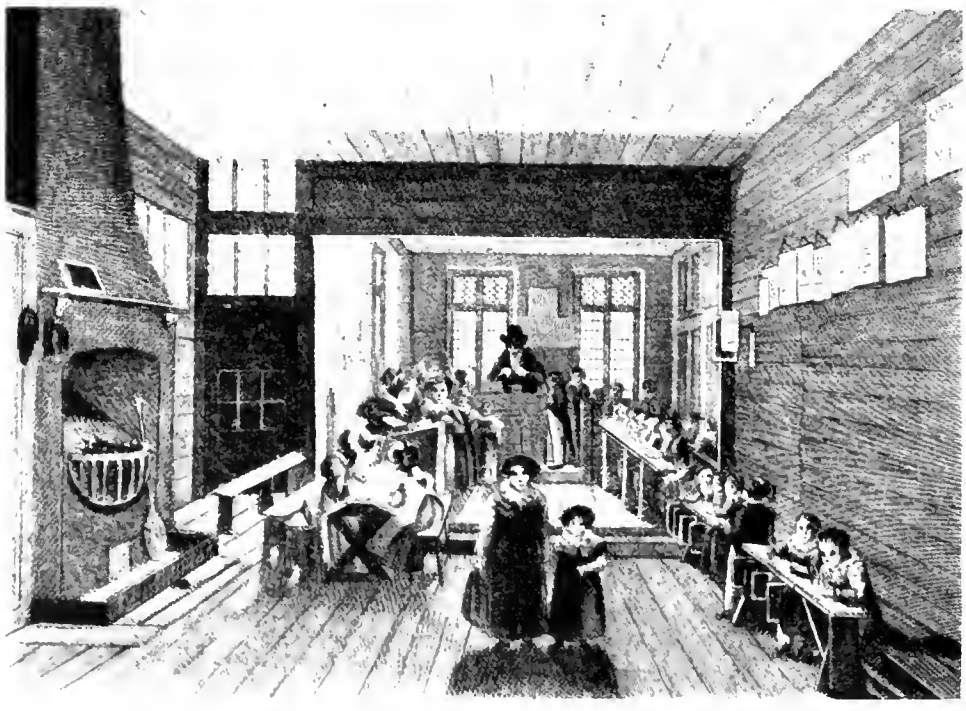
PLAN OF THE ANCHOR BREWERY, 1792

(*a*) No. 18, UNION STREET, 1890
(*b*) Nos. 1–15, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, 1946



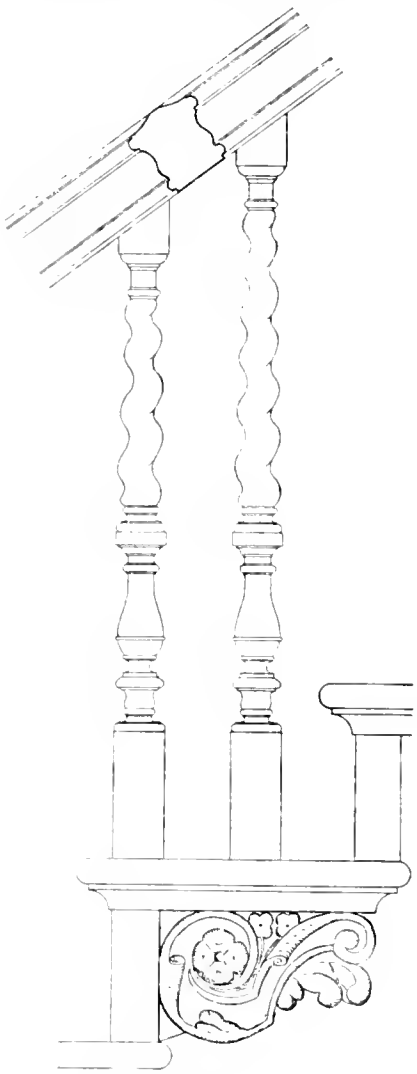
Nos. 59–61, UNION STREET, 1949
(*a*) ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR
(*b*) MALTING SHED AT REAR





ZOAR STREET
(*a*) LOOKING WEST, 1912
(*b*) INTERIOR OF SCHOOL

1778 when Elizabeth Chitty, of Witham, in Essex, obtained a lease of it. Ten years later the lease was renewed to John Bond. In 1871, Daniel Sutton, who had had a lease of the property from the bishop in 1850, bought the freehold.[97] His successors sold it to the present owners, Messrs. Wakeley Bros.[138]



No. 74 Bankside

The name Honduras Wharf dates back to the late 18th century, when the house and wharf were in the tenure of Thomas Woodward, who was trading in mahogany with Honduras.

The occupants of the premises so far as they have been ascertained were: 1773–85, George Wyatt, carpenter and builder; 1786–96, Thomas Woodward & Co., mahogany merchants; 1796–1802/4, Wm. Clarke & Co., tire and nail warehouse; 1802/4–1816, John Pritchard, tire and nail manufactory; 1817–20, Joseph Bury, mahogany, timber and deal merchant; 1817–28, Jas. Dowson & Co., mahogany merchants; 1833–59, W. Ward, "manufactor of Roman cement, Plaster of Paris, and Importer and Shipper of all kinds of Fire Bricks, Tiles, etc., and coal merchant"; 1856–59, Edward White & Co., timber merchants; 1857–79, John Newton & Co., firebrick merchants; 1876 to date, Wakeley Bros., brick and tile merchants.[31]

No. 79 (Falcon Drawing Dock)

The Falcon Drawing Dock and the premises on the east side, No. 79 Bankside, are on the site of part of the Falcon Inn. They were leased to Messrs. Newton & Sons, firebrick merchants, the present owners, in 1833–4 by Messrs. Handasyde & Prickett, who had a lease from the Bishop of Winchester. No. 79, the office, was rebuilt in 1840 though it retains two patches of early 18th-century walling. The door and windows facing the dock on what now forms the main front, and those at the north end, are treated with classical mouldings. They date from the rebuilding.

CHAPTER 8

THE BANKSIDE PLAYHOUSES AND BEAR GARDENS

The situation of the various Bear Gardens and playhouses in Southwark has been worked out by C. L. Kingsford in his article "Paris Garden and the Bear-baiting" in *Archaeologia*, Vol. 70, by W. W. Braines in *The Site of the Globe Playhouse*, and by E. K. Chambers in *The Elizabethan Stage*, but for the sake of completeness, and because one or two pieces of new evidence have emerged in the course of the preparation of this volume, a short account of the Bear Gardens and of the Playhouses is included here.

1. The Bear Gardens and the Hope Theatre

The first specific reference that has been found to bear-baiting on Bankside is in an order of Henry VIII dated 13th April, 1546, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to proclaim the abolition of the Stews on Bankside and of bear-baiting "in that row or in any place on that side London bridge."[4] Notwithstanding this proclamation Thomas Fluddie, Yeoman of His Majesty's Bears, was granted a licence in September, 1546, to "make pastime" with the king's bears "at the accustomed place at London, called the Stewes."[4] The Stews were roughly coincident with the thoroughfare known as Bankside, but they did not extend into Paris Garden Manor. The records quoted below show that from 1550 onward the Bear Gardens were in the liberty of the Clink, i.e. near the site of the Stews, and it is difficult to account for the fact that literary allusions to bear-baiting nearly always link it with Paris Garden. Robert Crowley in 1550 speaks—

"Of Bearbaytynge.

What follye is thys, to kepe wyth daunger,
A greate mastyfe dogge and a foule ouglye beare;
And to thys onelye ende, to se them two fyght,
Wyth terrible tearynge, a full ouglye syght.
And yet me thynke those men be mooste foles of all,
Whose store of money is but verye smale,
And yet euerye Sondaye they will surelye spende
One penye or two, the bearwardes lyuyng to mende.
At Paryse Garden eche Sundaye, a man shall not fayle
To fynde two or three hundredes, for the bearwardes vaile."[139]

In a preface to a sermon preached by John Bradford before Edward VI Thomas Sampson refers to God's judgment on "certayne Gentlemen upon the Sabboth day, going in a whirry to Paris garden to the Beare bayting" who were drowned,[140] and from 1559 onwards references become fairly frequent.

An extensive search of the records has revealed no evidence of bear-baiting taking place within Paris Garden Manor, but it is possible that bears were baited in the gaming establishment run by William Baseley at the manor house of Paris Garden (see p. 96) though no written evidence of this has been found. It is likely that the association of "Paris Garden" with the Bear Gardens is a simple transference of name through its use in colloquial speech.

Men had grown accustomed to crossing the river to Paris Garden Stairs to take their pleasure in Paris Garden. Later they used the same route but turned east instead of west, and they probably continued to speak of "going to Paris Garden."[a] In support of this theory it may be noted that in the Token Books for the years 1613–18 the heading "Paris Garden" is inserted before the name of "Mr. Jacob of the beare garden" and "Mr. Edward Allen," in the part of the books relating to the area between Rose Alley and Mosses Alley, i.e. near the site of the alley now known as Bear Gardens. This provides an explanation for the references in the Dulwich College manuscripts to Edward Alleyn and Philip Henslowe at Paris Garden, and is probably the result of the linking of the name Paris Garden with bear-baiting in popular parlance.

In the year 1620 a dispute arose between the Crown and the Bishop of Winchester as to the ownership of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Bear Gardens. The evidence[142] runs into many pages and is frequently contradictory, but it clearly shows that the bear-baiting rings had been moved several times and that the "Bear Gardens" had by that date become a generic term covering the sheds and kennels in which the bears, bulls and dogs were kept, as well as the actual rings and the adjoining houses, most of which were occupied by persons having some connection with the Bear Gardens.

Apart from one statement about baiting near Mason's Stairs[b] which cannot be confirmed from other sources, all the witnesses agreed that the Bear Gardens were either on part of the Bishop of Winchester's land leased in 1540 to William Payne and formerly known as the Barge, Bell and Cock, or on the King's land leased in 1552 to Henry Polsted and formerly known as the Unicorn and the Rose (see Plate 59). The deeds of the Polsted property have been traced back to the 14th century[c] but the first reference to a Bear

[a] Such a transference of name is not unusual. In recent years the Arsenal Station at Highbury, has acquired its name because crowds use it on their way to see football played by a team which was originally associated with Woolwich Arsenal.

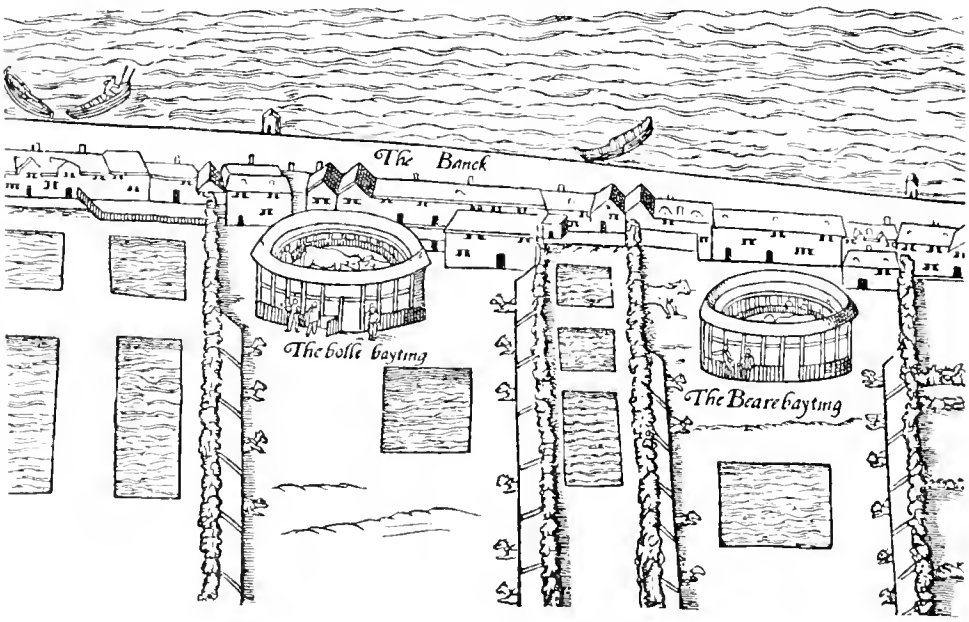
Mr. Kingsford makes the alternative suggestion that the confusion may have arisen because Sir Richard Longe "Master of the game of bears" to Henry VIII, was also steward of the Manor of Paris Garden when it was in the hands of the Crown after 1536.[141]

[b] John Taylor, aged 77, deposed: "that he remembreth that the game of bearebayting hath been kept in fower severall places (vizt) at Mason Steares on the bankside, neere Maidlane by the Corner of the Pykegarden, and at the beare garden wch was parcell of the possession of William Payne and the place where they are now kept."

Mason's Stairs are still in existence opposite the end of White Hind Alley (see Plate 59). There is no reference to a Bear Garden in the deeds relating to the Great Pike Garden and the land in the neighbourhood, unless the "howse called a Beare howse" said to be "late in the Tenure of . . . Gilbert Rockett thelder" and mentioned in the litigation over this property in 1604 can be so construed.[143] It is most probable, however, that a "beer" house, not a "bear" house, is meant.

[c] The Polsted property comprised the possessions of the priory of the nuns of Stratford at Bow on Bankside, including the Unicorn and the King's Pike Garden and the tenement called the Rose. The latter had been sold by William Spence to Henry Polsted in 1537 under the description of "all that his Tenement and gardens sometyme called The Rose, set and being vpon the Stewes banke . . . That is to saye bitwene the Tenement and garden of Raff Symonds [known as the little Rose, the ground on which the Rose Theatre later stood] . . . of the East parte, and the tenement called the Barge and the garden late belonging to [the] priores of Stratford on the West parte, and dothe extende from the water of Thamys ayenst the Northe vnto Mayden lane on the South parte."[144]

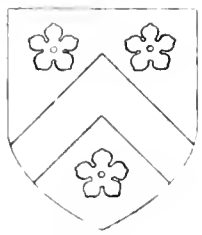
Garden occurs in the lease of 1552 which included "a capital curtilage called le Beare yarde with le Berehouse and a garden" held by John Allen at a rent of £8 a year.[145] As noted above the first literary allusion to bear-baiting on Bankside occurs in 1550 and the inference is that it had been recently introduced at that time. It seems certain that either William Payne, who died in 1575,[146] or his son John, built a bear-baiting ring on the land leased from the Bishop of Winchester and that both this ring and the older one farther south were in use for a time. Stow, describing Bankside in 1598, says: "there be



the two Beare-gardens, the old and new places wherein be kept Beares, Bulles, and other beastes, to be bayted. As also Mastiues in seuerall kenels are there nourished to bait them. These Beares . . . are . . . bayted in plottes of grounde, scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe."[26] A conventionalised view of two rings (one marked "The bolle bayting" and the other "The Bearebayting") and of the dogs ready to leap from their kennels can be seen in the part of the Agas map [date *c.* 1560] reproduced here, but it is possible that the more easterly of these represents an unrecorded ring on the site of the Rose Theatre. In 1583 "the old and underpropped scaffolds round about the beare garden . . . overcharged with people fell suddenlie downe, whereby to the number of eight persons men and women were slaine, and manie other sore hurt and brused."[147]

Morgan Pope, goldsmith, obtained an exemplification of the grant of the mastership of the Game of Bears in 1585,[148] and in 1586 he was paying tithes for the Bear Garden.[16] Thomas Burnaby bought a lease of the Bear Garden on the Bishop of Winchester's property in 1590 and promptly let it to Richard Reve for a yearly rent of £120 under the description of,[149] "All that Tenemente whearein one John Napton deceased did latelie inhabyte

. . . on the Banke syde . . . Togeather wth the Beare garden and the Scaffoldes houses game and dogges and all other thinges thereunto apperteyninge . . . excepting such fees as shal be . . . payable to the maister of the said game."[a] The schedule of stock included three bulls, nine bears, a horse and an ape.



Alleyn

In 1592 Edward Alleyn, who later founded Dulwich College and who was already a well-known actor, married Joan Woodward, stepdaughter of Philip Henslowe, manager of the Rose Playhouse,[90] and the two men began a profitable business connection. In 1594 Alleyn bought Burnaby's interest in the Bear Garden for £200,[151] and in 1596 Henslowe acquired a lease of part of the Polsted property. Henslowe and Alleyn tried to get the office of Master of the Royal Game of Bulls and Bears on the death of Ralph Bowes in 1598, but had to be content with the deputyship under John Dorrington. They were, however, more successful in 1604 when they obtained a grant from James I of the "Office of Cheefe Master, Overseer and Ruler of our beares, Bulls and mastiffe dogges."[151] Having thus consolidated their position Alleyn and Henslowe started to develop their property. In 1606 they contracted with Peter Streete, carpenter, for £65, to pull down "so much of the tymber or carpenters worke of the foreside of the messuage . . . called the beare garden, next the river of Thames . . . as conteyneth in lengthe from outside to outside fyftye and sixe foote . . . and in bredth from outside to outside sixeteene foote" . . . and to rebuild the same with "good new sufficient and sounde tymber of oke."[79] From the detailed specification it appears that it was the entrance gate and outbuildings of the Bear Garden which were rebuilt at this time,[152] but in 1613 the baiting place itself was demolished and Gilbert Katherens, carpenter, undertook for the sum of £360 to build[79] "one other game place or plaiehouse fitt and convenient in all thinges bothe for players to plaie in and for the game of Beares and bulls to be bayted in the same, and also a fitt and convenient tyre house and a stage to be carryed or taken awaie and to stand uppon tressels" the whole to be "of suche large compasse, fforme, widenes and height as the plaie housse called the Swan in the libertie of Parris garden." The new theatre, the Hope, was slightly more substantial than the Rose, as part of it was of brick, the brickwork being put in by a sub-contractor, John Browne, bricklayer, at a cost of £80.[79] The contract with Katherens was made in August and it is probable that Henslowe seized the opportunity given him by the destruction of the Globe Playhouse by fire on 29th June, 1613, to establish another playhouse on Bankside. Philip Henslowe and Jacob Meade, waterman, raised a company of players under the leadership of

[a] A man called Wistow is stated in the evidence given in 1620 to have succeeded Payne as deputy master of the "Game of Beares." We know that Robert Wystowe held a "beare yerde" from Alice Polsted, widow of Henry Polsted, in 1559;[150] but in a manuscript list of deeds belonging to Edward Alleyn concerning the Bear Garden there is also mention of a ratification from Joan Payne to "Wistoe" and of "Wistoes sale to Napton of Paynes lease."[90] It would seem, therefore, that Wistow was a tenant of both Bear Gardens and that the Bear Garden of which Thomas Burnaby was lessee, and which had previously been in the tenure of John Napton, was on the ground leased by the Bishop of Winchester to William Payne, i.e., the Barge, Bell and Cock.

Nathan Field, and in 1614 they acted Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* at the Hope.

In the time of Elizabeth bear-baiting had been a sport for Sunday afternoons, but the Sunday performances were stopped early in the reign of James I. After the building of the Hope it was used for bear and bull-baiting on Mondays, and for plays during the rest of the week. Plays began at 3 p.m., and the players seem to have been paid by receiving a share of the takings.[a153]

Among the witnesses called during the dispute of 1620 was John Browne (aged 29), who was presumably the bricklayer employed on the Hope. He stated that "there was a sinke or open gutter for the use . . . of the beare garden on the West side of the old beare garden running southward which is now stopped vpp and that the old dogg Kennells were more westward beyond the same and that the now new playhouse is in part built vppon the said sinke and where the old dogg Kennell stood." He also stated that Henslowe started to lay the foundation of the playhouse on part of the old Bear Garden but that on Edward Alleyn's persuasion he moved it southward a few feet so that it should be wholly on the king's land.[142] It would appear, therefore, that the Hope stood just south of the Bishop of Winchester's ground on the site marked on the plan on Plate 59.[b] It was pulled down during the Civil War.

A pothouse and glasshouse had been built on the site by 1671 when John Squibb, the then owner of the Polsted property, leased this portion of it to William Lillingston and others.[155] More glasshouses, i.e. glass-blowing workshops, were erected there by John Bowles at the end of the 17th century. In 1776 a smith's shop and foundry had replaced the glasshouses. The site is now occupied by the premises of Beck & Pollitzer.

In 1662 James Davies, who had held the office of "Master of . . . [the] Games of Beares, Bulls, etc.," under Charles I petitioned that it might be restored to him, and stated that he and his father had laid out £2,000 in rebuilding the Bear Gardens on Bankside.[156] They were successful in their application and there are a number of allusions to bear-baiting on Bankside in the diaries of Evelyn and Pepys. The last reference that has been found is in an advertisement published in *The Loyal Protestant* for 1682.

The Bear Gardens of Charles II's reign were south of Henslowe's. The site is marked on the map of Morden and Lea (1682) and on the map

[a] Later less time was given to plays. A manuscript continuation of Stow's *Annales*' contains this account of the theatre "The Hope on the Bankside in Southwarke, commonly called the Beare Garden, a playhouse for stage-playes on Mondayes, Wednesdayes, Fridayes, and Saterdayes; and for the Baiting of the Beares on Tuesdayes and Thursdayes, the stage being made to take up and downe when they please. It was built in the year 1610 and now pulled downe to make tennements by Thomas Walker, a petticoate maker in Cannon Streete, on Tuesday, the 25 day of March, 1656. Seven of Mr. Godfries beares, by the command of Thomas Pride, then hie Sheriefe of Surry, were then shot to death, on Saterday, the 9 day of February, 1655, by a Company of Souldiers."[154] Bear-baiting had been suppressed by the House of Commons in 1642.

[b] The bishop's land is shown on the plan as it was when it was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1866 but there is no reason to think that it had varied in extent since the 16th century.

in the 1755 edition of Strype's *Stow*. It seems probable that the small square into which the narrow alley now known as Bear Gardens opens, about twenty yards north of Maid Lane, marks approximately the site of the last bear-baiting ring.[a]

2. The Rose Playhouse

The property between the site of Southwark Bridge Road and the narrow thoroughfare known as Rose Alley was granted in 1552 to the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street by Thomasyn Symonds "widowe of Rauf Symondes, late citizene and fysshemonger of London." It was then known as the Little Rose to distinguish it from the messuage known as the Rose which adjoined it on the west. Philip Henslowe acquired a lease of the Little Rose in 1585[79] and two years later entered into partnership with John Cholmley, grocer, for the erection of a playhouse thereon. Cholmley undertook to pay £816 towards the cost and was to have in return half the receipts and a small tenement at the south end of the ground near Maid Lane and Rose Alley "to keepe victualinge in, or to putt to any other vse."[79] The Rose Playhouse was built by 12th April, 1588, when "Phillip Finchley Morgane Pope & John Napton" were ordered by the Sewer Commissioners "to clense and skower & to lope the willowes y^{t} hang over the common sewer to the great annoysaunce of the same cont' x pole more or les lyeing against ther grownd at ye new plaie house."[129] Further work was carried out at the Rose in 1592 when the expenses are entered in Henslowe's Diary. They include a number of payments to John Griggs, carpenter, the contractor mentioned in the 1587 agreement.[b] The accounts indicate that the building was of wood and plaster with a thatched roof over the galleries. It had a flagstaff on which a flag was displayed as a signal for the commencement of performances. References to the Rose as "in Maid Lane" in the Sewer Commission minutes indicate that it was built well back from the river bank.

The Rose Theatre was the first of the four playhouses, the Rose, the Hope, the Swan and the Globe, built near the river bank in Southwark *circa* 1600. Whether Shakespeare ever acted at the Rose is a matter for conjecture. We know that Lord Strange's men, Lord Pembroke's men and the men of "my Lord Admiral" were among the companies which performed there between 1593 and 1598. From a note in Henslowe's Diary it appears that Ben Jonson contemplated buying a share in the playhouse but that the arrangement fell through. Gabriel Spenser, the actor, whom Ben Jonson

[a] The last "Bear Garden" was also on the Polsted property which had been granted to Richard Sydenham by Charles I and sold by his heir, Sir Edward Sydenham to John Squibb. By a long series of transactions recited in a deed of 19th November, 1776, between John Stevens and others,[157] the property came into the hands of George Birch and John Mander. The deed contains a full description of the development of the property. It shows that by 1693 the site of the last Bear Garden was being used for glasshouses and that in 1776 it was known as Glasshouse Square.

[b] Ordish[148] suggests that the playhouse was not built until 1592 but the 1588 reference disproves this. Just over £100 was spent in 1592 and a wooden building might easily require extensive repair after four or five years' use.

killed in a duel in 1598, was acting at the Rose in that year and received a share in the takings of the galleries in April, May and June.

After the opening of the Globe Playhouse in 1599 the Rose declined in popularity. The Earl of Worcester's company performed there in 1602–3[154] but no reference has been found to plays there after that date. Henslowe's lease of the ground expired in 1605 and he declined the offer of a renewal at an increased rent (£20 instead of £7 and the lessee to spend 100 marks on building), saying that he would rather pull down the playhouse.[151] The last reference to the Rose Playhouse that has been found occurs in the Sewer Commission minutes for 25th April, 1606, "It is Ordered that Edward Box of Bredstreete in London shall . . . pyle boorde & fill up fyve poles . . . of the bancke against the sewar by the Late Playhouse in Maidelane called the Rose."

The land comprised in the Little Rose has, apart from two small portions granted to the Commissioners of the Bishop of Winchester's Liberty and to the Southwark Bridge Company in 1812 and 1815 respectively, remained the property of the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street, until the present day.[a] It consists of Nos. 25 and 27 Bankside, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Southwark Bridge Road, and warehouses in Rose Alley and Park Street.[56]

3. The Swan Playhouse

The Swan Playhouse, in Paris Garden, was built by Francis Langley, who had bought the manor of Paris Garden in 1589. Langley, like Henslowe, was a speculator, who hoped to make money out of the growing demand for entertainment. He was described in 1589 as a "citizen and draper," and he held the office of alnager and searcher of cloth in the City of London. The exact date of the erection of the Swan has not been ascertained but it was after November, 1594, when the Lord Mayor addressed a letter to the Lord Treasurer asking him to prevent Langley from carrying out his project of erecting a new theatre on Bankside.[148] If John de Witt, who made the sketch of the Swan Playhouse, frequently reproduced in books on the Elizabethan stage, journeyed to England in 1596 as is generally supposed, the playhouse must have been erected in 1595–6. It was certainly in existence before April, 1598, when there is an order in the minute book of St. Saviour's Parish, that the wardens should "speake to Mr. Langlye & Mr. Henslowe & Jacob Meade for Monie for the pore, in Regarde of theire plaies."[16]

The Swan is shown as the "olde playe house" on the copyholders' plan of the Manor of Old Paris Garden, dated 1627 (see Plate 65). It stood to the south of Upper Ground about 400 feet from the river bank and a little to the west of the lane which afterwards became Green Walk and is now Hopton Street. An exterior view of the playhouse is given on Visscher's map, but it is placed much too close to the river. As stated on p. 69 the

[a] A small plaque fixed to the wall at the south-east corner of Rose Alley records this fact.

Swan formed the model for the Hope Playhouse. Part of the particulars specified for the latter are[154]—

> "Two stearecasses without and adioyninge to the saide Playe house . . . of such largnes and height as the stearecasses of the saide playehouse called the Swan. . . .
>
> ". . . Heavens all over the saide stage, to be borne or carryed without any postes or supporters to be fixed or sett vppon the saide stage, and all gutters of leade needfull for the carryage of all suche raine water as shall fall vppon the same. . . .
>
> ". . . two Boxes in the lowermost storie fitt and decent for gentlemen to sitt in, particions betwne the Rommes as they are at the saide Plaie house called the Swan; . . . turned cullumes vppon and over the stage; . . . the principalls and fore fronte of the saide Plaie house of good . . . oken tymber, and no furr tymber to be putt . . . in the lower most, or midell stories, except the vpright postes on the backparte of the saide stories . . . the inner principall postes of the first storie to be twelve footes in height and tenn ynches square, the inner principall postes in the midell storie to be eight ynches square, the inner most postes in the vpper storie to be seaven ynches square. . . . Also the brest sommers in the lower moste storie to be nyne ynches depe, and seaven ynches in thicknes . . . a good, sure, and sufficient foundacion of brickes for the saide Play house . . . xiij teene ynches at the leaste above the grounde."
>
> The roof of the playhouse was to be covered with tiles.

After the death of Francis Langley in 1601 references to plays or other entertainments at the Swan become scanty. The last payment made to the overseers of the poor in respect of it was in 1620–1 and the last notice of it which has been found is in a tract called *Holland's Leaguer* (1632) where it is described as a famous fortress "now fallen to decay, and like a dying *Swanne*, hanging downe her head, seemed to sing her ownne dierge."

4. The Globe Playhouse

The Globe Playhouse, the Glory of the Bank, was the third and the most famous of the four Bankside playhouses. Many of Shakespeare's plays, including the four great tragedies, were written for and first publicly performed upon its stage, and this, combined with the high standard of acting of Burbage's players, has given it a distinction to which no other theatre has since attained.

On 28th December, 1598, Cuthbert and Richard Burbage, Peter Street and others, pulled down The Theatre, Shoreditch, and transported "all the wood and timber therof unto the Banckside in the parishe of St. Marye Overyes, and there erected a newe playehowse with the sayd timber and woode."[151] The playhouse was erected on a piece of ground in Maid Lane granted to the Burbages by Nicholas Brend for a period commencing at Christmas, 1598, though the lease was dated 21st February, 1598/9. If

the allusion to "this wooden O" in *Henry V* contains, as is usually supposed, a reference to the Globe, the playhouse was in existence by May or June, 1599, but the reference may possibly be to the Curtain Theatre. In any case the Globe was opened before the end of that year, for the production in 1599 of Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour* took place there,[a] and the contract for the erection of the Fortune, dated 8th January, 1599/1600, refers to "the late erected plaiehowse on the Banck . . . called the Globe."[158]

The Globe was burnt down on 29th June, 1613, during a performance of *All is True* (or *Henry VIII*). On 8th July John Chamberlaine wrote to Sir Ralph Winwood,[159] "the burning of the *Globe*, or Playhouse on the *Bankside*, on St. *Peter's* Day . . . fell out by a Peale of *Chambers* (that I know not upon what Occasion were to be used in the Play), the *Tamplin* or *Stopple* of one of them lighting in *the Thatch* that covered the House, burn'd it down to the Ground in less than two Hours, with a Dwelling-house adjoyning, and it was a great Marvaile and fair Grace of God, that the People had so little Harm, having but two narrow Doors to get out." The playhouse was at once rebuilt. It was open again by 30th June, 1614, when John Chamberlaine wrote to Alice Carleton that he had called upon her sister Williams, and found her "gone to the New Globe, to a play."[160] Probably as a prevention against fire the new theatre was tiled instead of thatched.

Among the parish papers of St. Saviour's is a return of buildings made to the Earl Marshall in 1634/5. It refers to "The Globe Playhouse, nere Maidelane, built by the Company of Players, with timber, aboute 20 yeares past, vppon an old foundacion, worth 20 li per Annum, being the Inheritance of Sr Mathewe Brand kt. One house thereto adjoyninge, built aboute the same tyme with tymber in the possession of William Millet, gent', also of the Inheritance of Sr Mathew Brand kt., worth 4^li^ per Annum." The playhouse was pulled down in 1644 and tenements were erected on the site.

William Shakespeare was connected with the Globe as a shareholder and as a player. The lease of the Globe site was for a term of thirty-one years and it conveyed the property in two equal moieties, the one to the Burbages and the other to William Shakespeare, Augustine Phillips, Thomas Pope, John Heminges and William Kempe. Shakespeare retained his share at least until 1612.

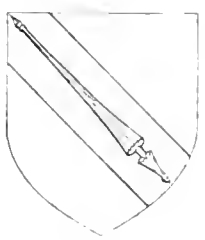
From 1598 until the end of Elizabeth's reign the stage at the Globe seems to have been occupied solely by the Lord Chamberlain's Company of which Shakespeare had been a member since its inception in 1594.[154] There seems no doubt that Shakespeare trod the boards there on a number of occasions. James I took the Lord Chamberlain's players under his own protection and by patent dated 19th May, 1603, licensed "Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, Augustyne Phillippes, John Heninges, Henrie Condell, William Sly, Robert Armyn, Richard Cowly, and the rest of theire Assosiates freely to vse and exercise the Arte and faculty of playinge Comedies, Tragedies, histories, Enterludes, moralls, pastoralls,

[a] *Every Man out of his Humour* is ascribed to 1599 in the Folio of 1606. Shakespeare's name is not included among the "principall Comoedians" who took part in this play.[154]

Stage plaies aswell for the recreation of our lovinge Subjectes, as for our Solace and pleasure . . . when the infection of the plague shall decrease . . . as well within theire nowe vsual howse called the Globe within our County of Surrey, as alsoe within anie towne halls or Moute halls or other conveniente places within the liberties and freedome of anie other Cittie, vniversitie, towne or Boroughe . . . within our said Realmes." Probably on account of the incidence of the plague in London, the company travelled in the provinces in 1602–3. During the winter of 1603–4 it gave eight plays at Court; one of these, Ben Jonson's *Sejanus*, was the last performance in which Shakespeare is known to have taken part.

The exact site of the Globe has been the subject of much controversy. In 1920–24 W. W. Braines carried out an exhaustive examination of the available evidence and came to the conclusion that the Globe stood on the south side of Maid Lane (now Park Street) at or near the place where it is crossed by Southwark Bridge Road (see Plate 59).[158] Further research carried out in connection with this volume and the evidence of the 1618 map of Southwark which has recently come to light at the City Guildhall (see Plate 1 and page 133) have confirmed his conclusions.[a] For a detailed history of the site and an analysis of the evidence on which it is based the reader is referred to Mr. Braines's book. The position chosen by the Shakespeare Reading Society for the erection of a commemorative plaque (on the wall of the Anchor Brewery next to No. 25 Park Street) is about 20 feet too far east.

5. Shakespeare in Southwark



Shakespeare

There is no doubt that Shakespeare acted in Southwark but his residence there is another matter. The mass of Shakespearian bibliography grows year by year but the proven facts about his life are few. There is in existence a considerable body of parochial, manorial and other records relating to Southwark for the period during which Shakespeare could have been in London, and, in preparation for this volume, every effort has been made to locate and

[a] The land on which the Globe stood was bought[161] by Thomas Brend, citizen and scrivener of London, from John Yong, a member of the Skinners' Company, in 1554, and it remained in the possession of the Brend family until the beginning of the eighteenth century. In March, 1623/4, Sir Matthew Brend increased the jointure[162] of Dame Frances, his wife, by "all that the messuage or tenemente and all that the Playhouse comonly called . . . the Globe . . . set . . . in or neere Mayden Lane . . . now or late being in the possession or occupacion of John Heminges Cutbert Burbage, Richard Burbage, Willm. Shakespare, or any of them." In 1655 twelve messuages, most of which were stated to have been built "where the late playhouse called the Globe stood"[163] were settled by Sir Matthew as a jointure for his future daughter-in-law Judith, daughter of Sir Robert Smith. A comparison of the names of the tenants of these messuages with those of the subscribers to the Hearth Tax for the early years of Charles II's reign, and a careful study of the evidence brought forward during the litigation which took place over this property at the beginning of the eighteenth century show that the messuages lay between Blue Anchor Passage and the eastern boundary of the Bishop of Winchester's property in Maid Lane, with a frontage of 156 feet to the street. If this position is plotted on a modern ordnance map it will be found to extend approximately from the west side of Southwark Bridge Road to the east side of No. 27, Park Street. The "jointure" plot extended about 200 feet south to the common sewer. It included the site of the parish workhouse.

search these records. In particular the token books, vestry minute books and other records of St. Saviour's parish and the court rolls of the manor of Paris Garden have been thoroughly examined. No fresh evidence has been found to confirm the oft-repeated statement that Shakespeare lived in Southwark. The reasons usually cited to support this statement are as follows—

1. *The probability that Shakespeare as an actor at the Globe would have chosen to live near the playhouse.*

Some, but not many, of his fellow actors are shown by the token books, etc., to have lived near Bankside; the rest presumably came across the river by boat or by London Bridge as most of the playgoers did.

The token books, which list the names of residents eligible to take Communion, are extant for the Clink Liberty of St. Saviour's Parish for each year from 1596 to 1610 with the exception of 1601 and 1603. Of the eight actors appointed with Shakespeare to be "King's Men" in the Letters Patent of 1603, three, Lawrence Fletcher (1604–10), Augustine Phillips (1593–1604), and William Sly (1593–97), are shown in the token books as living in the neighbourhood of Bankside at the dates indicated in brackets. Edward Juby, Martin Slater and Alexander Cook, who are all known to have been actors, also occur in the token books while Edmund Shakespeare is shown in Hunts Rents, Maid Lane, in 1607, the year of his death. The name of William Shakespeare does not occur.

2. *The statements of Edmund Malone and J. Payne Collier.*

Malone, in 1796,[164] wrote: "From a paper now before me, which formerly belonged to Edward Alleyn, the player, our poet appears to have lived in Southwark, near the Bear Garden, in 1596. Another curious document in my possession, which will be produced in the History of his Life, affords the strongest presumptive evidence that he continued to reside in Southwark to the year 1608." Unfortunately Malone's *Life of Shakespeare*, in his edition of the plays published in 1821,[153] does not contain this document and, unless the 1596 paper is that mentioned below as being printed by Collier, neither of these documents are now extant among the Alleyn manuscripts at Dulwich College, nor have they been traced elsewhere.

In 1841 in his *Memoirs of Edward Alleyn* Collier[165] quoted Malone's statement and, while making no comment about the 1596 reference, printed a document dated 1609 which he thought might be the second one referred to by Malone who could have mistaken the year. Two copies of the 1609 document, which is a list of inhabitants of the Clink Liberty assessed for Poor Rate, are still extant at Dulwich. The first is a contemporary document, but the line "Mr. Shakespeare –vi^{d}" is undoubtedly a later insertion, "the ink being of a different colour and the letters betraying the forger by their studied tremulous imitation of the original hand."[79] The second copy is "an unquestionable forgery from beginning to end."

Among the Dulwich manuscripts is a paper headed "Inhabitants of Southerk as have complaned this [ ] Jully 1596," which includes the name "Mr. Shaksper." Collier printed this paper as genuine in 1844[166] and James Halliwell-Phillipps writing four years later[167] accepted it as the paper referred

to by Malone, though he thought that the latter might have had other papers "detailing more particularly the object of complaint." The extant paper has since "been justly condemned as a forgery."[79]

3. *The evidence of the subsidy and pipe rolls.*

In 1596/7 and 1597/8 William Shakespeare of the parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, was assessed to pay contributions to the lay subsidy of 5s. and 13s. 4d. respectively, but defaulted. In the Pipe Roll for 1597/8 is a note referring to the heading "Res[iduum] Sussex" in the following roll. There the amount of 13s. 4d. is again entered against the name "Willms Shakspeare" but a marginal note is added "on[eratur] Ep[iscop]o Winton[ensi]." In the next roll Shakespeare's name does not occur but the bishop of Winchester accounts for a sum of money "of the issues of divers persons" which had been referred to him by the Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex. If these issues (including Shakespeare's) are picked out of the preceding roll and added together they amount to within a few pence of the sum rendered by the bishop and it can therefore be assumed that the latter collected Shakespeare's debt.[168]

On the ground that the bishop of Winchester was the owner of the Clink Liberty in Southwark this set of entries has been accepted as an indication that Shakespeare moved from St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, to Southwark in 1596/7. This deduction implies two assumptions; that the William Shakespeare of the subsidy roll is the William Shakespeare of the Globe and that the bishop of Winchester collected debts from him because he had come to live in the Clink Liberty. We may perhaps accept the first assumption since the name is uncommon, though no other evidence is forthcoming of a connection with St. Helen's parish. The second assumption, though plausible, is by no means certain. The collection of tax may have been made by the bishop as a matter of convenience because Shakespeare was part owner of the Globe in the Clink, or, since the bishop owned many other properties, because of a residence elsewhere.

An impartial review of the existing evidence for Shakespeare's residence in Southwark can only lead to the verdict "not proven." In this as in so many ways Shakespeare the man remains a mystery.

CHAPTER 9

THE ANCHOR BREWERY

The buildings of the Anchor Brewery date only from the middle of the 19th century or after, and their high brick walls have a grim and forbidding aspect; but the brewery as an institution has a long history and it stands upon historic ground. It has also exerted a considerable influence on the social life and topography of the neighbourhood. A brief account of it is therefore given here.

The brewing industry seems to have become of importance in Southwark soon after the introduction of hop growing into Kent in the 15th century.[169] Thames water was considered peculiarly good for the purpose. In 1509, the Bishop of Winchester and the Prior of St. Mary Overies granted a licence to the brewers of Southwark to have passage with their carts "from ye Borough of Southwark untill the Themmys . . . to fetch water . . . to brew with" so long as the brewers made no claim to the passage as a highway.[170] This licence was renewed by later bishops.

The nucleus of the Anchor Brewery appears to have been the brewhouse established early in the 17th century by James Monger.[123] The brewhouse is first specifically mentioned in the Token Books in 1634 though Monger's name occurs several years earlier.[a] The site, which lay between Deadman's Place and Globe Alley (see the plan on Plate 59), had been leased to him in 1620 by Sir John Bodley and formed part of the property owned by Sir Matthew Brend which included the Globe Playhouse.[b] James Child, citizen and brewer, owned the brewhouse towards the end of the century. He died in 1696 and was succeeded by his "loving son-in-law,"[171] Edmund Halsey. Halsey was M.P. for Southwark from 1722 until his death in 1728.[17] He bought additional ground and extended the brewery. His purchases included ground on the east side of Deadman's Place (now Park Street) abutting north on Clink Street and west on the Clink Garden (see p. 50). Naked Boy Alley, named after a house with that sign, and a number of tenements stood on this ground. They were subsequently cleared away by Henry Thrale to make room for a garden called Palmira[123] opposite his house.[c] Halsey left his freehold ground to his only daughter, Anne, wife of

[a] In the return of new buildings to St. Saviour's Wardens made in 1634/5, there is an entry relating to "a brewhouse and dwelling house" in the tenure of James Monger built of timber on old foundations about "18 yeares since."

[b] In 1758 when Henry Thrale obtained a 99 years lease of the site, the freehold was still in the possession of the heirs of John Partridge who had bought it from Hillarie Memprise in 1633.[123]

[c] Mrs. Thrale, afterwards Mrs. Piozzi, in her autobiography accounts for the name as follows:[172] "For a long time, then—or I thought it such—my fate was bound up with the old Globe Theatre, upon the Bankside, Southwark; the alley it had occupied having been purchased & thrown down by Mr. Thrale to make an opening before the windows of our dwelling house. When it lay desolate in a black heap of rubbish, my mother, one day in a joke, called it the Ruins of Palmyra; and after they had laid it down in a grass-plot, Palmyra was the name it went by, I suppose, among the clerks and servants of the brewhouse." Mrs. Piozzi was confused about the position of the Globe, which was west of her dwelling house not on the east side of Deadman's Place where the garden was made.

Richard Temple, Lord Cobham,[173] but the business was taken over by his nephew, Ralph Thrale, who had worked in it for many years.[a] Ralph Thrale and his son, Henry, enlarged and developed the brewery, purchasing some freehold ground, including that left to Lady Cobham, and leasing some from the Bishop of Winchester. Among other properties, the sites of the Globe Playhouse on the south side of Maid Lane and of the parish workhouse in Fountain Court were absorbed into the brewery grounds.[123] The dwelling house of the brewery stood on the west side of Deadman's Place (see Plate 60*a*). There Henry Thrale and his wife entertained Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Garrick, Oliver Goldsmith and other celebrities.[175]

Henry Thrale had not the business acumen of his predecessors but the brewery continued to flourish under the managership of John Perkins who had joined the firm *circa* 1763[176] and whose presence of mind saved the premises from damage during the Gordon Riots. Henry Thrale died in 1781 and the brewery, described by Dr. Johnson as "the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice," was sold by auction to Robert Barclay for £135,000. John Perkins was made a partner and took possession of the dwelling house.[176] The extent and layout of the premises at this period can be seen on the plan made by George Gwilt in 1792 and reproduced on Plate 61.

One of the biggest extensions of the brewery made after the formation of the partnership was that southward to include the burial ground and meeting house in Deadman's Place. A lease of this ground (shown on the 1792 plan) was obtained from the Bishop of Winchester in 1781.[123] The origin of the name Deadman's Place is unknown. It is, however, older than the burial ground since it dates back to Elizabeth's reign and perhaps earlier.[129] In 1613, Sir Thomas Bilson obtained a lease of the "great garden called Deadman's Place" with the tenements there and a gatehouse,[177] the latter presumably the Park Gate referred to in many documents relating to the Bishop of Winchester's Park (see p. 45). John Applebee had a brewery on part of this ground in the second half of the 17th century. An Independent meeting house there was opened in 1640[b][176] and existed until 1788 when it was removed to a new building in Union Street.[180] Two volumes giving lists of burials in the burial ground in Deadman's Place are preserved in Somerset House, the first entry being dated 1716 and the last 1837. Among the persons

[a] Ralph was the son of Ralph Thrale of Offley, Herts., and Anna Halsey, sister of Edmund Halsey.[174]

[b] Among the preachers there in the 17th century were Thomas Wadsworth (who had resigned from the rectory of St. Mary Newington in 1660[65] and whose father owned property in Globe Alley and Deadman's Place), Andrew Parsons, and Richard Baxter (author of the *Saints' Everlasting Rest* and many other works). Robert Wilkinson, in his *Londina Illustrata*, published in 1819, confused the Deadman's Place meeting house with the one in Globe Alley, Maid Lane, where the Rev. Charles Skelton officiated towards the end of the 18th century. Actually there were two meeting houses in Globe Alley; one, at which John Chester had a licence to preach in 1672,[178] was used for the parish workhouse between 1718 and 1727.[123] The other, which is marked on Rocque's maps, was a little further east. It was here that Skelton preached until about 1776. The baptismal register at Somerset House runs from 1756 to 1798. The building was subsequently used for a warehouse and mill.[179] A picture of it is reproduced on Plate 58.

of note buried there was Alexander Cruden, author of the *Biblical Concordance*. The freehold of the site, which is now covered by the cooperage of the brewery, was purchased by the firm in 1857.

The last considerable enlargement of the brewery was made in 1820 when the firm obtained a lease of the site of Potts' Vinegar Works from the Bishop of Winchester. The freehold was purchased in 1864.[97]

In 1832, the greater part of the brewery, including the dwelling house in Deadman's Place, was burnt down. The premises were quickly rebuilt[181] and some of the buildings erected at this time survive to the present day. An interesting account of the brewery is given in the *Illustrated London News* for 1847.

Southwark Waterworks

Until the beginning of the 19th century, the Thames was both the source of water supply for Southwark and the depository for its sewage. The records of the Sewer Commissioners show that in the 17th century the "sweet" sewer and the "foul" sewer often had a parallel course and their openings at the river edge were side by side.[129] In 1715 James Whitchurch obtained from the Bishop of Winchester a licence to supply the inhabitants of the Clink with river water and to lay and repair pipes in the streets for this purpose.[97] This right became vested in the Borough Waterworks Company *circa* 1770[72] and the company took over a waterhouse erected by Henry Thrale a few years earlier to pump water to the brewery.[123] The waterworks were situated near Bank End behind the Castle Inn (see p. 60) on ground leased from the Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's. They are shown on the plan on Plate 59.

For many years the Borough High Street area of Southwark had been supplied with water from the Thames by means of two waterwheels under the bridge. By the Act of 1822[182] for removing the waterworks at London Bridge, the London Bridge Waterworks Company was dissolved and their licence to supply water to the inhabitants of Southwark was acquired by the New River Company, which planned to raise the water by means of steam engines. Soon after the passing of the Act, however, John Edwards (later John Edwards Vaughan), the proprietor of the Borough Waterworks, bought this licence from the New River Company. By this time the Thames was anything but a pure source of supply. The London County Council has in its collection a scurrilous poem on the subject, illustrated with a lurid caricature by George Cruikshank. It was not until after 1834,[183] when the Southwark Water Company was established by Act of Parliament, that reservoirs and filter beds were constructed at Battersea and the old waterworks were closed down.[184] The site is now incorporated in the brewery.

CHAPTER 10

STONEY STREET

As described in Chapter 6, the northern end of Stoney Street was formed by Thomas Walker during the Commonwealth period across the garden of Winchester House. The southern end (formerly known as Counter Street) was probably a public thoroughfare from a much earlier date, since it served as a means of approach to the "Park Gate" and the New Churchyard, etc. (see Plate 2). Several old houses existed in Stoney Street up to the end of the 19th century, as, for example, the Feathers (Plate 38*a*) and the Wheatsheaf (burnt down *circa* 1890 and subsequently rebuilt).

No. 5 (formerly No. 17 Counter Street)

This is the only old house left in Stoney Street. It was built early in the 18th century and is a three-storey brick building with red brick dressings and a dormer window in the roof behind the parapet. Above the first and second floor windows are plain brick string courses. The three window openings on both the first and second floors have gauged brick segmental arches with flush frames to the double-hung sashes. A modern shop extends across the whole width of the ground floor.

No. 17 Counter Street (formerly the New Rents) can be traced back in the ratebooks and directories to 1770, when it was in the tenure of Foster Greenwell, brandy and hop merchant. His firm were in occupation until 1793. Subsequent tenants have been: 1805–12, Thomas Careless, corn dealer; 1813–14, John Rusby; 1815–31, George Nutman, corn and seed factor; 1808–32, Joseph Humpleby & Son, plumbers and glaziers; 1833–42, Thomas Craike, potato salesman; 1843, Thos. Binden, salesman; 1844–45, Wm. Henry Biden, potato salesman; 1847–91, Kedgley & Thorogood, potato salesmen; 1892–1916, Emanuel Levy & Co., fruit salesman; 1917 to date, Samuel E. Bates, Ltd., fruit salesmen.

In 1807 the owner of the premises was a Mr. Hammond. It was owned subsequently by John Griffith Mansford. It was sold in 1872 after Mansford's death to Benjamin Kedgley and since then has been owned by the occupiers. The property has recently been purchased by the Borough Market Trustees.[185]

CHAPTER 11

PARK STREET

Park Street is so called because it runs across the area which was formerly the Bishop of Winchester's park (see p. 45). It includes the old street known as Maid Lane, running parallel to the river, and its continuation south and south-east, which was formerly known as Deadman's Place.

Nos. 20–26

These three-storey buildings are of yellow stock brick with a deep parapet, below which is a brick dentil cornice. The window openings have flat gauged arches and recessed double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The ground floor windows have plain-panelled wood shutters. Each house has one window on each floor fronting on to the street. The doorways have semicircular arched heads with fluted keystones and semicircular fanlights of a geometrical design (Plate 60*b*).

The ground between the great garden of Winchester House and Deadman's Place (now Park Street) seems to have been enfranchised by the Bishop of Winchester at an early date. It belonged in the time of Elizabeth to Robert Brandon[98] and was subsequently divided into small plots and built upon. As stated in the account of the Anchor Brewery, the northern part of this ground was bought by Edmund Halsey early in the eighteenth century,[123] and Henry Thrale cleared it and made it into a garden to serve his dwelling on the opposite side of the way.

The ground south of the garden was bought in 1736 by Ralph Thrale and a tap house (the Royal Oak) and three tenements were built there.[123] These are shown on the 1792 plan of the brewery. The present Nos. 20–26 Park Street were built about 1807. Barclay Perkins and Co. Ltd. are the owners, and the houses are occupied by employees of the firm.

Nos. 25–31

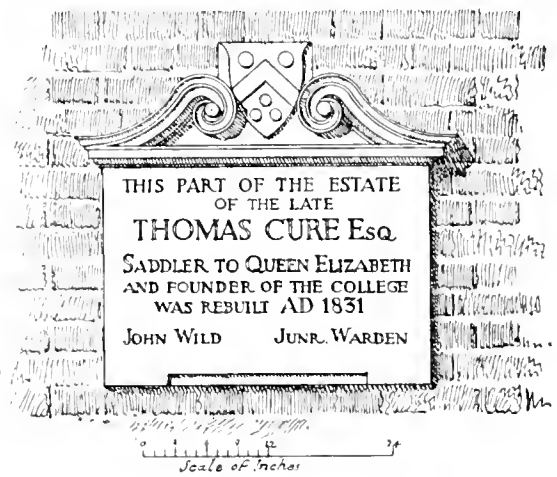
These houses have plain brick fronts four storeys high, finished with a parapet, and relieved by an arcaded ground storey and a plain stone string course at first floor sill level. The window openings on the upper floors have flat gauged brick arches with double-hung sashes. The ground floor openings are set in arched recesses and have semicircular brick heads with the outer arches linked by plain stone springing bands. The windows retain their slender glazing bars and the entrances have semicircular fanlights with radiating bars.

Reference to the plan on Plate 59 and the footnote on p. 75 will show that Nos. 31, 29 and 27 Park Street stand on part of the ground on which the Globe Playhouse was situated, while No. 25 occupies the site of Blue Anchor Passage and the Blue Anchor public house. The latter was bought by Barclay Perkins and Co. Ltd. in 1834.[23] These four houses appear to have been built *circa* 1835. They have remained the property of the company and have usually been let to its employees.

THE COLLEGE ALMSHOUSES

Tablet on No. 7

On No. 7 Park Street is the stone tablet of which a sketch is given below. Thomas Cure, Master of the Horse to King Edward VI, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth,[186] in 1579 bought from Viscount Montague the house called Waverley House and the property adjoining, all of which had belonged to the Abbot of Waverley prior to the dissolution of the monasteries.[a] In 1584 Cure obtained Letters Patent to establish a college or hospital for poor people there, and endowed it with his newly acquired property. Waverley House adjoined the acre of ground bought by the Churchwardens of St. Margaret's parish for a new churchyard in 1537 (see p. 10) on part of which the wardens of St. Saviour's had built six almshouses in 1580.[16] These subsequently became merged in the college.



Thomas Cure died in 1588 and was buried in St. Saviour's Church. The Latin inscription on his monument there contains several puns on his name.[186]

The college was further endowed by Jane Hargrave, Edward Hewlett, Dorothy Applebee and others.[56] Ten of the almshouses were rebuilt in 1820 by a contractor, J. Wilson, at a cost of £2,060,[b] on the same site.[187] In 1863 the ground was purchased by the Charing Cross Railway Company and the almspeople were moved to new buildings at Lower Norwood.[187]

The almshouses and churchyard were set well back from the street, but the endowments included No. 6 (The Wheatsheaf), No. 8 and No. 9 (The Harrow) on the west side of Stoney Street and Nos. 1–13 on the south side of what is now the southern end of Park Street (formerly known as Harrow Corner)[56] Part of the property between Park Street and the almshouses was used in the 16th and 17th centuries for the manufacture of soap[16] and was called Soap Yard.[c] At the beginning of the 18th century Thomas Malin was encroaching on the almshouse property to extend his brewhouse.[16] A survey of the almshouses and the property belonging to them was made by George Gwilt in 1814 and is reproduced on Plate 10.

The appearance of the whole of this area was entirely altered by the formation of the railway and of Southwark Street.

[a] The property was granted to the abbey by Peter le Constable in 1309.[7]
[b] A tessellated pavement of Roman date was found during this rebuilding.[1]
[c] A lease of the "Sope howse" was granted to John Adlyn in 1587.[16]

CHAPTER 12

UNION STREET

Union Street now extends from Borough High Street to Blackfriars Road. The eastern portion was laid out under an Act passed in 1774 for making a new workhouse for the parish and for "making a carriage way from the . . . High Street, through the Greyhound Inn, into Queen Street, and for improving the passage from thence into Gravel Lane, leading towards the Black Friars Bridge Road, in the parish of Christ Church."[188] The first intention of the vestry had been to build the workhouse at the western end of the Greyhound Inn, but this proposal fell through and the workhouse was erected in 1779–80 on a piece of ground specially bought for the purpose (on the site of Southwark Bridge Road Fire Station).[16] The eastern end of Union Street was opened in 1781 and in the following year Union Hall was erected on the south side for meetings of the justices of the county of Surrey.[72]

In 1813 Queen Street and its continuation, Duke Street, were renamed Union Street[13] and in 1908 Charlotte Street at the western end was also incorporated into Union Street.

Red Cross Burial Ground

There is a long-established tradition that the burial ground which was formerly at the north-east corner of Union Street and Red Cross Way, and which was known as the Cross Bones Burying Ground, was the burial place of the "single women" of the stews on Bankside. The only proof which has been adduced for the truth of this tradition is the fact that the ground remained unconsecrated, although from the middle of the 17th century[a] until 1853 it was used as a parish burial ground. The reason appears to be, however, that the ground was held on lease from the Bishop of Winchester and that it was customary only to consecrate freehold ground.[189] The ground was approximately 133 feet north to south and 153 feet east to west. In 1791 the vestry agreed to use the south-west corner of it for a new schoolhouse for the Boys' Charity School which was then "unhappily Situated in a Dark Alley" near Montague Close.[16] Seventy boys at this school were supported by the charity known as Collett's Gift and by voluntary subscriptions and twenty by the Newcomen Charity.[72] St. Saviour's Parochial Schools now occupy the whole site of the burial ground.

No. 18 (*formerly No.* 8)

Circa 1789 George Gwilt, the elder, surveyor to the Surrey and Kent Commissioners of Sewers, district surveyor of St. George's Parish and surveyor to the Clink Paving Commissioners, built several houses on the north side of Union Street, east of the burial ground.[17] He and his son occupied No. 18 (formerly No. 8) for a number of years.[31] Here he formed a museum of local antiquities.[17] Copies of two of his drawings of Roman pottery are

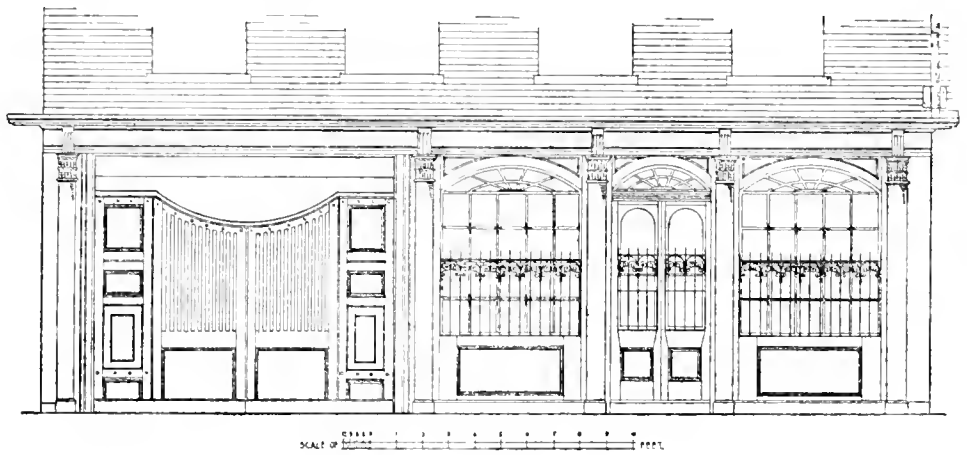
[a] In the vestry minutes for 1673 is a reference to "the newe Church yarde in the Parke."

reproduced on p. 1. His house, a drawing of which is reproduced on Plate 62*a*, was pulled down at the end of the 19th century.

Nos. 59 and 61 (formerly 175 and 174)

These premises have been in the same occupation for a long period and in effect form one building. Most of it dates from early in the 19th century but it incorporates part of an older house which appears to have been built in the later half of the 18th century.

The remains of the earlier building include a room at the rear on the first floor containing plain dado panelling and a stone mantelpiece with



moulded jambs and head with a moulded keystone on which is an incised lozenge device. On either side of the mantelpiece are tall wood cupboards similarly panelled to the dado. A dresser extends the full width and height of the east wall of the room.

The early 19th-century brick front has flat gauged arches to the windows and a moulded stone cornice with blocking course. There is a good shop front of this date with a recessed entrance in the centre and a wide entry at the east end. A bracketed wood cornice supported on oval Corinthian pilasters extends the full width of the front. The shop entrance and the windows on each side have arched fanlights with radiating bars and ornamental wrought-iron protective grilles below. The reveals to the shop entrance and the lower part of the double shop doors and stallboards are panelled. There are double doors to the entry which are shaped above to a hollow curve and have plain vertical wood grilles and panelling beneath and at the sides. On the first floor are two office rooms having communicating folding doors with large circular panels and reeded architraves with rosettes in the angles. The other doors and window openings have similar surrounds and with the window shutters are panelled in the manner of the early 19th century.

In the yard at the rear is an old building of four storeys in brick and timber with the top storey mainly of wood, louvred on the side next the yard.

The interior is plain with an open timber roof covered with pantiles. The first and second floors are lighted by ranges of small pane mullioned windows, the majority being filled with knob glass. The centre part towards the yard has double-hung delivery doors to each floor. The building was designed for malting barley but is now only used for storage, the ground floor retaining the stalls of former stabling. It is in poor condition.

The site of these premises originally formed part of Southwark Park Estate and of the ground leased in 1820 to Arthur Pott and others by the Bishop of Winchester.[190]

In 1821 Arthur Pott leased Nos. 59 and 61, Union Street, with the ground behind and the house next door to John Allsop.[190] The firm of Allsop, turners and brushmakers, were in occupation of the premises from 1787 until 1880. Their factory is marked on a plan of the Clink Liberty prepared for the Clink Paving Commissioners in 1812. The present owners, Joseph Watson & Co., yeast manufacturers, have held Nos. 59 and 61 since 1882.[31]

Nos. 100–112 (*formerly* 56–62)

These houses, which vary in height, form a mid to late 18th-century group. They comprise two storeys and attic over shops. Most of them have red brick fronts with hipped dormers in tiled roofs. Some of the windows retain their flush frames. The houses are in a derelict condition through damage from enemy action and subsequent deterioration.

Nos. 100–112 can be traced in the rate books back to 1748, when the existing books start. There is no indication of any rebuilding, though the houses have been much altered and shop fronts have been inserted. In the middle years of the 19th century Union Street was a centre of "the hat trade and furriers connected with this Branch of Manufacture,"[83] and the directories show Samuel Cashshaw "hat manufacturer," at No. 100 in 1817–44; Steele and Foster, "hatters and furriers," at No. 102 in 1864–73 and Lincoln and Bennett, "hat manufacturers," at No. 104 in 1850–61.

CHAPTER 13

RED CROSS GARDENS, RED CROSS WAY

In 1762 the Society of Friends, who for some years had had no permanent place of meeting in Southwark,[a] took a lease of land on the W. side of Red Cross Street (now Red Cross Way), where they already had a burial ground, and built a meeting house. The former was closed for interments in 1794, but the meeting house was enlarged in 1799 and continued in use until 1860, when the whole site was sold to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the formation of Southwark Street.[191] Part of it was bought and laid out as a garden in 1887 by Julie, Countess of Ducie and others at the suggestion of Octavia Hill.[192] Small as it is, the garden is valuable as one of the few green open spaces in this very crowded area. To the south wall is attached a monument of 18th-century date bearing a coat of arms but no inscription. It probably came from one of the tombs in the burial ground.[b]

[a] For a few years after 1658 the Quakers met for a time at the house of Thomas Hackleton near the Falcon. From 1674 to 1685 they had a meeting house (known as the Old Park Meeting house) on ground rented from James Ewer, who built Ewer Street, but in 1685 this building was seized by the military and turned into a guard house and it was not restored to the Quakers for several years.

[b] After the sale of the burial ground the bodies buried there were exhumed and removed. An account of the exhumation by George Leake, the undertaker, has been preserved but he makes no mention of the monument.

CHAPTER 14

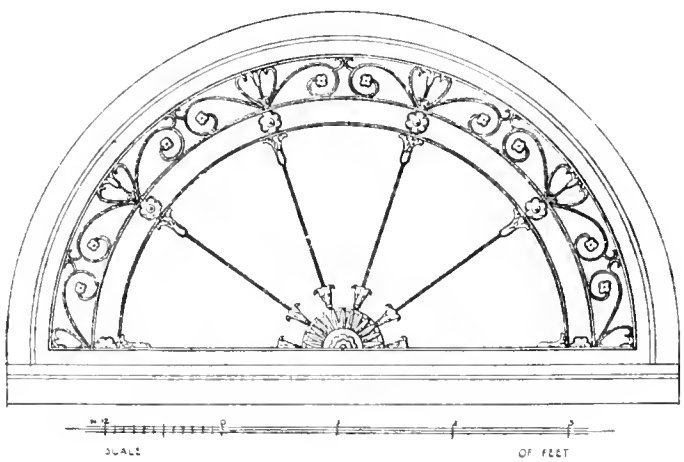
SOUTHWARK BRIDGE AND NOS. 1–15 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD—ANCHOR TERRACE

Southwark Bridge

In 1811 a company was formed and empowered by Act of Parliament to erect "a Bridge over the River *Thames* from or near the *Three Cranes* . . . in the City of *London*, to the opposite Bank . . . in the Parish of *Saint Saviour*."[193] Southwark Bridge was built in 1814–19 by Sir John Rennie and is generally regarded as having been unsurpassed as an example of the use of cast iron in bridge building. The bridge was freed from toll in 1864. In 1868 it was purchased by the City of London Corporation who had hitherto rented it. The building of the present bridge was begun in 1912 but, owing to the war, it was not opened to traffic until 6th June, 1921. The architects were Sir Ernest George and Alfred Bowman Yeates.

Anchor Terrace

The 1811 Act provided for the formation of a southern approach road to Southwark Bridge not less than 60 feet in width from Horse Shoe Alley to Blackman Street to be joined to the bridge by the formation of an arch over Bankside. Anchor Terrace (Nos. 1–15 Southwark Bridge Road, formerly Nos. 1–8) on the east side of the street was built in 1834 by Barclay, Perkins & Co., who had been among the more active promoters of the Southwark Bridge Scheme.



Architectural Description

Anchor Terrace is a formal group of brick houses with the ground floor in stucco. The centre portion and the two end houses are of four storeys surmounted by a cornice and panelled parapet. They project slightly from the rest, which is of three storeys. A stone band beneath the second floor

windows is carried through to form a string course and above the second floor is a moulded cornice. There is a balcony at first floor level with stone balustrading to the centre and end portions and iron balusters to the linking portions. In the centre is a projecting entrance porch. The ground storey has moulded round-arched openings with ornamental fanlights to the doors.

No. 9 (formerly No. 5) is shown in the directories as in the occupation of Barclay & Co., from 1841 to 1843 and No. 7 (formerly No. 4) as occupied by Barclay, Perkins & Co., in 1844–48, Arthur Barclay in 1858–70, Charles Arthur Barclay in 1871–73 and Robert Barclay in 1874–89. The terrace is still in the ownership of Barclay, Perkins and Company.

CHAPTER 15

SOUTHWARK STREET

In April 1856, the St. Saviour's District Board petitioned the Metropolitan Board of Works to form a new street between the terminus of the South Eastern Railway at London Bridge and the west end of London.[194] Powers to carry out this improvement were obtained by the Covent Garden Approach and Southwark and Westminster Communication Act in 1857.[195] About 400 houses were pulled down to clear the site.[196] The street, the first to be made by the Metropolitan Board of Works, was completed in 1864, a novel feature being the formation of a subway under the centre of the road with communicating side passages to take gas, water and drain pipes and telegraph wires.[197]

Many large commercial buildings were erected on either side of the street in 1864–75, but in places the strip of land that had been purchased for the improvement was too narrow for adequate development, and the awkward angles made by the crossings with former streets gave plots of unsatisfactory shape.

Architecturally many of the buildings have interest as experiments in the application of Italianate Romanesque and Gothic styles to commercial buildings, fashionable at the time, but despite much elaboration of detail, some essays in polychrome treatment in brick, stone, terra-cotta and tiles, and a sprinkling of classical motifs, the general effect of the street is disjointed and dull.

No. 24 Central Buildings, of six storeys, formerly the Hop and Malt Exchange, completed in 1866 was the most imposing block to be built. It was designed by R. H. Moore. As with other buildings which escaped destruction in this street, it has been badly damaged by enemy action, but even in its present state it still impresses by its sheer bulk and repetition of detail.

CHAPTER 16

SUMNER STREET

The eastern end of Sumner Street was made in 1839 to form a communication between Southwark Bridge Road and Great Guildford Street and was so named in compliment to John Sumner, Bishop of Winchester. The ground for this improvement was purchased from Messrs. Pott, lessees of the Bishop of Winchester, for £3,700.[13] The roadway was macadamised in 1840. In 1880[61] the name Sumner Street was extended to apply to the western end of Great Guildford Street (formerly known as the western end of Maid Lane).

St. Peter's Church

This church was built on ground leased from the Bishop of Winchester by Messrs. Potts, the vinegar distillers, and given by the latter for the purpose. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on 7th November, 1839. The building was designed by Christopher Edmonds, surveyor to the Clink Paving Commissioners, and was described at the time of its erection as "a handsome, though not very richly adorned, specimen of Gothic architecture; . . . built of gray bricks, with stone mouldings, window frames, etc." It had sittings for about 1,200 persons.[198] It was entirely destroyed by enemy action in 1940.

St. Saviour's Grammar School

In 1559[7] the wardens of St. Saviour's Church obtained Letters Patent granting a lease to them for sixty years of the rectory on condition that they should erect a grammar school for the parish within two years.

One of the first entries in the vestry minutes relates to the setting up of a school "in the chorche howse late in the parryshe of seynte Margeretts" with an order that "the old chappell be hynd the chanesell shale be lett owghte toward the benyffytt of the same skoole.[16]"

In 1560 Richard Ryall, William Browker and others were appointed by the vestry "to examyn . . . suche Orders Rules and Constitions as by them . . . shalbe thought Requisit . . . in the Contynnuance of the Free skoole in the parishe of Saint Savyors" and two years later the vestry paid £40 to Mathew Smyth for the purchase of the schoolhouse. This was part of the house known as the Green Dragon which is marked on the plan of 1542 (Plate 8) and which gave its name to Green Dragon Court. It had previously been known as Cobham's Inn and had belonged to Joan, Lady Cobham, who at her death in 1370 had left legacies to St. Thomas's Hospital and to St. Mary Overy Priory.[199]

Among other endowments made to the school was the gift of the Three Tuns, later known as the George (on the site of No. 12 Bankside), made by Gilbert Rockett in 1587, of the Red Lyon, Borough, by Hugh Browker in 1608, and of tenements behind the Queen's Head Inn in the Borough by Gregory Franklin in 1615.[56] In 1617 John Bingham gave

tenements in Kent Street (now Tabard Street) to endow two scholarships to the university. The school was intended for not more than 100 scholars. Views of the building near Green Dragon Court are given on Plates 41 & 42. The school remained on the same site[a] until 1838 when an Act[200] was obtained to enable the governors to sell the old school and schoolhouse and to purchase a piece of land from the Bishop of Winchester, for a new building on the north side of Sumner Street next to St. Peter's Church.

The school had fallen on evil days by the end of the century. It was hemmed in by factories and warehouses and its numbers had dropped to twenty-three.[56] In 1899 it was united with St. Olave's Grammar School and the Sumner Street building was used for a church day school for St. Peter's parish. It was badly damaged by enemy action during the war.

The original stone tablet cut in 1562 for the old school was placed on the Sumner Street building and is still *in situ* on the ruins. It bears the inscription—

LIBERA SCHOLA GRAM
MATICALIS PAROCHIAN
ORUM PAROCHIAE SAN
CTI SALVATORIS IN
SOVTHOWARKE IN COM
SVRRIE ANNO QVARTO
REGINAE ELIZABETHAE

Nos. 32 *and* 34 *Sumner Street* (*formerly* 16 *and* 18 *Great Guildford Street, and* 57 *and* 58 *Maid Lane*)

These premises are of late 17th century date. They are of timber frame and brick construction with pantiled hipped roofs and dormers, the fronts having been rebuilt with parapets in the 18th century. The windows have flush frames.

The shop fronts date from the early 19th century, that to No. 34 being slightly bowed. Both houses are now in poor condition.

These two houses stand on land which was part of the Bishop of Winchester's Park. They can be traced back in the rate books to 1773. Since that date they have been in the hands of small traders.

[a] The school was burnt down in the fire of 1676 but rebuilt in the same place. The railway arches south of St. Saviour's Churchyard now cover most of the site.

CHAPTER 17

ZOAR STREET AND ZOAR STREET CHAPEL

In 1687 the Baptists of Southwark built[201] a meeting house in Gravel Lane on ground held by lease from the Bishop of Winchester. At that time Gravel Lane extended northwards to the river along the line of the present Sumner Street and Hopton Street and the chapel stood on the east side of the Sumner Street section. Zoar Street was cut through beside the chapel early in the 18th century and presumably was so named because of it, since "Zoar" means a place of refuge or sanctuary. The street is marked on the 1745 edition of Rocque's map.

Wilkinson refers[179] to the chapel as John Bunyan's meeting house and it is possible that Bunyan may have preached there, but as he died in 1688 his connection with it must have been of short duration. The chapel is mainly of interest because it was from the beginning used as a school and it is the earliest nonconformist school in London for which any detailed information is available. Three books of accounts for the school, for the period 1687 to 1745, are preserved at Southwark Library. They show that the original building, including galleries and seats, cost £360 and they give interesting details of the type of books and equipment provided for the school. Bibles were the only reading books before 1722 but after that date hornbooks and spelling books were bought for the juniors. Arthur Shallett was the first treasurer and all the funds seem to have been raised by dissenting ministers and Baptist congregations "in and aboute London."[201]

In 1819 the old meeting house was used as a workshop though the school still carried on in an adjoining building. Views of the exterior and the interior of the chapel were engraved for Wilkinson; one of the school being reproduced here (Plate 64*b*).

Zoar Street was rebuilt early in the 19th century. It was a typical narrow Southwark alley of that period with central gulley, and with little in the way of lighting or other amenities (Plate 64*a*). The whole of it was demolished during the war by enemy action.

CHAPTER 18

PARIS GARDEN MANOR

The manor of Paris Garden, which is roughly coincident with the parish of Christ Church, has been a well-defined area from the early mediaeval period. It was bounded on the north by the river and on the other three sides by a stream or open sewer which ran in a wide loop round the manor from the Old Barge House Stairs, south to what is now Surrey Row, and north again to the river near Falcon Dock. The stream may have been in part a natural feature, though it is unlikely that it was so for the whole of its length, but the earth wall which flanked it was certainly man-made. The only survival of it is the street named Broadwall, which now forms the western boundary of Christ Church parish.

The whole district was several feet below high-water level and would have been unusable without the embankment walls along the river bank at Upper Ground and the sewers which carried off the water either to the river or south to St. George's Fields. Until 1809, when the Surrey and Kent Sewer Commission obtained powers by Act of Parliament to build new main sewers,[202] the whole area was subject to flooding whenever there was an exceptionally high tide and most of the ground was too marshy for building. Throughout the Middle Ages and until well into the 17th century the district must have presented much the same appearance as the Kent Marshes do at the present time, though from at least as early as the 14th century there was a fringe of houses along Upper Ground.

From the 12th century to the 18th a water mill, known later as Pudding Mill, stood near the river bank at the east end of the manor. The mill pond is shown on the 1627 plan (see Plate 65). Pudding Mill stream, which provided the motive power for the mill, was the stream which surrounded the manor. For many centuries it had its exit to the river near Falcon Wharf but early in the 19th century it became a closed sewer. It still exists as a small drain but ceased to have any importance even for drainage purposes after the formation of new main sewers along the line of Blackfriars Road *circa* 1812. Pudding Mill, together with the ditch and walls surrounding the manor, were held by copyhold and the holder was responsible for their maintenance. There are many instances in the Court Rolls from 1461 onward of persons being presented for allowing the ditch or sewer to get stopped up, or for failure to repair either the bridges over it or the embanking walls.[203] Similar entries occur in the minutes of the Surrey and Kent Commission of Sewers. In 1571 Mr. Downes was presented "for anoyaunce of the highe waye from the mylle dore to saynt Georges feylde by reson of the great stor of watter that his myller contynually letteth in and kepethe in to the drowninge of the quens maiestyes grounde." In 1629 the millpond was "rayled about for the safftie of the poore people of this liberty many of whome have heretofore beine endaingered and som ther droowned; the doing wherof cost six powndes."[204]

The manor of Paris Garden comprised a little less than 100 acres and

roughly corresponded to the hide of ground called Wideflete with a mill and other appurtenances granted by Robert Marmyon to the Abbey of Bermondsey in 1113,[205] and which a few years later was granted to the Knights Templars.[a] The name probably signified willowstream from the Old English wiþig = willow and flēot = stream.[207] The ground is diversely named "Wythiflete" and "Wylys" in later documents.

In 1308, just before the suppression of the Order of the Templars, a survey was made of their property in Southwark. It was stated to consist of meadow land and a few acres of arable both ditched and walled; one house so dilapidated and ruined that its upkeep would cost more than it was worth; three cottages, and a number of water mills which were mostly in need of repair.[206] In 1311 William de Monte Alto, "keeper of the Templars' lands in Suthwerk" was ordered to repair "the walls and ditches on the bank of the Thames pertaining to the said lands,[3]" and in the following year he was ordered to spend £10 in repairing the mills of the manor. In 1324 the manor, with the other possessions of the Knights Templars, was granted to the Knights Hospitallers,[3] and it remained their property until 1536 when Sir William Weston, the Prior, surrendered it to Henry VIII.[b][208] The Hospitallers at first farmed out their Southwark property. The cartulary contains a charter dated 1337 granting four water mills "called le Temple milnes" on the river bank and a close called "the Wyles" to Joan, widow of Robert Swalclive, whose family had previously had a lease of two water mills and pasture ground there. In 1394 John Radyngton, prior of the order, and the brethren, granted all their "waste and marshy ground opposite London" to Stephen Speleman, citizen and mercer of London. It was then described as lying between the road running from "les Stywes" to Lambeth on the south and the Thames on the north.

Sometime before 1420 the land was farmed out to John, Duke of Bedford, for there are extant some ordinances made by him in that year[206] concerning "the privileged place called parish gardyn otherwise called Wideflete or Wiles." This is the first recorded use of the name Parish or Paris Garden; no reasonable explanation of the name has been found though many conjectures have been put forward.[c] This, too, is the first reference to the district being a privileged place or liberty, i.e. to private rights of jurisdiction there. The ordinances prescribe the conditions on which fugitives from

[a] In a cartulary[206] of the property of the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers now in the British Museum, there is a copy of a confirmation by Henry II of the grant made by the Prior and Convent of Bermondsey to the Knights Templars of "all that hide of Wideflete which abuts on the river against the new Temple, of the fee of Robert Marmyun, with the mills and men upon the same." The charter is undated and unfortunately one of the witnesses is given as "Gaufrido Archiepiscopo Cantuar." There was no archbishop of Canterbury of this name during the reign of Henry II and the authenticity of the grant is therefore doubtful.

[b] It was made part of the dowry of Jane Seymour but was taken back into the king's hand on her death in 1537.[4]

[c] The matter is discussed in detail by Charles Kingsford in his article *Paris Garden and the Bear-baiting* in *Archaeologia*, 1920, and also by Philip Norman in his introduction to *The Accounts of the overseers of the poor of Paris Garden* printed in the Collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society.

justice might be admitted to the liberty and the fines (payable to the lord of the manor, the seneschal or the bailiff) that should be imposed on persons committing a felony within the liberty.

Presumably the property reverted to the Hospitallers after the death of the Duke of Bedford in 1435, but no further information is available until 1460 when the Court Rolls of the Manor of "Paresgarden alias wylys" begin. The records of the Court Baron (for transfers of land) are extant, with a few short gaps, from 1460 to 1936.[203] The records of the Court Leet (for the trial of offences) are much more fragmentary, but enough exist to throw some light on the conditions of the manor and its inhabitants in the 15th and 16th centuries. In the early rolls most of the persons presented for misconduct were women, common scolds, whores, or huxters who gave short measure; the offences for which men were indicted were mainly connected with property—failure to repair buildings or wharves, or to cleanse the sewers. It is noteworthy that whereas before 1560 many offences seem to have been compounded for by a money payment, after that date there are a number of references to the cage, the cucking-stool, and the stocks as instruments of punishment. The cucking-stool for scolds was, however, in use from a much earlier period.

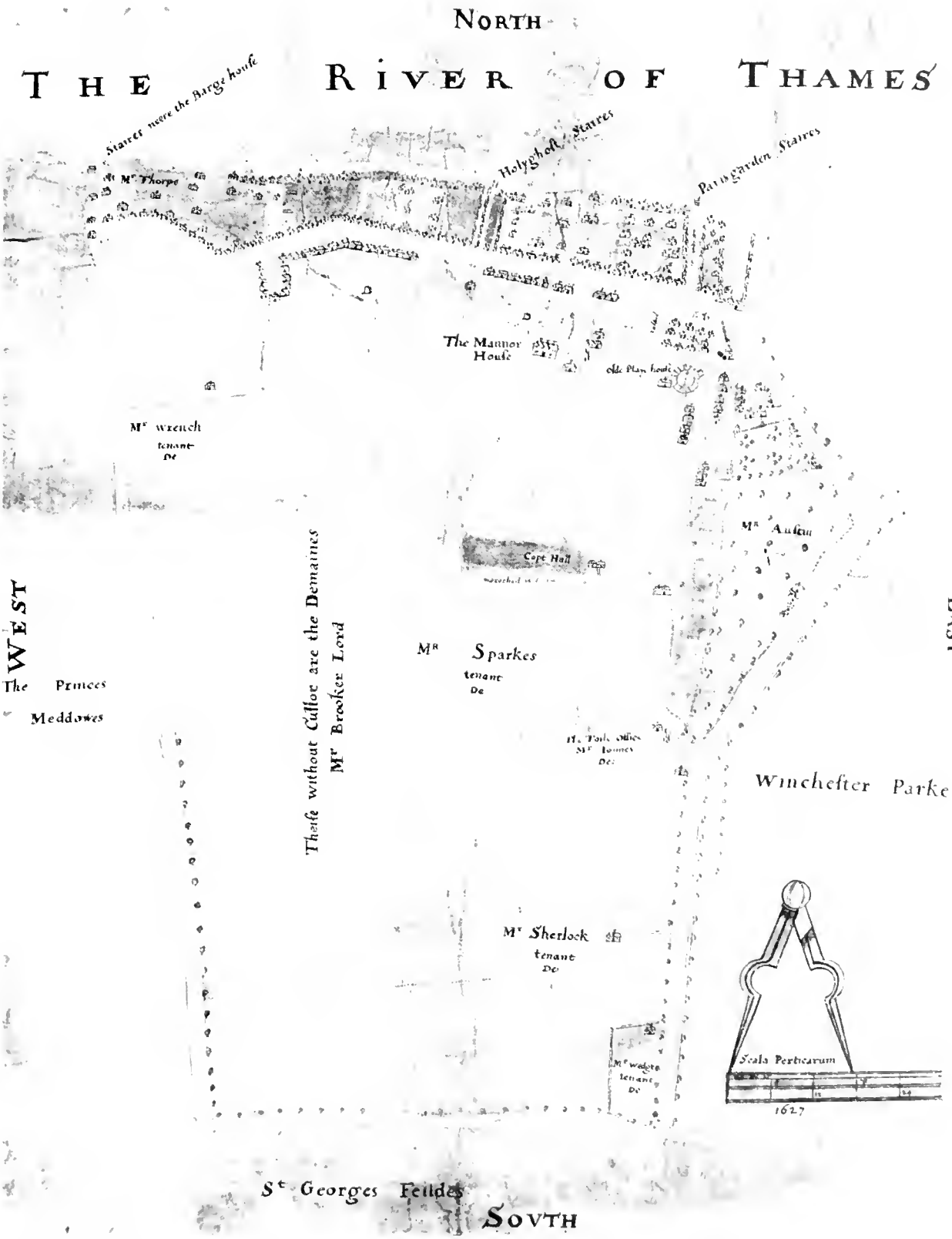
In 1489 the tenants of the manor were ordered to put crosses on their houses "as other tenants of the prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England were accustomed to do." The prior and knights of the order do not seem to have occupied a house in Paris Garden but it seems probable that the Duke of Bedford and other lessees of the manor had built a house there for their own use. In 1505 the then prior, Sir Thomas Docwra and the brethren granted to Robert Udale, citizen and goldsmith of London, "ther' mansion place of parisgarden . . . as it standeth w^{t}in the mote ther and also ij gardens buttyng opon the said mansionplace w^{t} the gatehouse. W^{t} iiij pastures called the powndyarde, the Conyng Garth, the Chapell Hawe, And walnot tres . . . like as oon John Hellow lately all the same held . . . And also ij other pasturs aboute the dikes ther called the Willowes, Woddes and trees opon the said pastures ther growing oonely except.[209]" Possibly a chapel once existed in the manor which gave its name to Chapel Hawe or field, but no other reference to it has been found.

Early in the reign of Henry VIII, William Baseley[a] acquired the lease of the mansion house. It was then falling into ruins and the grounds were flooded.[210] Baseley repaired the house and lived there himself for over twenty-four years. He made it into a public gaming place with bowling alleys out of doors and "cardes, dyze and tables" indoors and obtained a royal licence to maintain it as such after the manor had been taken into the king's hands.[7] The house thus began to acquire the reputation for licentiousness which culminated in the time of Charles I when it was known as Holland's Leaguer.[b]

[a] William Baseley was a bayliff of the manor of Southwark in 1544.[21]

[b] See the description of Paris Garden by D. Lupton in *London and the Countrey Carbonadoed* . . . 1632.

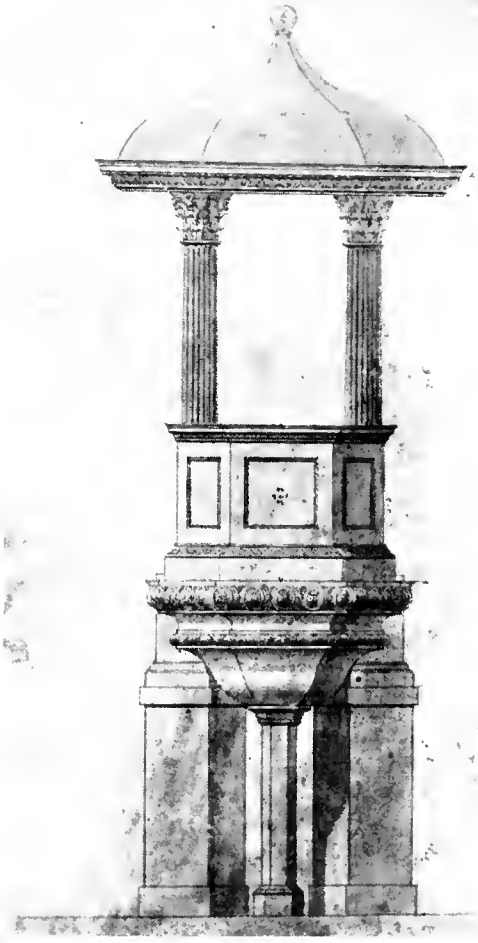
"This may better bee termed a foule dene then a faire Garden . . . here come few that either regard their credit, or losse of time; the swaggering Roarer, the cunning Cheater, the rotten Bawd, the swearing Drunkard, and the bloudy Butcher, have their rendezvouz here." A woodcut



PARIS GARDEN MANOR, 1627

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, 1821

(*a*) CHRIST CHURCH, 1941
(*b*) WATCHHOUSE, 1932

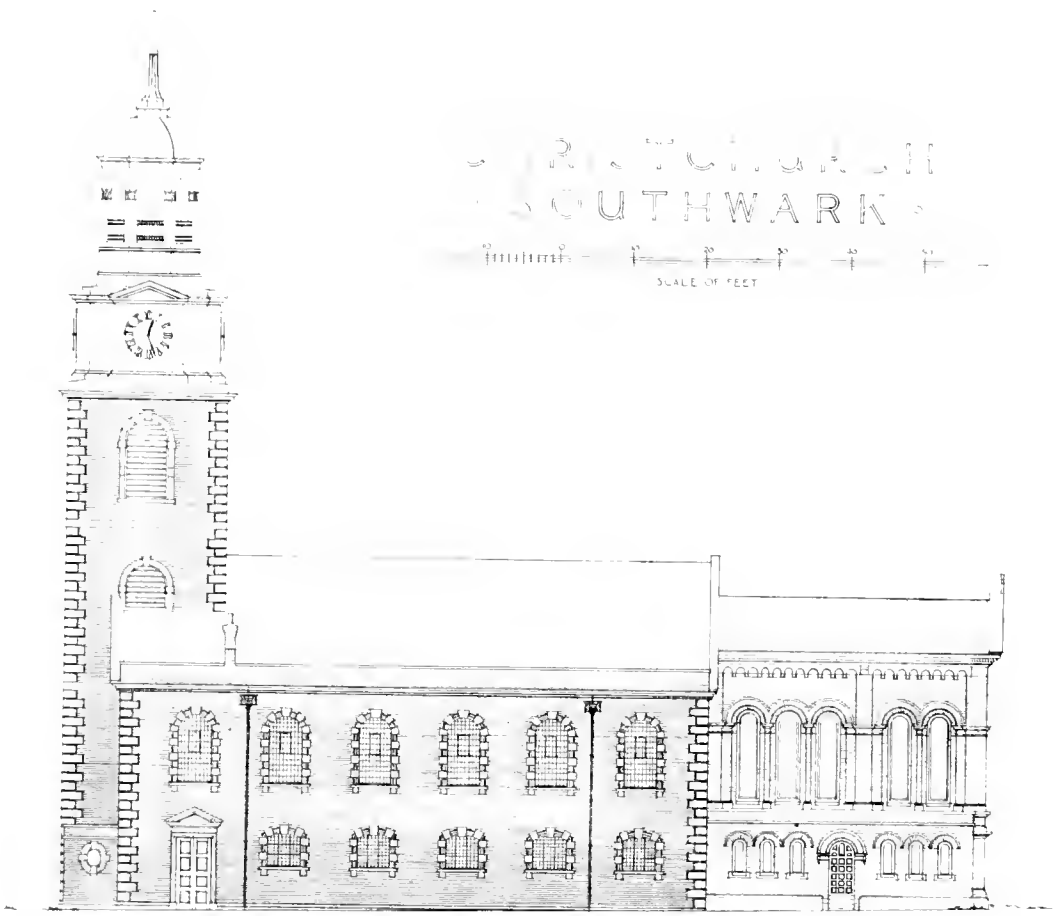


CHRIST CHURCH
(*a*) OLD PULPIT
(*b*) INTERIOR OF CHURCH BEFORE ALTERATION, 1825

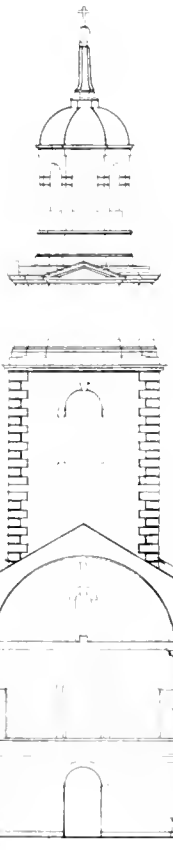
WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

PLATE 70



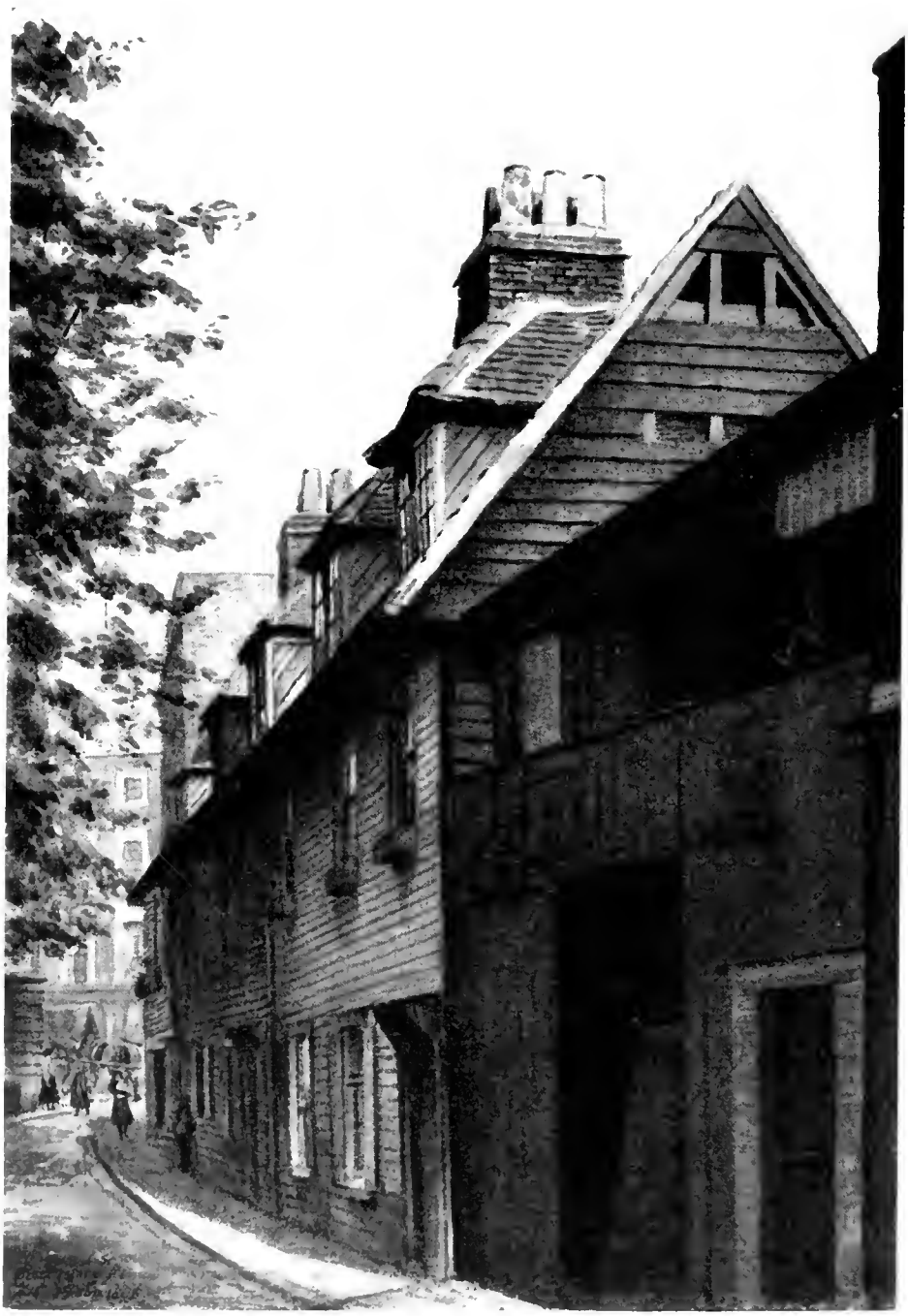
CHRIST CHURCH
AFTER
BOMB DAMAGE



SECTION

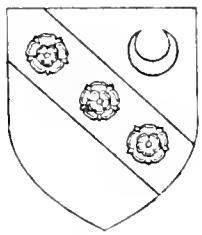
CHRIST CHURCH
AFTER
BOMB DAMAGE

PLATE 72



COLOMBO STREET, 1906

PARIS GARDEN MANOR



Hunsdon

In 1578 Queen Elizabeth granted Paris Garden Manor to Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon,[211] who two years later, demised the demesne lands to Thomas Cure[212] and the copyhold land to Thomas Taylor and Richard Platt as trustees for the copyholders,[213] for a period of 2,000 years. Thenceforward the copyhold land and the demesne land of the manor have separate histories. The copyholder's lease was enlarged into a fee simple under the Conveyancing Act of 1881, but the conditions of copyhold tenure and the ceremonial of the Court Baron continued until the abolition of manorial rights in 1936.

Thomas Cure was the son of the Thomas Cure who founded the College Almshouses (see p. 83). In May, 1589, he, and his wife Christine, sold the manor to Francis Langley,[214] with appurtenances described as four messuages, two tofts, four gardens, ten acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture and one acre of woodland. Presumably Francis Langley lived in the manor house. He is shown in the Token Books as the occupier of a house near Copt Hall (see the 1627 plan, Plate 65) from 1593 until 1601. He built the Swan Playhouse (see p. 72), and also some tenements nearby and in Upper Ground close to the mill. The playhouse brought actors and hangers-on to the neighbourhood and in October, 1596 householders were ordered not to take lodgers into their houses without permission from the constable, and Langley was instructed to mend the cage, the cucking-stool, the pound, and the stocks.[203] In December, 1601, he sold the manor to Hugh Browker and Thomas, his son.[215] The 1627 map[a] shows the manor as it was in the time of Thomas Browker.

All the centre part of the area, with the exception of Copt Hall,[b] is

---

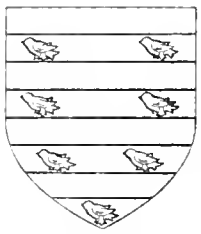
of the house from a tract by Nicholas Goodman entitled *Holland's Leaguer* is reproduced in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*. As stated below, p. 98, the grounds were used in the Commonwealth period for bleaching cloth.

[a] In February 1617/18 the steward and copyholders of Paris Garden ordered "that a perfecte true and exacte surveye shalbe taken by the homage in the presence of the Owners and of such of the Tennantes and auncient witnesses whoe maye be gathered togeather of thextente circuite boundes and limittes of the Copieholdes of this Manor before the next generall Courte and a plott exactly and fairely made . . . that the same maie remayne as a perpetuall evidence and recorde for manifestinge of any ambiguitie or doubte that maie in future tymes arise." Thomas Aldwell, gentleman, was appointed to make the map. It was not presented until December, 1627, when Aldwell received £5 for his pains. The map was until recently still in the possession of the steward. In 1629 the copyholders received a confirmation of their title from the Crown.[216]

[b] Copt Hall is shown as two small buildings in a long narrow piece of ground surrounded by a ditch or small stream. Copped Hall (i.e. "hall with a high roof") was a name of fairly common occurrence in the later Middle Ages. In 1468 Thomas Saunder and Margaret, his wife, were admitted as copyholders to a cottage called "Coppedhall" with a garden in Paris Garden Manor, and the subsequent history of the holding can be traced in the rolls.[203] It was described in 1592 as "a capital messuage now divided into tenements and an orchard adjoining . . . containing one acre and three rods." In 1785 the ground "formerly called Copt Hall" was settled by George Vaughan on his future wife, Mary Bunn, daughter of Henry Bunn. A chapel and eight messuages stood on the site in what was then Church Street and John Street. The western portion of the enclosure shown on the 1627 map had already been disposed of in connection with the formation of Blackfriars Road. Church Street Baptist Chapel and the adjoining houses were bought by the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company from George Vaughan in 1861. The chapel was pulled down in 1863 and the railway lines crossing Burrell Street now cover the site. The family vault of the Vaughans is in Christ Church burial ground (see p. 106).

shown as demesne land. The copyhold lands were on the fringe—the Upper Ground, the Broad Wall round the manor, and the triangular piece of ground at the north-east corner.

The return of newly erected houses, made *circa* 1634 and now among the records of the Corporation of Wardens, mentions about thirty houses in the manor, with sheds, stables and other buildings. These included a brick house built on an old foundation by John Wrench in 1622 but then in the possession of Edmund Kenneday and a house, part brick, part timber, built by William Sherlock about sixteen years previously. Both these houses are shown on the 1627 map.



Browker

The demesnes of the manor remained in the hands of the Browkers until 1655 when Thomas Browker and Mary, his wife, sold them to William Angell, the younger, citizen and grocer of London, for £500.[217] The manor was then said to comprise ten messuages, eighty cottages, twenty tofts, twenty gardens, twenty orchards, ten acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture and one acre of woodland. A large part of the property was in lease to various tenants.

Angell seems to have bought the property as a speculation.[a] He carried out a certain amount of building in the neighbourhood of Upper Ground and he laid out Angell Street (now Broadwall) between the Old Barge House and Melancholy Walk (now Surrey Row) along the line of Broadwall. He was living in the manor in 1680 when he was presented before the Court of Sewers "for placeing two Dams in the Sewer or Millstreame neare to his dwelling house in the parish of Christ Church."[129]

The notorious Holland's Leaguer, formerly the manor house, was sold by Angell in 1660 to Hugh Jermyne, woollen draper.[218] It was at this time in the tenure of Widow Blunden and was used for bleaching cloth. The acre of land sold with it was still "incumpassed with a moate." In addition Jermyne bought two-and-a-half acres of ground between Holland's Leaguer and Copt Hall, most of which was in use as a "whiteing ground."

Angell

In the same year Angell sold about twelve acres of ground and a number of tenements near Copt Hall to William Oxton.[217] This property also included several "Whitster's grounds.[b]" Not content with selling the demesne lands, Angell sold to Oxton a piece of ground near the mill bridge and a messuage known as "the musicke house," both of which were copyhold,[213] and part of the Broadwall to John Shorter. Apparently Angell's speculations had prospered well for in 1677 we find him mortgaging the manor for 2,000 years to George Baron and others for £1,600,[213] four times what he had paid for it twenty years earlier. The manor remained in the hands of the Baron family throughout the 18th century. In 1798 Jasper Baron left it to be

[a] He obtained a lease of part of the great garden of Winchester House at about the same time and proceeded to build on it and sub-let (see p. 48).

[b] Because of the water and open space available the bleaching and fulling of cloth was carried out fairly extensively in the manor during the 17th and early 18th centuries. Rocque's maps of 1746 and 1761 show much of the area as "tenter grounds."

divided between his son and daughter. His son, William, died intestate in 1827; his daughter, Elizabeth Ann, married John King Lethbridge in 1819 and died without issue in 1833. Both moieties therefore became vested in the Lethbridges,[213] in whose family part of the property remains till the present day.

The Brown Estate

As stated above, William Angell, lord of the manor of Paris Garden, sold part of the demesne land to William Oxton of Westminster, brewer, in 1660. The condition of this land is typical of the area at the period and the description of it is therefore given at some length.[217] It comprised a messuage and over six and a half acres of ground in the occupation of William Fisher, together with the use of a bridge over the ditch near the south end of the orchard late of Thomas Austin, free access to the "bancke or Cawsway" called Gravel Lane, and free use of the watercourse running "to and from the Thames in the ditch . . . betweene the said . . . ground" and Gravel Lane; also a messuage containing a low room, two chambers and a garret and two and a half acres of "Whitsters ground" together with "one Cloth house, seaven Wash-houses and foure fowlding houses" in the occupation of Thomas Webb "Whitster"; also two other messuages, one of four rooms and one of two, and a piece of "Whitsters ground" separated from them by a quickset hedge; also two sheds, one of which was lately used for a brew-house; a yard called Bowyers Yard and three tenements adjoining; a tenement and wash ground at the east end of the houses in the tenure of Thomas Webb, and a messuage and piece of ground near Copthall; half a rood of ground "inclosed with Pales and ditches" and the buildings thereon erected by Edward Bowes, deceased, in the tenure of Thomas Worrall; four tenements on the west side of the passage to Copthall; three messuages lately built by William Angell and a washing ground and folding house adjoining; and a victualling house called the "Blew Anchor" in the tenure of Bennett Edwards and a messuage and wash ground adjoining.

William Oxton died in 1662 leaving[219] most of his estate to his daughter Catherine who subsequently married Hungerford Dunch. Mrs. Dunch developed the estate to the extent of laying out Bear Lane and part of Green Walk.[a 220] Charles Hopton, the founder of Hopton's Almshouses and the guardian of her son and heir, Edmund, bought his ward's[221] freehold and copyhold land in Christ Church in 1706 and at Hopton's death it passed to his cousin Thomas Jordan.[222] In 1760 Jordan and his wife, Mary, sold the freehold property to John Pardon,[223] a well-known Southwark attorney, who was treasurer of the County of Surrey.[224]

Pardon died without issue in 1803. He left the bulk of his property, including the land in Christ Church and his own residence in Blackman Street, to Mary and Elizabeth Middleton and made Henry Bunn and George Theakston his executors.[225] In the same year Mary Middleton married Edward

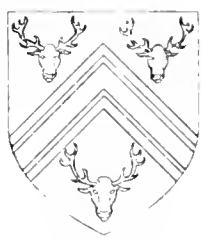
[a] Green Walk was the name applied in the 18th century to Hopton Street and Colombo Street and the road running east to west connecting the two, now Burrell Street.

Bilke and in the marriage settlement[220] her real estate is described as a moiety of all the land of the late John Pardon with the messuages thereon in Charles Street, Pit Street, Thurlow Street, George Street, William Street, Bear Lane, Union Place, Green Walk, Church Street, Green Street, the New Road (i.e. Blackfriars Road) and the "Octagon Chapel, now used for divine worship by the Rev. Rowland Hill," together with the house in Blackman Street and land in Kent.

Elizabeth Middleton did not marry and at her death in 1830 she left her moiety of the estate in trust for her sister Mary Bilke and her niece Mary Elizabeth, wife of Edward Brown of Collumpton. Brown's Estate was formed into a company in 1899.[220] The property then comprised Nos. 41 and 42 Nelson Square (see p. 129), Nos. 22 to 32 and 37 and 38 Bear Lane, Nos. 30 to 36 Blackfriars Road, No. 231 Borough High Street (formerly 5 Blackman Street), Nos. 33 to 43 Charlotte Street together with the Thurlow Works and the Surrey Works (formerly Surrey Chapel) (see p. 119), and another two houses there, Nos. 15 to 23 (odd) Burrell Street and Nos. 72 to 80 (formerly 1 to 5) Collingwood Street (see p. 125), Nos. 14 and 19 to 25 and the artisans' dwellings Nos. 15 to 18 Gambia Street (formerly William Street), Nos. 1–17 Scoresby Street (formerly York Street), Nos. 1 to 18 and 42 to 56 George Street (now Dolben Street) (see p. 127), Nos. 10 to 18 (even) and 31 to 37 (odd) Price's Street, Nos. 2 to 4 Chancel Street (formerly 43, 44 and 47 Price's Street), Nos. 14 and 15 Thurlow Street and the Industrial Dwellings erected in 1881 on the site of other houses in Thurlow Street and of Nos. 1 to 5 Puddy's Court, Nos. 6, 8, 33, 31, 29 and 27 Edward Street (formerly 5–10 Union Place). More detailed accounts of such of these premises as are of interest are given on the pages indicated in brackets.

CHAPTER 19

CHRIST CHURCH



Marshall

In 1627 John Marshall, gentleman, of Axe Yard (see p. 31), made his will leaving his tenements in Axe Yard and Borough High Street, and his lands in Newington and St. George's Fields and elsewhere to trustees for various charitable purposes. Among other things they were to raise from his property the sum of £700 and use it for the erection of a new church to be called "Christ Church" with a convenient churchyard in some part of St. Saviour's parish or wherever else they should think fit. He desired that the cost of procuring an Act of Parliament for its erection should be defrayed out of his property and that "the choice of the minister to be placed in the said church should be and continue in his said trustees, their heirs and assigns, for ever, and in no other." Lands and tenements to the value of £60 a year should be purchased to endow the church.[56]

John Marshall was the son of John Marshall, white baker and citizen and tallow chandler of London,[226] a vestryman of St. Saviour's Church in 1601 and subsequent years. John Marshall senior died in 1625. In his will he left forty shillings each to his co-governors of the free school of St. Saviour's for rings, and the bulk of his property to his wife Elizabeth and his children and grandchildren. John Marshall junior died in 1631 and was buried in St. Saviour's Church. No immediate action was taken to carry out his wishes concerning the new church. The times were unsettled and the puritans were in the ascendant. It was not until 1663 that any further move was made in the matter. In that year an inquisition was taken under a commission of charitable uses by which it was found that John Marshall died without male issue and that all the executors and trustees named in his will were dead with the exception of Sir Samuel Brown, one of the judges of the Common Pleas "who was grown aged, and not at leisure to attend to the trusts; that many of the tenants were in arrear, and that many of them had paid no rent at all; . . . that many of the houses had fallen down, or were not inhabited."[56] It was decreed that Sir Samuel Brown should convey the premises left by John Marshall to Edward Bromfield and twelve others as trustees to the uses of his will and it was further provided that when six of the feoffees should die the remaining seven should execute a new conveyance to the use of themselves and six other persons, upon the same trusts.

Prior to the dissolution of the monasteries, the inhabitants of the manor of Paris Garden were, like their neighbours in the Clink Liberty, parishioners of St. Margaret's Church. From 1540 onwards they were included in St. Saviour's parish but by the middle of the 17th century the population had increased sufficiently to justify the erection of a separate church. William Angell, the lord of the manor, who was developing the neighbourhood, offered to give the necessary ground if the trustees would build the new church in the manor. In spite of the objections raised by the authorities of St. Saviour's, this was agreed and in 1671[227] the land was conveyed and the building started. By an Act of Parliament of

22 and 23 Charles II, cap. 28 (private), the manor of Paris Garden was made into a separate parish to be called Christ Church.

The church was consecrated on 17th December, 1671, by John Dolben,[228] Bishop of Rochester, William Gearing being the first incumbent. The vaults under the chancel, built by William Angell, were reserved to the use of him and his heirs for ever.

The steeple and spire were not completed until 1695, when a special Act[229] was obtained for the purpose. John Aubrey described[228] the church as being "a strong well-built Brick Pile" 75 feet long, 51 feet broad and 26 feet high. "The Steeple (wherein are eight very tunable Bells, given by so many Gentlemen of this Parish) is one hundred and twenty five Foot high."

"The Roof is supported by *Tuscan* Pillars, and the Nave is wainscoated round about six Foot and a half high with Deal, and pewed partly with that, and partly with Oak. . . . The Chancel is four Steps higher than the Nave of the Church, and at the East End is a fair Altar-Piece finished in 1696, where are the *Decalogue*, *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, in Gold Letters on a blue Ground. . . .

On a Gallery at the West End is this Inscription:

This Gallery was built
at the Charge of
Sir RICHARD HOW, *Knight*
and Alderman of the Citty
of London, *in the Year* 1670

In the South Ile, over the Fount, on a black Tablet, is this Inscription:

This Font and Pew, and
the Communion Plate was
the Gift of James Reading,
Esquire"

The provision made under Marshall's will for the endowment of the church proved insufficient for the payment of £60 a year to a minister and the Act of 1695 contained a clause enabling the inhabitants to make rates for this purpose. Other gifts to the parish include £40 and a piece of ground on which to build a house, given by Sir John Shorter in 1688, and £50 each from Sir Barnett Degome (in 1685) and from Mr. Augustus Martin (in 1701).[56]

The ground on which the church was built was, like most of the manor, very marshy. Apparently insufficient care was given to the drainage of the site and the laying of the foundations of the buildings for in 1721 Mr. Lade reported that the church, though only fifty years old, was "in a very decaying Condition, both withinside and without"; that the Churchyard was too small for the "Increase of the Inhabitants" and "that the Ground lies now almost as high as the Windows of the said Church, [and] . . . the Graves both within and without the said Church are filled with

Water as soon as they are dug."[230] Nothing was done for several years, but in 1738 the Marshall trustees obtained a further Act to enable them to pull down and rebuild the church and to enclose a piece of ground which they had recently purchased for an additional burial ground.

The new burial ground was formed from a piece of copyhold land which had previously been used as a garden. It was surrendered[203] in December, 1735, by John Morris of Christ Church, gentleman, and was described as being "late in the occupation of . . . William Oliver lying on the North side of the parish Church. . . . And on the South side of Garden ground . . . of Adam Cane Gardiner And extending westward from the stakes and markes driven into the ground at the East end thereof to the Street there called Bennet Street." Its measurements were given as 74 feet 4 inches from east to west and 167 feet on the south side.

The new church was built between 1738 and 1741. It was described by Manning and Bray in 1814 as being built of brick and consisting "of a Nave and two Ailes; the Chancel elevated two steps above the floor of the Church. The length is 72 feet, breadth 51. At the East [*sic*] end is a Tower, in which are eight bells. The whole is very plain, but neat. . . . At the West end is a Gallery, in which is an Organ given to the Parish in 1789 by Mr. *William Boyse* a Surgeon in the Royal Navy, who also gave 500 l. Stock in the Three *per Cent* Consols for a salary to the Organist. The roof of the Church not being high enough to admit the top of the Organ, an aperture was made in the cieling to receive it. In the East window are the Arms of *England* . . . of the See of *Winchester*; and of Mr. *Marshall* the founder."[231]

In 1816 the powers of trustees to make rates were further increased by Act of Parliament and in the following year an Act was obtained for enlarging the churchyard. The preamble stated that "there is a public Footway over and through the said Church Yard, leading from *Great Surrey Street* . . . to the South End of *Bennet Street*, and over the Graves in the said Church Yard, whereby . . . [it] is exposed to Inroads and Depredations, and the Graves therein routed up, trampled upon, and injured by idle and disorderly Persons, and by Dogs and Swine." Authority was given for the purchase of certain grounds and buildings, the transfer of the footpath and the enclosure of the churchyard with a brick wall and fence.

By the removal of the houses Nos. 27–31 Great Surrey Street, the church was laid open to that street (now Blackfriars Road). Previously the regular approach to the church had been by Bennett Street.[232] The surrender of the extra ground to the trustees of the Burial Ground Act was made in the manor court held in October, 1819.

LIST OF RECTORS[55]

	A.D.
William Gearing	1671
Thomas Felstead	1689
George Vannam	1711
James Finlay	1713
Edward Jackson	1751

BANKSIDE

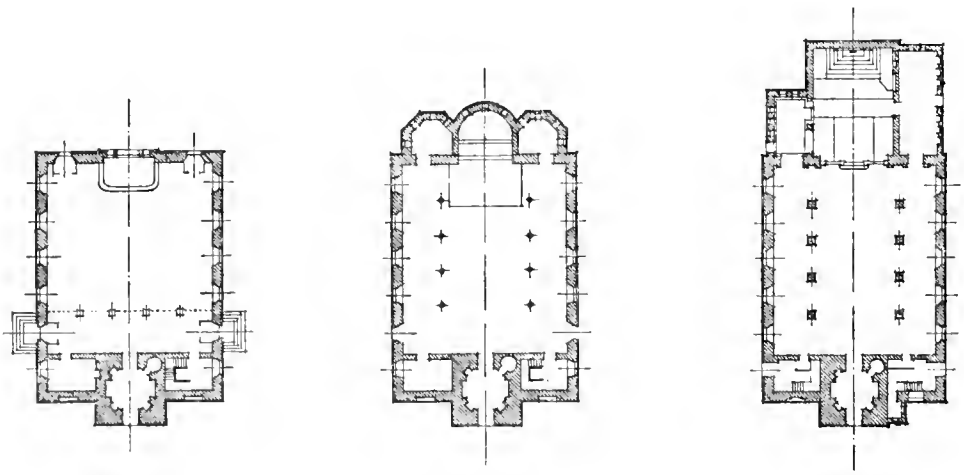
	A.D.
John Burrows	1770
Thomas Ackland	1787
James Henry Mapleton	1808
George Lewis	1848
Joseph Brown	1849
Henry Desborough	1867
Alfred de Fontaine	1876
Edgar James Baker	1900
Reginald Samuel Vosper-Thomas	1919
Thomas Smylie	1935
Allan James Weaver	1948

Architectural Description

As a result of incendiary bombing in April, 1941, the church was completely gutted by fire and is now merely a shell.

The nave has walls of stock brickwork with a stone modillioned cornice surmounted by a low brick parapet, rusticated stone quoins and pedimented brick gable ends. The side windows are in two tiers, the upper with semicircular arches and the lower segmental, both with stone moulded architraves with spaced projecting blocking stones and keystones.

The west tower is of brick with rusticated stone quoins at the angles and is of three stages separated by plain stone bands; the belfry windows to the upper stages are round-headed with plain stone surrounds, imposts and keystones. The tower was surmounted by an octagonal clock turret and cupola in wood which were destroyed in the fire.



· 1757 · · 1873 · · 1890 ·

A thorough restoration of the church was carried out in 1870–1. The interior was remodelled, the galleries were altered and the old high-backed pews were replaced by low ones. Even more extensive alterations were made in 1890–1.

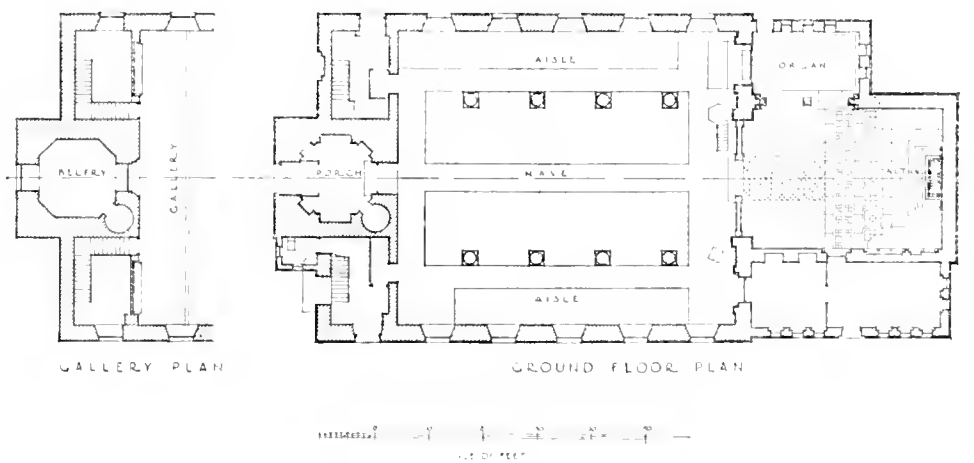
CHRIST CHURCH

A square-ended chancel of two bays was added by C. R. Baker King in place of a shallow triple apse erected some twenty years earlier. It is in a Romanesque manner, of brick with stone dressings, and has a two-storey organ chamber on the north side, and one-storey vestries on the south. The latter have been repaired and are in use. The east end of the church has three round-headed windows surmounted by a pediment containing a niche with a statue of Christ; in the spandrils of the windows are four carved stone medallions symbolizing the Evangelists.

The north and south galleries, which had been added in 1811[233] were removed in 1891, and side aisles were formed by the construction of stone arcades of five bays supported on Corinthian columns. The earlier single-span ceiling was replaced by a barrel vault. The rear gallery extending the full width of the church was retained at the west end.

Further repairs including the underpinning of the walls, were carried out in 1908.[a]

As a temporary measure a wall has recently been inserted between the chancel and the nave, and the chancel has been restored so that it can be used for services. An old iron chest stands in the church.



Plan of Christ Church in 1939

The parish watch-house, built in 1819, stood in the churchyard until its demolition in 1932. It was a plain brick building of two storeys divided by a slightly projecting stone string course and with a simple stone cornice. The building had three bays, the centre one being slightly recessed. The two end bays had flat stone pediments. A stone tablet inscribed "Christ-Church Watch-House. MDCCCXIX," formerly over the central doorway, has been preserved and stands in the garden adjoining the present rectory.

There are a number of tombstones in the churchyard, some flat, some

[a] In 1895 it was found that the heat from the boiler had melted the lead of coffins which had been placed in the crypt some thirty-five years previously. 652 bodies had to be removed to Woking.[55]

upright. Many have become so defaced by weathering and soot that they are illegible. The most imposing is a large table tomb of the Vaughan family, the inscriptions on which are as follows—

East face

IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE VAUGHAN, ESQre
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Novr 27th 1780,
AGED 64 YEARS.
LIKEWISE Mrs ELIZABETH VAUGHAN,
WIFE OF THE ABOVE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
Janry 6th 1789, AGED 71 YEARS.
ALSO Mrs MARY VAUGHAN,[a]
WIFE OF Mr GEORGE VAUGHAN,
SON OF THE ABOVE
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, Novr 11th 1786,
AGED 31 YEARS.

South face

IN MEMORY OF
ISAAC VAUGHAN, ESQre
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
Novr 18th 1825,
AGED 76 YEARS.

North face

IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE VAUGHAN ESQre
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
Febry 7th 1828,
IN THE 73rd YEAR OF HIS AGE.
ALSO TO THE MEMORY OF
Mrs ELIZABETH VAUGHAN,
RELICT OF THE ABOVE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
May 2nd 1852, AGED 80 YEARS.

West face

IN MEMORY OF

ELIZABETH VAUGHAN	BORN Janry 6th 1798	DIED Janry 25th 1803
ISAAC	Octr 7th 1801	July 11th 1802
ISAAC JOHN	June 16th 1803	Febry 7th 1804
CATHARINE	Octr 28th 1806	Augst 9th 1808

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ELIZABETH VAUGHAN.

[a] This was the daughter of Henry Bunn (see p. 97 n.)

CHRIST CHURCH

MARY SANCTON—BORN MARY VAUGHAN FOUNDRESS
OF Mrs VAUGHAN'S CHARITY[a]
DIED 2nd NOVEMBER 1865

GEORGE VAUGHAN—DIED 7th OCTOBER 1874

HENRY VAUGHAN—DIED

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ELIZABETH VAUGHAN

Among the other legible stones are the following—

(1) Isaac Kelso?, younger son of Humphrey and Ann Kelso? "of this parish, late of Goodman's Fields, gunstock maker." (Upright stone, much worn.)
(2) Thomas Preston "of this parish," 1788, and his 2 wives Sibbella (d. 1783) and Elizabeth (d. 1812). (Upright stone, much worn.)
(3) Joseph Boyd (1845). (Upright stone with a draped urn in relief over the inscription.)
(4) Thomas Fort, son of Thomas and Martha Ann Fort (1822) "aged 11 years and 12 days," also Alfred Fort his brother (1826), John Fort (1837) and William Fort (1842). (Flat marble slab.)
(5) Mrs. Catherine Thorn (1824) and her husband Thomas Thorn (1844).
(6) "Mr. John Hunt's Family Vault."
(7) Martha Smith (1832) and her husband James Smith (1833). (Stone slab.)
(8) Captain Thomas Eyre Hinton R.N. (1829) and his wife Phoebe (1832) and grandson Charles Petty Hinton (1843). (Marble slab covering vault.)
(9) Ann Cooper (1784) and John Cooper (1800). (Upright stone badly worn.)
(10) Lucy Ann Thorn (1822), her daughter Louisa Ann Thorn (1824) and her husband Joseph Thorn "of the Parish of Lambeth" (1827). (Marble slab.)
(11) Samuel Rust (1826). (Flat yellow brick box tomb.)
(12) Sarah Burton (1785) and her husband Joseph Burton (1817) and their children Thomas Hancock Burton (1818) and Jane (1819) and two sons who died in infancy. (Slab.)
(13) Thomas Snuggs Sharp "of this parish" (1837) and Barbara Sutton his niece (1844). (Stone slab.)
(14) John Lloyd "of this parish, Millwright and Engineer" (1836) and Charlotte Elizabeth Lloyd (1842). (Flat marble slab.)

[a] Mary Sancton by her will dated 6th June, 1863, bequeathed £25,000 in trust to pay a weekly allowance to 24 poor women of 60 years and over dwelling in the parish of Christ Church; the gift to be known as "Mrs. Vaughan's Charity" in memory of her mother. Henry Vaughan, who was appointed one of the first trustees, subsequently founded almshouses in Gravel Lane for the recipients of Mrs. Vaughan's charity.[56] The almswomen were removed *circa* 1907 to Feltham Hill Road, Ashford, Middlesex. The original building is now known as Nelson House. It is owned by British Railways and let in flats.

CHAPTER 20

UPPER GROUND AND BODDY'S BRIDGE

Upper Ground is the oldest thoroughfare in Christ Church parish. It is the descendant of the path which from the Norman period, and perhaps earlier, ran along the inside of the embanking river wall; and it still retains the narrowness and the twists and turns characteristic of a country lane. Before the formation of the railway it extended eastward across Blackfriars Road as far as Bankside.[a] At the eastern end it bridged the mill stream which flowed from the mill pond (on the site of the junction of Hopton Street with Gravel Lane) to the Thames. The sewer or stream feeding the mill pond ran along the south side of Upper Ground and thence in a circular course round the manor.

At the west end Upper Ground extended, as it still does, to Broadwall. During the Tudor and early Stuart periods, and perhaps earlier, the King's Barge House occupied the piece of land to the north-west of Upper Ground. This, however, appears to have been a part of Prince's Meadow and not to have been included in the manor of Paris Garden though it is now in Christ Church parish. Both the Barge Houses and Pudding Mill are clearly shown in the map of the northern part of Paris Garden, referred to in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, and now in the possession of Mr. R. A. Bell. The Barge House is now only commemorated in the narrow alley leading out of Upper Ground and over steps to a landing stage on the river strand—the successor of the "stairs near the Barge House" shown on the 1627 map (Plate 65).

Most of the land on the north side of Upper Ground was copyhold and was built on from a very early date. The making of Blackfriars Road and the opening up of the neighbourhood drew attention to the dirty and almost impassable state of Upper Ground. In 1791 an Act[234] was passed "for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, widening, regulating and improving" it, and Commissioners were appointed with power to widen the street at either end, to number the houses, provide beadles and a watch house, and to clean and water the roadway.

No. 26 Upper Ground

No. 26 Upper Ground is a three-storey house of simple design in brick, with a plain stone band at first floor sill level. The windows to the first and second floors have flat gauged arches, while those on the ground floor have round heads set in semicircular arched recesses. All the window frames on the front retain their small panes and glazing bars. The entrance is deeply recessed with a semicircular arched head in brick and the sides and soffit are panelled in wood.

This house was built (probably just after the improvement to the street made under the Act of 1791) by Edward Lefort and his sons, who established a barge and boatbuilding business on the north side of Upper Ground near Bull Alley. Edward Lefort was admitted to the copyhold of

[a] There is now a subway under the railway line from Blackfriars Road to Bankside.

Doorway to No. 26 Upper Ground

a wharf and ground there in 1803.[203] His son William Lefort died in 1821 and in his will mention is made of extensive rebuilding carried out at the premises in Upper Ground Street. Subsequent owners of the property were John Barnard, timber merchant (1826), Wm. Lee & Sons, lime-burners (1849), and Thomas Reeve Denny & Sons, corn merchants and rice millers (1887 to date). The property was enfranchised in 1889.[203]

The Angel Public House

No. 41 on the south side of Upper Ground stands on the site of a much older building. William Warner of the Angel in Upper Ground issued a trade token in 1669,[235] and it seems probable that the house had then been recently named in compliment to William Angell, lord of the manor. The present building dates from the middle of the 19th century.

Boddy's Bridge

Boddy's Bridge, a small turning on the south side of Upper Ground, is now closely hemmed in by high buildings. To the east of it is an oblong paved court approached only by steps from Boddy's Bridge. The houses round the court are now derelict. The court must originally have been similar

in appearance to Queen's Arms Court, which formerly opened out of Upper Ground to the west of Boddy's Bridge and of which an early 19th-century view is reproduced on Plate 80*b*.

Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Boddy's Bridge are two-storey houses with dormers. Nos. 12 and 14 are of red brick with a plain brick string course below the first floor windows. No. 10 has been refaced. The tiled roofs are of the mansard type, the upper slope being of pantiles. The two first floor windows to No. 14 retain their original sashes and glazing bars in flush frames; others are recessed and that on the first floor of No. 10 is a modern casement (Plate 79*a*).

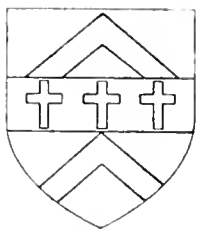
In a list of newly built tenements *circa* 1634[80] mention is made of a brick and timber tenement "builded by Richard Boddy" in 1631 on a new foundation on the land of Thomas Browker, i.e., on part of the demesne land of the manor of Paris Garden. Presumably Richard Boddy bridged over the sewer in front of the house for in the Token Books from 1630 to 1642 there are entries referring to him as living by "Bodyes Bridg" in Upper Ground.

Richard Boddy's grandson, John Boddy, "waterman," died in 1703/4 leaving his freehold property by Boddy's Bridge and his copyhold tenements on the north side of Upper Ground to his sister Rachel Graves and her son John as residuary legatees.[236]

A court with houses on either side and a bridge over the sewer to Upper Ground is marked on Morden and Lea's map of 1682 on the site of Boddy's Bridge, but is not named. It is shown and named on Rocque's map (Plate 2). Several of the existing houses in Boddy's Bridge appear to date from the early years of the 18th century. They were probably built either by John Graves or by George Sterry his nephew, who inherited the property in 1722.[203]

CHAPTER 21

HOPTON STREET (FORMERLY GREEN WALK)



Austin

On the map of 1627, a triangular piece of copyhold land enclosed on two sides by Gravel Lane is shown as in the tenure of Mr. Austin. This was William Austin, son of James Austin, dyer, who was admitted to the copyhold of a garden and orchard and several tenements in 1596.[a203] Towards the end of the 17th century a path was made across this land from the Mill Pond in Upper Ground to Christ Church, which became known as Churchway or Green Walk. In 1699, Austin Oldesworth, acting on behalf of William Austin, junior, the heir of the property, sold the ground on the east side of the way to James Price and John Morgan.[203] They proceeded to build on the ground and in February, 1700/1, John Morgan applied to the Commissioners of Sewers for permission to cover over the "foule Sewer or deadhead on the backside of his houses in Greenwalk."[129] These houses were pulled down forty years later for the erection of Hopton's Almshouses (see below).

On the ground immediately north of Morgan's, James Price built two houses, one of which was occupied by Samuel Clark, schoolmaster, who had a schoolroom behind them. In 1713 these houses, and the surrounding garden, were bought by the parish for the formation of Christ Church Charity School.[b237] The school remained on this site until 1897. Its modern successor is in Bear Lane.

No. 61 Hopton Street (formerly 9 Green Walk)

James Price also held the ground north of the school and on this he built a number of houses including five on either side of a passage running eastward from Green Walk which became known as Knight's Court. The houses must have been finished by 1703 for in December of that year Price obtained permission to arch over the sewer in front of them from Mr. Morgan's premises to the Mill Pond.[129]

In 1720 Edward Knight obtained the copyhold of the messuage which he then occupied in Green Walk and the five messuages behind it.[203] Knight's house, later known as No. 9, Green Walk, and now as No. 61 Hopton Street, remains substantially as it was when it was built, and is, in fact, the oldest house left in Christ Church parish. At Edward Knight's death

[a] William Austin died in 1633/4 and was buried in St. Saviour's Church where he has an elaborate monument. His mother married as her second husband Sir Robert Clerke, Baron of the Exchequer. Lady Clark's Yard was named after her.

[b] The school was founded under a bequest of Thomas Johnson, pinmaker, who in 1707 bequeathed £80 to establish a Charity Writing School for six poor housekeepers' boys. A board of trustees consisting of John Riches, Josiah Boyfield, John Neale, Daniel Powle, William Jackson, Elborowe Glentworth, John Arnold and William Smith, was formed in 1711. In May of that year they decided that 20 poor boys should be clothed and put to school. Girls were admitted in 1719, it being urged in their favour that they would be "Enabled not only to make their own Shifts Caps and Bands, and knitt their own Hose, but likewise to doe the same for the Boys . . . which will save near as much as their Schooling will cost."[238] A minute and account book of the trustees covering the years 1711 to 1751 is now in the keeping of the headmaster of the school.

his children sold the copyhold to William Barnard, lighterman, who devised it to his sister, Ann Hutton, and her son, George Hutton. In 1761 George Hutton "of Newington, Surrey," sold the copyhold to Henry Bunn, and, from him, it passed in 1840 to his grandson, Henry Bilke. By that date there were eight houses in Knight's Court. Later owners prior to the enfranchisement of the property in 1924, were Henry Parry Liddon, James Epps and his descendants, and King & Jarrett, Ltd.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The house comprises two storeys, attic and cellar. It is of red brick with a tiled roof and wood eaves cornice. The entrance doorcase is in wood with flanking pilasters and carved scroll brackets supporting a flat moulded hood, which is continued as a cornice above the ground floor windows. The windows have sashes with glazing bars and frames almost flush with the wall face; those on the ground floor have wood shutters. In the roof is a five-light dormer window with casement frames and glazing bars. Most of the original wrought-iron railings and the gate and overthrow remain, but portions have been recently renewed or reforged. The ground and first floor rooms have plain wood panelling with cornices and some moulded ceiling beams.

The tenants of No. 61 in so far as they can be ascertained were: *Circa* 1720, Edward Knight (a trustee of the Charity School); 1744, Henry Batterson, bricklayer (treasurer of the Charity School); 1761, Samuel Reynolds; 1840, James Cantel; 1866–82, William Holmes; 1895, Mrs. Eliza Reynolds, vellum binder; Samuel Henry Sterck; 1908, Fanny Smith; 1924, Joseph Smith.

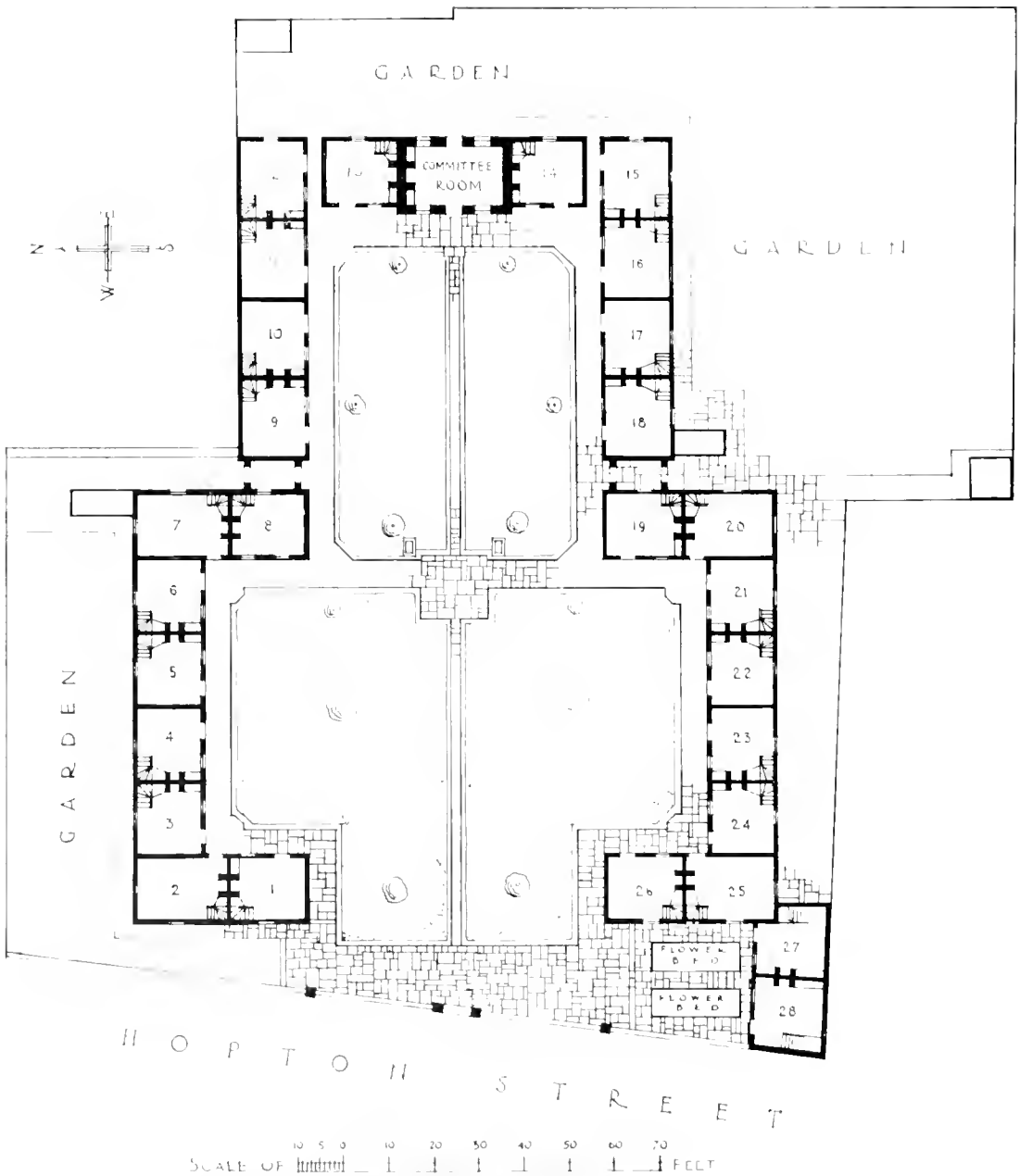
Hopton's Almshouses

Hopton's Almshouses were built in 1752 by trustees appointed under the will of Charles Hopton. Little is known about the founder. He was born *circa* 1654 and was admitted in infancy to the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company. He was resident in Golden Square, Westminster, in 1697,[a] and from 1711 until his death in 1731 he lived on the north side of Petty France in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster.[240] He does not seem to have lived in Southwark at any time. He was, however, admitted in 1706 as a copyholder of the piece of ground near the Pudding Mill previously held by Edmund Dunch, to whom he had been appointed steward or guardian under the will of Catherine Dunch (died 1697).[203] It may be noted that Catherine Dunch was the daughter of William Oxton, brewer, who had a grant of several acres of the demesne land of Paris Garden from William Angell (see p. 98).

Hopton does not appear to have married. He left[222] his freehold and copyhold lands in Christ Church parish to his cousin Thomas Jordan, and, after a number of legacies to friends and charities, the remainder of his property to his sister, Elizabeth, and after her death to trustees for the establishment of almshouses in Christ Church. Elizabeth Hopton died in 1739[241] and

[a] Robert Ozler of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Gentleman, died in 1698, leaving all his property to his cousin Charles Hopton of Golden Square, Westminster, on trust to spend £300 on the erection of a school in Low Leyton. Charles Hopton and John Strype, the historian, were among the governors of the school.[239]

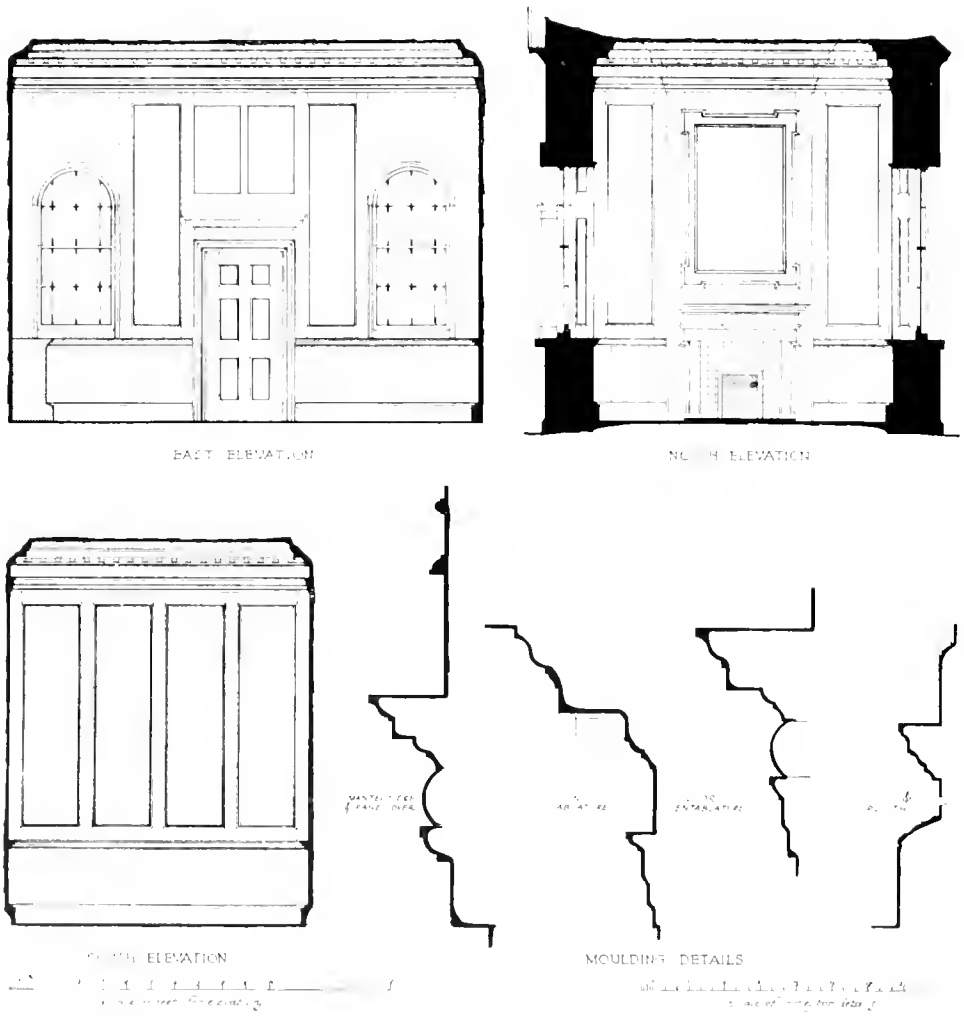
HOPTON'S ALMSHOUSES. (*a*) *Circa* 1850. (*b*) 1934



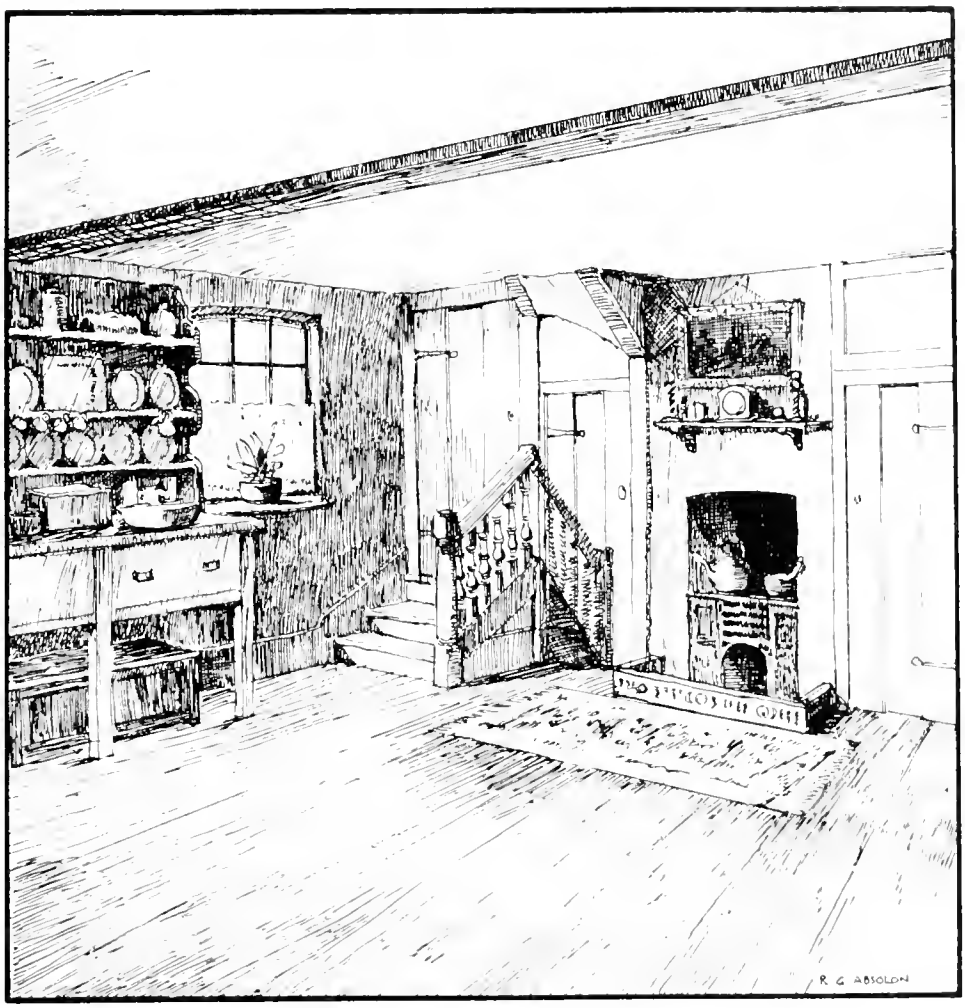
PLAN OF HOPTON'S ALMSHOUSES

HOPTON'S ALMSHOUSES BEFORE ADDITIONS. ELEVATIONS

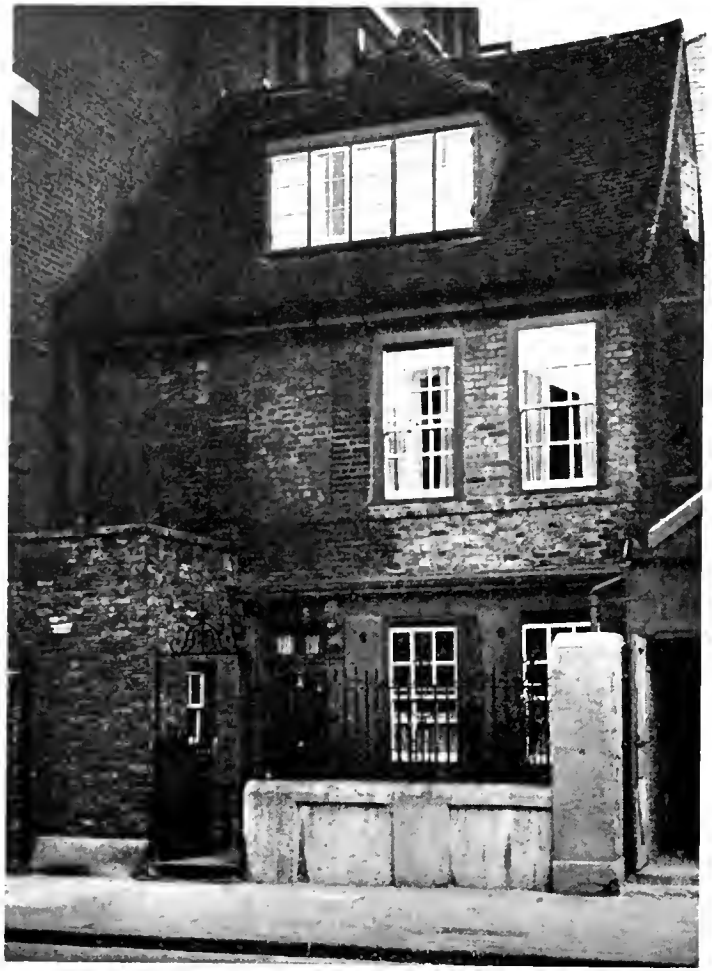
PLATE 5

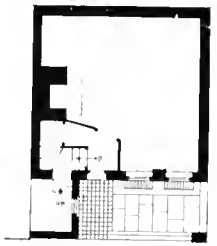


HOPTON'S ALMSHOUSES. DETAILS OF TRUSTEES' COMMITTEE ROOM

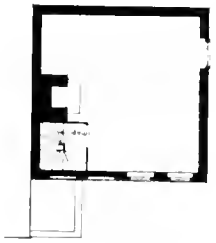


HOPTON'S ALMSHOUSES, LIVING ROOM

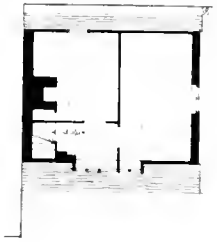




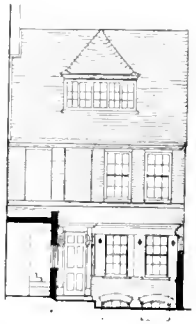
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

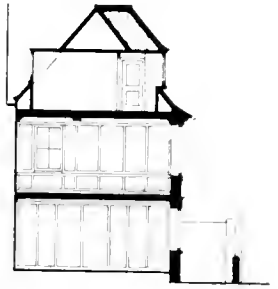


SECOND FLOOR



FRONT ELEVATION

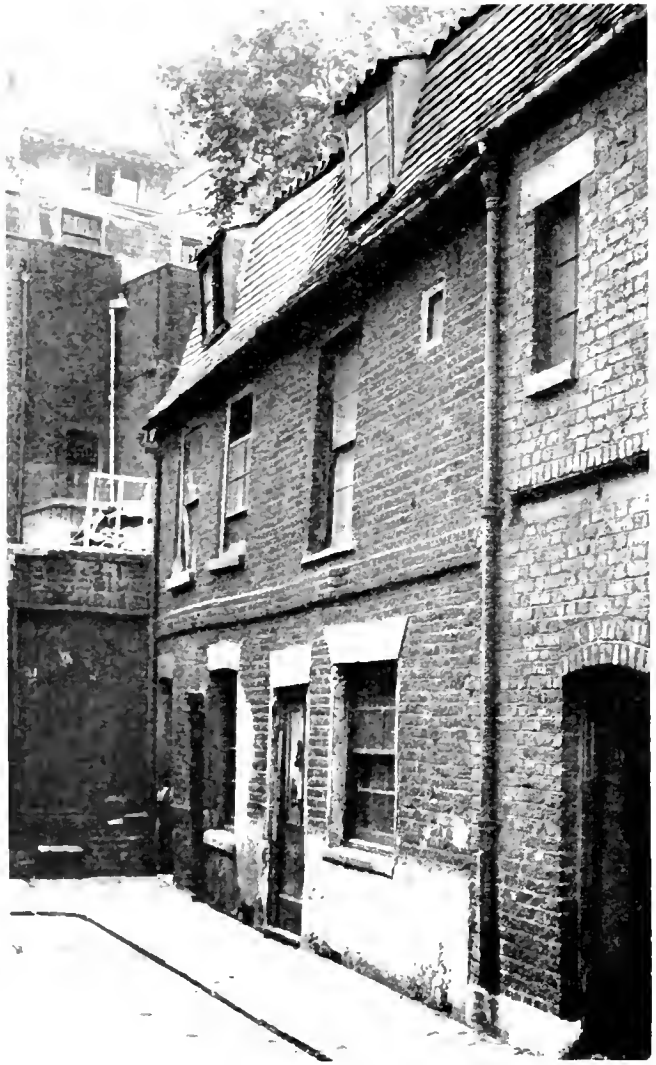
SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION

SCALE OF FEET

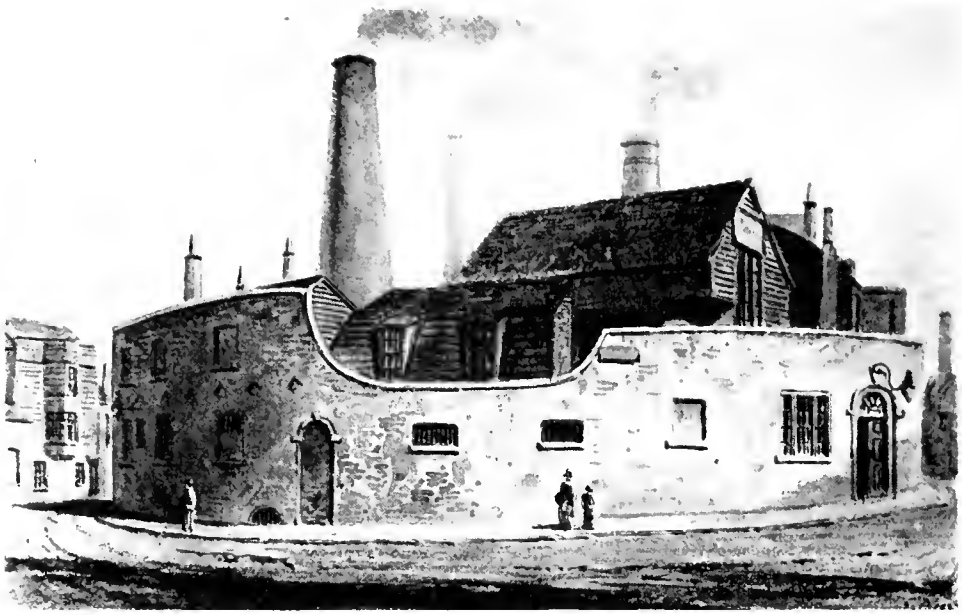
61, HOPTON STREET, 1949



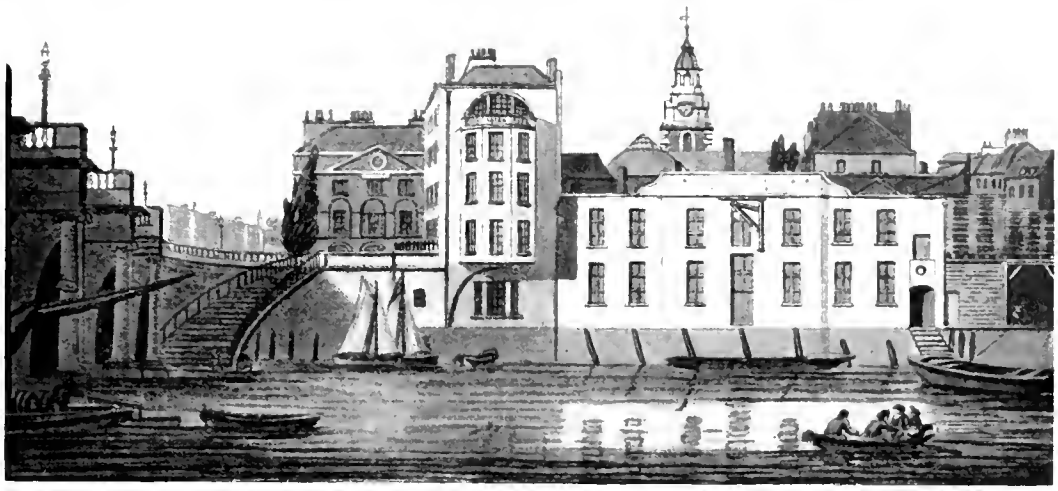
(*a*) Nos. 12–14, BODDY'S BRIDGE, 1947

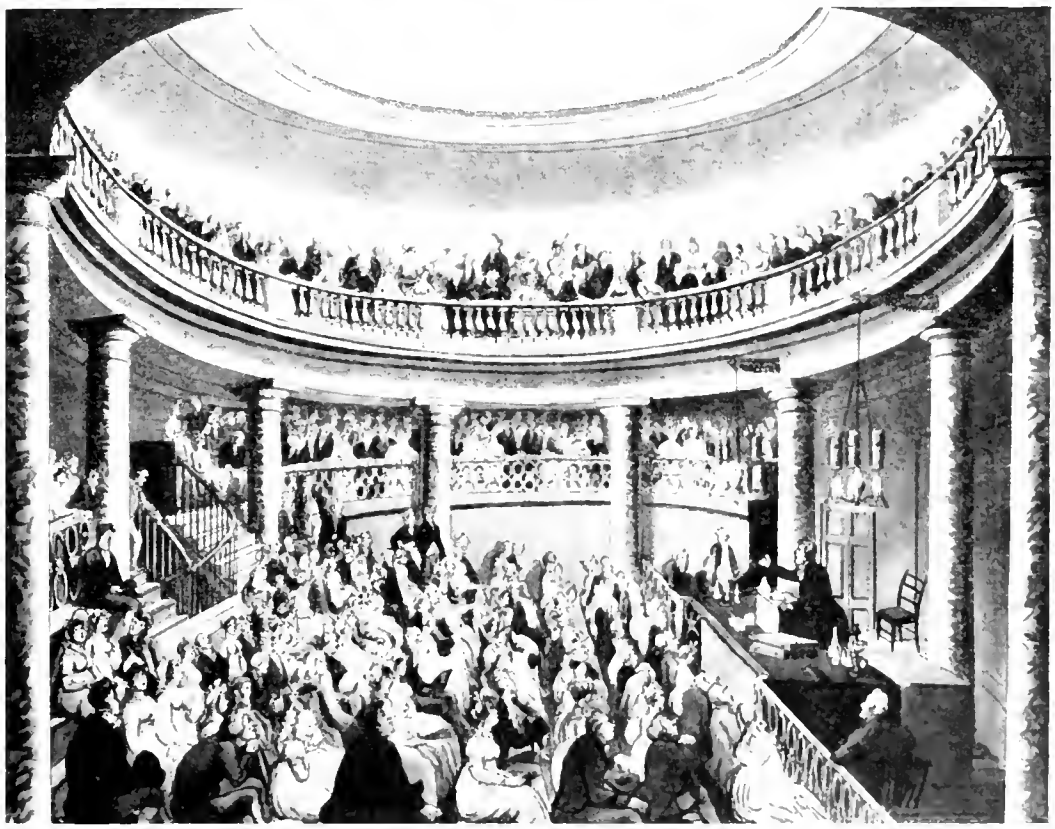
(*b*) No. 26, UPPER GROUND, 1947

PLATE 79



(*a*) FALCON GLASS WORKS, 1827
(*b*) QUEEN'S ARMS COURT, 1825

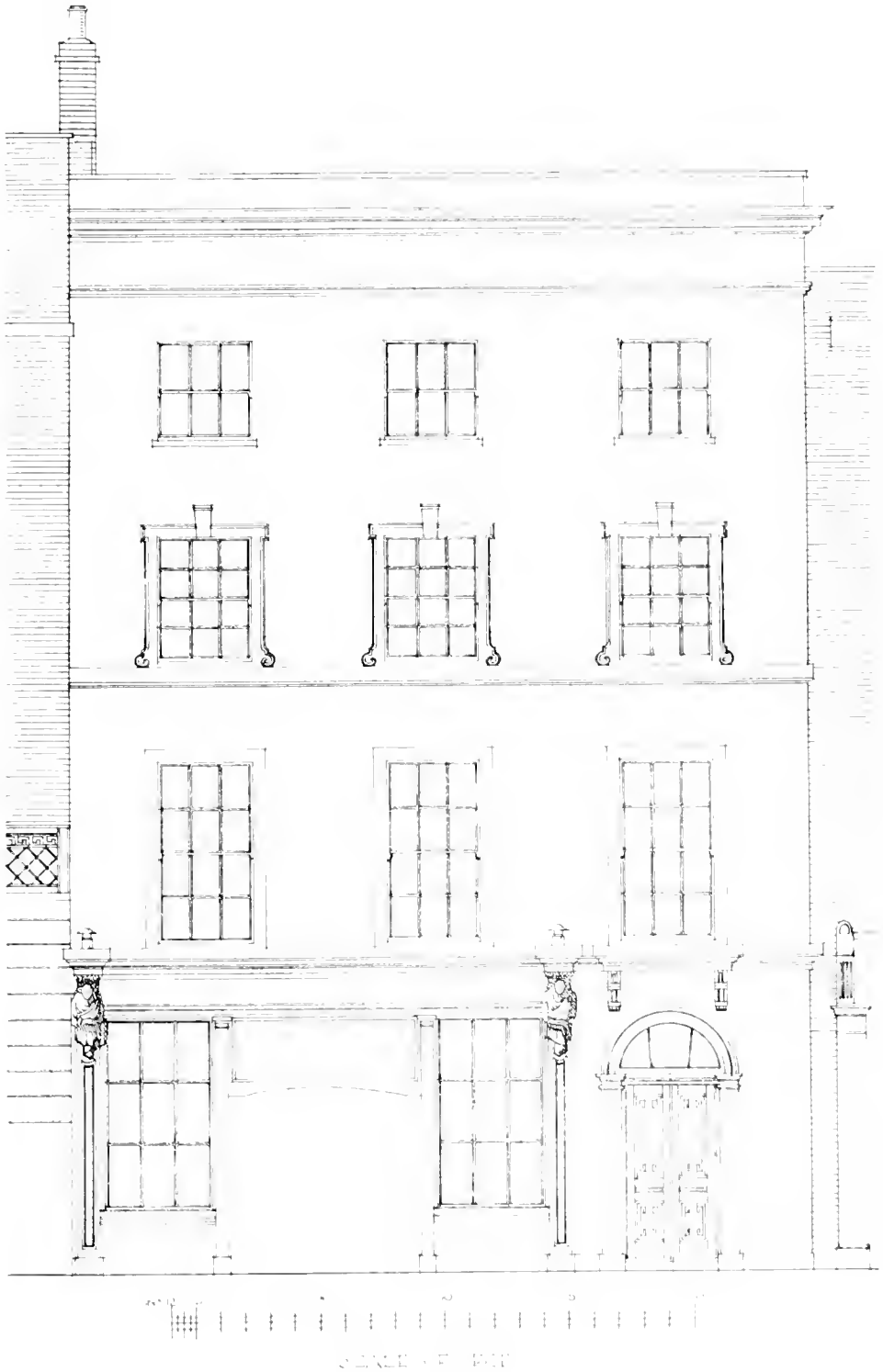




(*a*) BRITISH PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE NEAR BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, *circa* 1800

(*b*) INTERIOR OF THE SURREY INSTITUTION, 1829

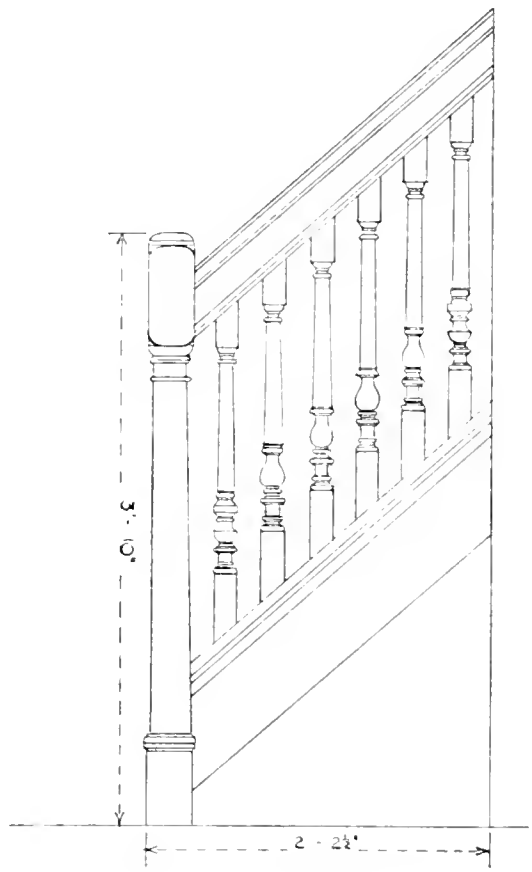
No. 7, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, 1947



No. 74, BLACKFRIARS ROAD

(a) Nos. 75–78, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, 1947
(b) Nos. 134–139, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, 1946

in 1743 her brother's trustees, William Shaw, Richard Farwell and Alexander Haselar and the Vicar and Churchwardens of Christ Church, purchased from John Morgan, cordwainer, a piece of copyhold ground and "All Those five Messuages . . . with the Outhouses, Yards, Gardens and Peice of Ground to them . . . belonging, Situat . . . near the Green Walk in the Upper Ground . . . and all that peice of Ground called the Back Orchard and also all Those Eight Messuages . . . Scituate . . . on the Eastward Side of the Green Walk . . . (which) at the North End . . . abutt upon a Messuage . . . belonging to the Trustees of the Charity School . . . now in the occupation of Samuel Clark, Schoolmaster, and at the South End . . . abutt partly on a Messuage . . . called the Joseph's Dream, the Estate of John Minshaw, Gentleman, and in other part on Garden Ground belonging to — Price."[203] In March, 1751/2, the Court Rolls record that the trustees "have pulled down . . . all the Buildings standing on the said Premisses at the time of their . . . Admission And have Caused to be Erected . . . Twenty Six new Brick Messuages . . . And a Messuage designed for . . . a Committee Room And have Surrounded . . . the same with a New Brick Wall." The total expenditure on the houses and ground was about £2700.[56] At the first committee meeting held on 10th July, 1752, 26 poor persons were chosen to occupy the houses. Almsmen were allowed to marry but the original rules were framed to prevent children of the almsmen becoming chargeable to Christ Church parish. Each almsman was to receive a chaldron of coals and a payment of not less than £6 a year. This was subsequently increased to a payment of 21s. 8d. a month and coal.[242]



Detail of Staircase, Hopton's Almshouses

In 1825 two additional almshouses were built for the trustees by Samuel Rust, builder. No. 20 is now used for a library and common room.[242]

Architectural Description

The almshouses consist of a continuous range of two-storey cottages

on three sides of the central lawn with trees and paved paths. The buildings are of brown brick with chamfered stone rusticated quoins and tiled roofs with moulded eaves course. Each cottage consists of a ground floor sitting-room entered directly from the courtyard with a single room above. The two rooms are connected by a small dog-leg staircase with turned balusters.

In the centre of the middle or eastern range and slightly projecting is the Trustees' Committee Room, with a brick pediment and stone moulded coping extending the full width of the projection. It has a central entrance door set in a stone surround with consoles supporting a moulded cornice. Over the doorway is a stone panel with pediment and side scrolls inscribed "Chas. Hopton, Esq., sole founder of this Charity, Anno 1752." On each side is a semicircular headed window with stone pilaster jambs, moulded archivolts and plain keystones. The internal walls of the committee room are panelled in pine to their full height and finished with enriched modillion cornice, frieze, architrave, skirting and dado rails. The chimneypiece consists of a wood mantel with bold shouldered architrave, pulvinated frieze and cornice, above which is a large panel. The six-panel door is surrounded by a moulded architrave, pulvinated frieze and cornice.

Nos. 1 and 2, and 27 and 28 were demolished by enemy action in April and May, 1941, and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were seriously damaged. In planning the rebuilding the trustees propose to preserve the original appearance of the buildings while making provision for a communal kitchen and common room for the use of the old people, with living accommodation above.

The Falcon Glass Works

These works were erected at the northern end of Hopton Street, at its junction with Holland Street, late in the 18th century by the firm of Pellatt & Green (later Apsley Pellatt), partly on copyhold ground which had formerly belonged to James Austin, and partly on the site of the Millpond (see p. 108). The building now covering the site still follows the curve of the pond at its northern end (Plate 80*a*).

In 1743 the Surrey and Kent Sewer Commissioners amerced John Boyfield for not "Casting Cleansing and Scowering the Pudding Mill Pond" adjoining to his premises at the Falcon. The pond is marked on Rocque's map of 1760, but was built over before the compilation of the first edition of Horwood's map (1794–99). In 1826 the jury of Paris Garden Manor presented a report that "the stench arising from the Pudding mill stream below the Glass House of Messrs. Pellatt and Greens" was a common nuisance.[247] The stream was covered in soon after.

CHAPTER 22

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE AND BLACKFRIARS ROAD

In 1756 the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London obtained authority by Act of Parliament[243] to build a bridge at Blackfriars, the third bridge across the Thames to be erected in the London area. It was designed by Robert Mylne.[a] The first pile was driven in 1760; it was made passable as a bridle way in 1768 and was opened to traffic in 1769. It was made free of toll in 1785. Mylne's bridge lasted just over 100 years. Its decay was hastened by the increased scour in the bed of the river following the rebuilding of London Bridge. The present Blackfriars Bridge, which was designed by Joseph Cubitt, was commenced in 1864.[245]

The Act of 1756 gave powers to form approaches to the bridge but they were considered insufficient and in 1768 a further Act was obtained to make a new road from the southern end of Blackfriars Bridge to "The Dog and Duck," and Newington Butts. It was to be eighty feet wide and a "Circle, Area, or Place," was to be made where it crossed the turnpike road in Saint George's Fields, and a toll-gate was to be set up there. The road was known as Great Surrey Street until 1829 when its name was changed to Blackfriars Road.

Most of the original houses in Great Surrey Street were built between 1765 and 1790. The greater part of the land belonged to the Barons, the then lords of the manor (see p. 98), who let out plots of ground on building leases to individual builders or speculators. Only a few 18th century houses now remain.

Nos. 2–12 (*West Side*)

Nos. 1–16 were formerly a terrace of four-storey houses in yellow stock brickwork and Nos. 2–12 retain to some extent their original character. The ground storeys have been altered by the insertion of shops. No. 1 has been rebuilt and Nos. 13–16 have been pulled down on account of damage by enemy action.

At the rear of No. 3 are the much mutilated remains of the Rotunda or Surrey Institution. The Rotunda was built in 1788–9 for James Parkinson to house the natural history collection of Sir Ashton Lever which had previously been exhibited in Leicester House, Parkinson having won the collection in the lottery held after Sir Ashton Lever's death. The collection included the tropical and other curiosities collected by Captain Cook on his voyages. Half a crown was charged for admission but financially the venture proved a failure and the collection was sold by auction in 1806. In the following year the house was taken by the newly established Surrey Institution. An elaborate description of the building at this time is given in Ackermann's *Microcosm*[246]—

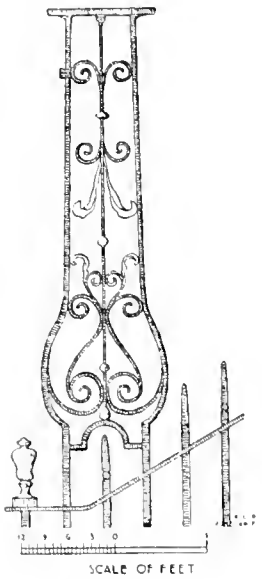
[a] In 1780 Mylne built a house for his own residence on the east side of Great Surrey Street (Blackfriars Road), which survived as the York Hotel until 1864, when it was pulled down to make room for the railway.[244]

"The entrance to this academic mansion is in Blackfriars-road, beneath an elegant portico of the Ionic order, which is crowned with the appropriate statue of Contemplation, and forms a very pleasing object. In the hall there are communications with the dwelling-house of the secretary and his office. A vestibule then opens into a spacious anti-room, which is intended for the reception of the larger kind of philosophical apparatus; and from thence, through folding doors, is the entrance to a very elegant apartment, fitted up in the style of a Grecian temple; whose dome and entablature are apparently supported by eight Corinthian columns, between which are placed bronze statues of the different fathers of science and literature, such as Homer, Bacon, Locke, Newton, Franklin, &c. Beneath the intercolumniation are four large niches, which contain the philosophical apparatus employed by the professor of that department in his lectures. On the right and left are the reading and pamphlet-rooms, which are of handsome proportions . . . they are lighted by skylights. Contiguous to these apartments are the conversation-rooms, one of which opens into the theatre where the public lectures are delivered. It may be said . . . that this theatre is one of the most elegant rooms in the metropolis. It contains two galleries; one, which is the uppermost, is supported by eight Doric columns, of Derbyshire marble, whose entablature is crowned by a balustrade of the same materials. The gallery beneath is curiously constructed, being sustained by iron columns and their projecting cantalivers or trusses. The diameter of the theatre is thirty-six feet; and the parterre, or ground part, contains nine rows of seats, which rise above each other in commodious gradation. The first gallery contains two, and that above it three rows of seats. The light is received from the dome, and warmth is administered in the winter season by flues containing heated air, which are concealed in the wall. Great attention has also been paid to its necessary ventilation. In this noble apartment, which is calculated to contain upwards of five hundred persons, the lectures are delivered. . . .

"Adjoining the theatre . . . is the chemical laboratory, in which convenience, compactness and elegance are united. Contiguous to it is the committee-room. On the other side of the theatre is the library, which is sixty feet in length, with a gallery on three sides, and an easy access to it by a flight of steps. This room is rendered peculiarly pleasant by the garden in its front, which is calculated to convey an idea of rural retirement. . . . The reading-rooms were opened for the proprietors on the 1st of May, 1808. Lectures on chemistry, mineralogy, natural philosophy, and other subjects, were commenced by Mr. Accum and Mr. Jackson in the November following."

The circular rotunda still survives though the dome and the drum which supported it have been removed following damage by enemy action.

They have been replaced by a temporary roof. The entrance hall has a flat ceiling from which rises an oval-shaped dome with skylights. This is intact, as are the two small circular rooms on either side of it, which are lighted by central openings in their domed ceilings. All these rooms are now used for commercial purposes.



Lamp Standard
No. 83 Blackfriars Road

The Surrey Institution gradually declined and the Rotunda was let for other purposes. It was used intermittently as a theatre and in 1830 it was taken by Richard Carlile, the free thinker, for public discussions of his views.[65] Two years later there were complaints "that the Noises nightly made in the House commonly called the Rotunda in Great Surrey Street and the Crowd thereby collected is a Common Nuisance."[247]

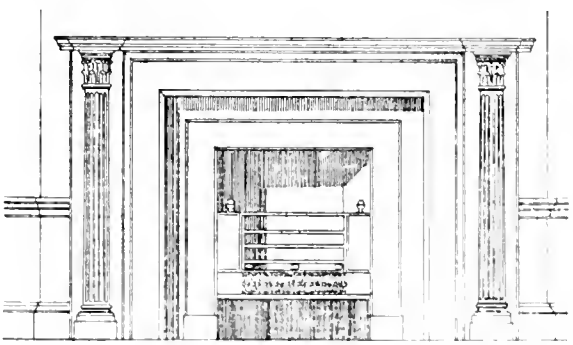
"In the house No. 6, opposite the York Hotel, lived Sir Richard Phillips, and in the rear, Bride Court, he published his *Monthly Magazine*. Here . . . [he] formed a collection of original portraits of English authors and artists."[244]

The front of No. 7 has rectangular modelled panels of Coade's artificial stone above the first floor windows with reclining figures representing the arts. The centre window has a moulded architrave with brackets and cornice supporting an urn in Coade's stone, the whole being set within a round arched recess (Plate 82).

Nos. 74–83 *and* 85–88

These are late 18th-century brick houses though the ground floor fronts of Nos. 75, 79, 80 and 81 and the upper part of No. 74 have been rendered in stucco. In the latter house a wood shopfront has been inserted with end pilasters terminated with robed figures supporting a cornice.

Nos. 75 to 78 have French casement windows on the first floor opening on to iron balconies. Nos. 80 and 81 also have well-designed continuous cast-iron balconies to the first floor windows. The entrance passages of several of the houses have good moulded plaster ceilings decorated with rosettes.



Fireplace, No. 88 Blackfriars Road

No. 79 has a plain Doric pilastered doorcase, while Nos. 80–83 have round arched doorways with panelled soffits flanked by Corinthian columns supporting dentilled cornices. No. 88 has a free-standing porch of two Doric columns supporting an entablature with triglyphs and mutule cornice.

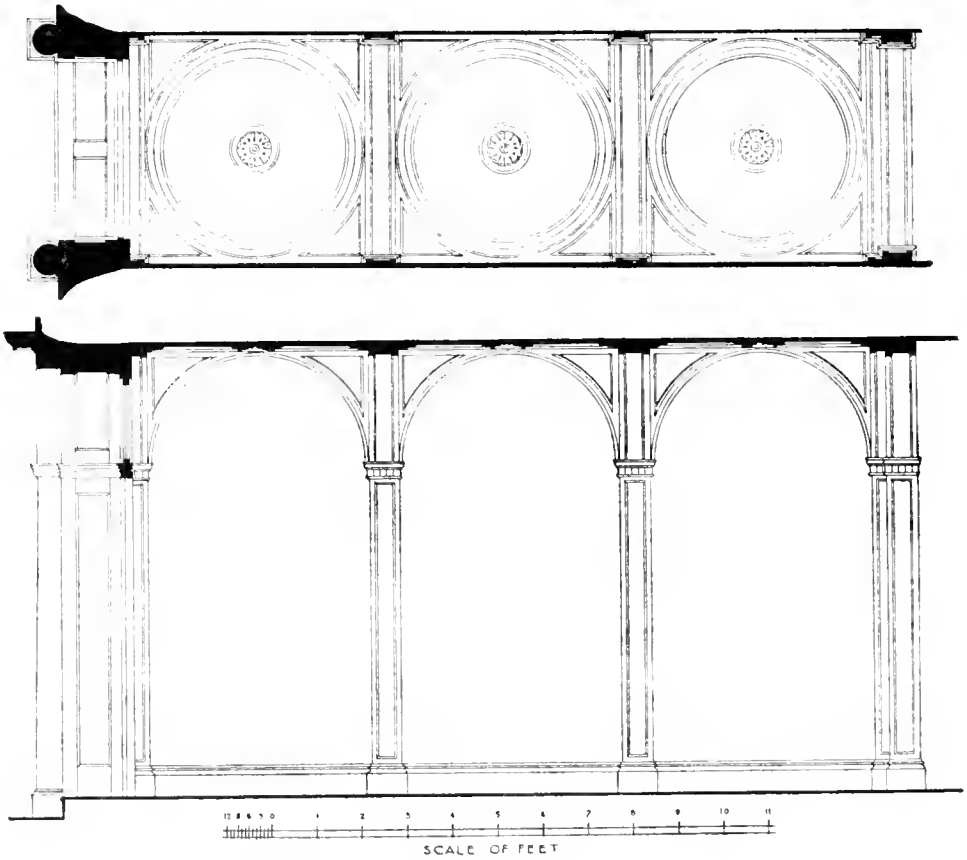
These houses all formed part of the terrace known at the end of the 18th century as Burrow's Buildings, after John Burrow who owned the freehold.

No. 74 was occupied by Charles Lines, coachbuilder, from 1814 to 1851 and by the

terra cotta works of Mark Henry Blanchard & Co., from 1853–80.[248] The figures on either side of the doorway were probably installed during this period. Since 1881 John Hoare & Son, builders, have been the occupiers.

Edward Cowper, inventor, lived at No. 82 from 1819 to 1820. He patented a number of improvements in printing processes and "he may be said to have done for the printing machine what Watt did for the steam-engine."[65] He entered into partnership with his brother-in-law Augustus Applegarth, who was living at No. 24, Nelson Square (see p. 132), and together they established a printing business in Duke Street, Stamford Street, Southwark. This was subsequently taken over by William Clowes.

Gilbert Handasyde, a member of the family of iron founders, who were carrying on business at Falcon Wharf (see p. 65), tenanted No. 84 from 1805 to 1819 and his widow, Ann, continued to live there until 1824.



No. 81 *Blackfriars Road. Entrance Hall. Section and ceiling plan*

No. 86 was occupied by John Gilbert Meymott, solicitor, from 1809–45, and by John Meymott and William J. Meymott until 1856. The office of steward of the Manor of Paris Garden was held by members of this family from 1828 until 1881.[203] William J. Meymott compiled a history of the Manor which was published in 1881.[249]

Nos. 174, 181–184 *and* 186–189 (*East Side*)

Nos. 174 and 184 have been demolished with the exception of the ground floors. The wood porch with Doric columns and pediment of No. 174

remains. Nos. 181–184 are later in date than the others in this group. They are of yellow stock brick and comprise four storeys and basements. Nos. 181 and 182 have continuous iron balconies of a plain diagonal pattern. A shop-front has been inserted in No. 183. The doorways to Nos. 186–189 have broad arched rusticated surrounds. Some of the rooms are panelled. These houses have been badly damaged by enemy action and parts of the upper storeys have been taken down.

The site of Nos. 181–184 is shown as open ground on the 1st edition of Horwood's Map (1794–99) and these were nearly the last houses in Blackfriars Road to be completed. They are shown as tenanted in the rate book for 1808.

No. 182 (formerly 103) was occupied by John Bunnell Davis, physician, from 1815 till his death in 1824. He was trained at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals and was appointed physician to the troops invalided home from Walcheren. He published several medical works.[65]

No. 184 (formerly 105) had as its first tenant (from 1808–1813) Ralph Blegborough, physician, who specialised in midwifery and gave generously of his services to the poor.[65]

Nos. 186–189 were part of the terrace of houses called St. George's Place, built *circa* 1777 by William Conquest and John Noad of Virginia Street, Ratcliff Highway, carpenter.[250] They were, therefore, among the earliest houses in the road. It is interesting to note that Thomas Giffin, who acted as entrepreneur, became a bankrupt a few years later. These houses have all been used for commercial purposes from an early date.

No. 196 (*formerly* 117)

The house at the south-east corner of Blackfriars Road and Union Street (formerly Charlotte Street) was from the period of its erection at the end of the 18th century until 1931 in the occupation of various firms of iron-mongers. The house had for its sign a brass Dog and Pot, a sign which was used as a trade mark on coal plates and other iron work. Charles Dickens, when he was a poor boy living in Lant Street, often passed the shop with the sign of the "golden dog licking a golden pot."[251] The house was destroyed in 1940–1. The fine brass and wood sign (Plate 86) was sold in 1931 and is now in the Cuming Museum.

The Surrey Chapel, later The Ring

Surrey Chapel was built in 1782 by the Rev. Rowland Hill and Sir Richard Hill, bart., his brother, on the north-east corner of Blackfriars Road and Union Street. A lease of the ground was assigned[252] to Sir Richard Hill and others in 1785 by Mathias Peter Dupont in trust for the "Protestant Dissenters" of Lady Huntingdon's connection. Rowland Hill had been admitted to deacon's orders in the Church of England as a young man and he never entirely severed his connection with the Church. Though he was always considered to be the pastor of Surrey Chapel it was not licensed in his name and he generally spent a great part of the summer in visiting various parts of the country.[253] He was reputed to be eccentric—among other things he was an advocate of vaccination and "himself performed the operation on many thousands of people"[231]—but he drew great congregations to the chapel. He died in 1833 at his house, No. 45 Charlotte Street, and was buried in a vault under the pulpit of the chapel.[6]

In 1876 the congregation removed to the newly erected Christ Church in Westminster Bridge Road, and the old octagonal chapel was finally closed as a place of worship in 1881.[6] Views of the exterior and interior are reproduced on Plate 85. The building was used for a time as a factory[220] and afterwards for boxing, when it became known as "The Ring." It was badly damaged during the war and has now been entirely demolished.

Edwards' Almshouses

In 1717 Edward Edwards, of the parish of Christ Church, executed a deed by which he transferred certain lands to trustees to be used after his death for charitable purposes. These included the endowment of the charity school, an annual distribution of beef and bread on Christmas Day and the purchase of land for almshouses.[56] By 1752 sufficient profit had accrued from the land to enable the trustees to purchase from Thomas Jordan a piece of ground called the Physic Garden. This lay to the south of what was then Green Walk (now Burrell Street).[a] The first almshouses were erected in 1753 at a cost of £150, Richard Hall being the contractor.[55] Subsequently 44 almshouses were built. In order to obtain a revenue they also built 15 houses on the Blackfriars Road frontage of the ground (Nos. 216–230) and houses in Robert Street, Charles Street and Edward Street.

The present almshouses in Burrell Street date only from 1895, but a stone from the original building has been affixed to the wall facing Burrell Street. It bears the inscription—

Mr
EDWARD EDWARDS
Sole Founder
1794

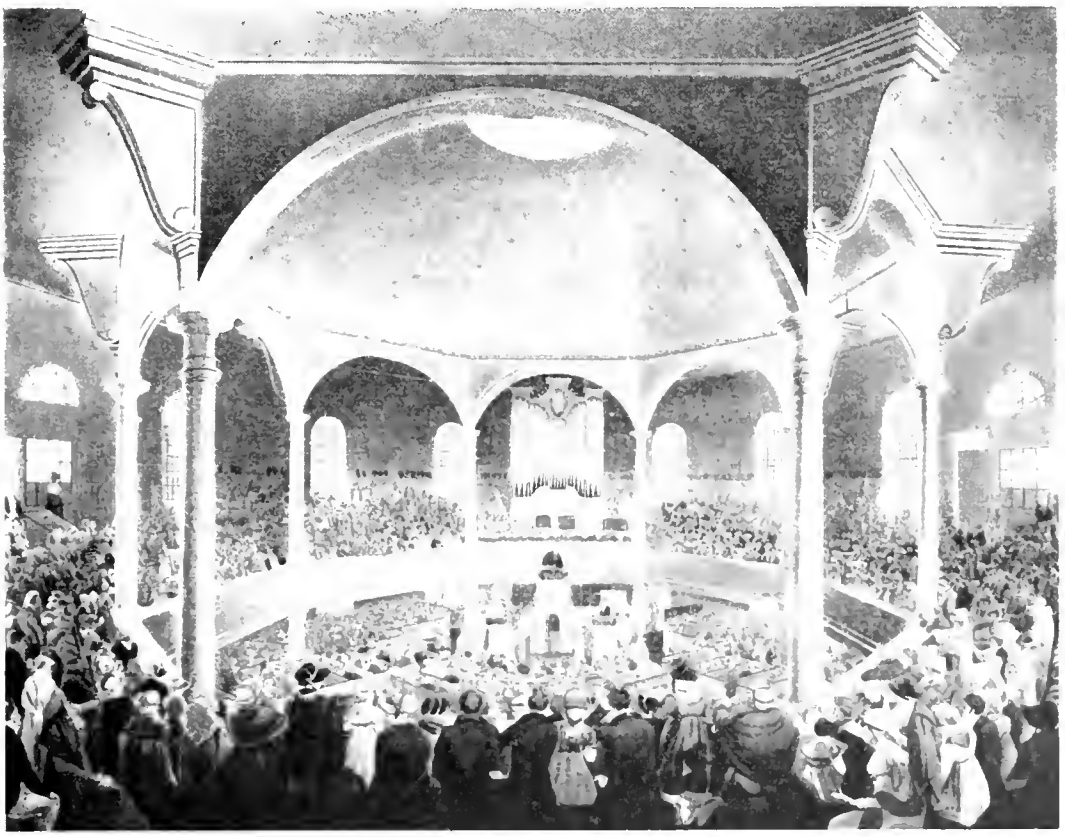
The Albion Mills

The Albion Mills were designed by Samuel Wyatt and John Rennie for the purpose of grinding flour on a large scale by means of Watt's steam-engines. The mill was completed in 1786 and attracted many visitors. The millers and workmen regarded the machinery with suspicion and dislike and the fire which destroyed the whole building in 1791 was probably caused by incendiaries.[6] The mills occupied copyhold ground on the east side of Blackfriars Road between the river and Upper Ground. The site is now covered by the railway goods depot.

The Goods Depot, British Railways (Southern Region)

In 1863 the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company acquired the land between the river and the newly-formed Southwark Street on the east side of Blackfriars Road for the formation of a goods and passenger station. The engineering work was carried out by Joseph Cubitt and T.

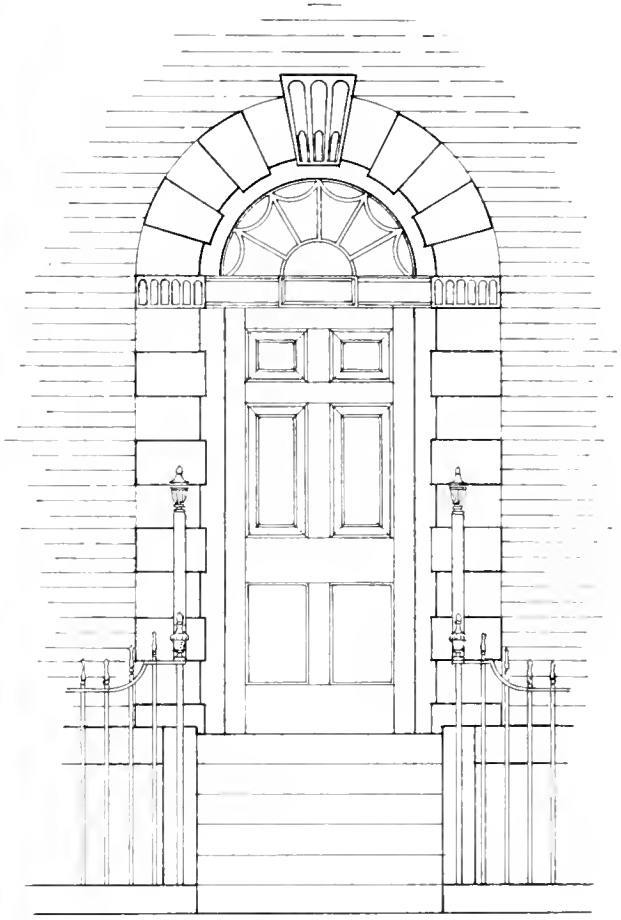
[a] It was part of the demesne land of the manor sold by William Angell to William Oxton (see p. 98).



SURREY CHAPEL
(*a*) EXTERIOR, 1798
(*b*) INTERIOR, 1812

SIGN OF THE DOG AND POT, No. 196, BLACKFRIARS ROAD

(*a*) No. 174a, BLACKFRIARS ROAD

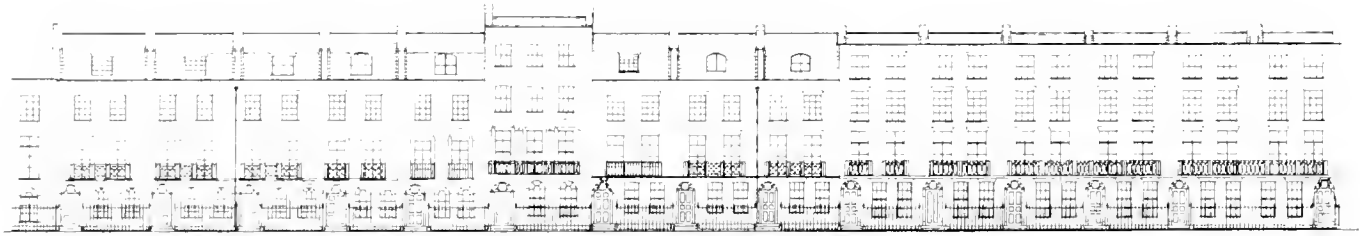


(*b*) No. 187 BLACKFRIARS ROAD

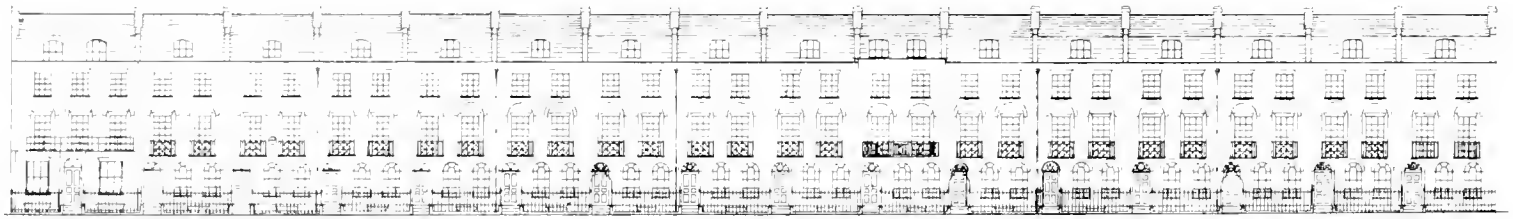
Nos. 48, 38 and 30, STAMFORD STREET

STAMFORD STREET UNITARIAN CHAPEL, 1949

No. 18, STAMFORD STREET, 1923



NORTH SIDE



EAST SIDE

SOUTH SIDE

SCALE OF FEET

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

NELSON SQUARE, ELEVATIONS

(*a*) NELSON SQUARE, EAST SIDE, 1940
(*b*) Nos. 2–9, DOLBEN STREET, 1946

Turner and the architectural work by John Taylor, junior. The station was opened for traffic on 1st June, 1864. A contemporary account describes the building as comprising two levels, the lower one entirely for goods and the upper for goods and passengers; the main portion of the upper or passenger level being carried upon iron columns and girders.[254] The station is now entirely used for goods traffic.

The building presents an imposing elevation to the southern approach to Blackfriars Bridge. It is 420 feet long and 60 feet high and is divided into eleven bays by broad flat piers. There are two tiers of arcading in which the wide entrances below the platform level are spanned by boldly treated segmental arches. The windows above and below platform level have either semicircular or flatly pointed three-ring vari-coloured brick arches. They are grouped in pairs except in the third bays from each end, which have three windows each. Over the whole length runs a deep moulded brick cornice returned around the piers, and a plain brick parapet with two squat stone terminal finials.

The elevation is of stock brickwork relieved by bands of red and pale buff terra-cotta, with ornamental voussoirs and cornice corbels in the same material. An effect of entasis is imparted to the facade by a slight outward curve on plan.

The building is of interest as an early essay in railway architecture and in the use made of the Italianate Gothic style which was to dominate English architecture for an era. Unfortunately it has for many years been disfigured by unsightly hoardings and its features probably go unnoticed by the great majority of passers-by.

CHAPTER 23

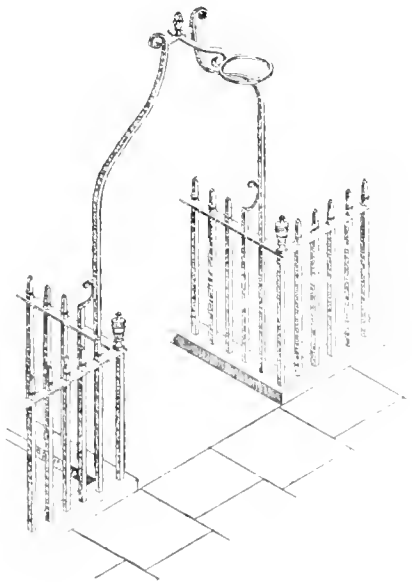
STAMFORD STREET

Stamford Street is built on part of the demesne land of the manor of Paris Garden. At the eastern end it roughly follows the line of an earlier road, called Holland's Leaguer, from the notorious house of that name (see p. 96). The eastern end from Blackfriars Bridge Road to No. 40 (i.e. as far as the old alley known as Boddy's Bridge, which still opens into Upper Ground) was built *circa* 1790. On the first edition of Horwood's map (1794–99) the ground westward of Boddy's Bridge is, except on the river frontage, shown as open gardens or fields. Upper Stamford Street, the continuation of Stamford Street westward to Broad Wall, was added *circa* 1803. The extension to Waterloo Road was made in 1815.

Only a few of the original houses of Stamford Street now remain.

Architectural Description

Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Stamford Street were demolished in 1923. They comprised four storeys and basement. They were, like all the other original houses in the street, constructed in stock brickwork. Their generally plain exteriors were relieved by a modillion cornice between the second and third floors, while a plain stone band marked the level of the first floor, and the window sills at this level were also carried through to form a string course. The entrance doors had wooden pedimented hoods supported on shaped brackets over a semicircular headed opening. The top storey of the flank wall of No. 16 Stamford Street fronting on to Bennett Street was ramped down and continued as a parapet above the modillion cornice, with dormer windows in the roof.



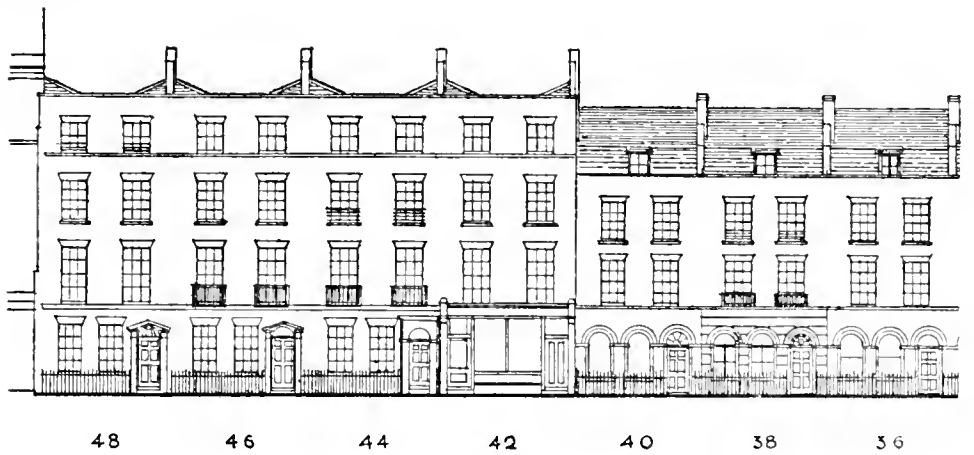
No. 32 Stamford Street

The interiors contained some interesting deal mantelpieces and various types of cast-iron fire grates typical of the last quarter of the 18th century. The staircases were plain.

Nos. 28–40 Stamford Street were built at about the same time as Nos. 16–20 and are of similar design, but comprise three storeys and basement, with dormers in a slated mansard roof. The fronts have been repaired in recent years and the ground floor of No. 38 has been faced with stucco. The ground floor openings are arched and the majority of the windows have their original glazing bars. Nos. 34, 38 and 40 retain their original simple pattern fanlights and at No. 30 is a bowed

oriel shop-window which was probably inserted soon after the premises were built.

Nos. 42–48 were built *circa* 1803. They are four storeys high with parapet. All the windows have gauged flat arches and most of the sashes retain their glazing bars. Nos. 46 and 48 have original wood door cases of simple design with open pedimented heads, flat pilasters and panelled reveals, No. 48 having also a patterned fanlight. There is a later shop front to No. 42,



the side entrance door of which is framed as two wood panels, each heavily studded and having a single raised panel in the centre.

No. 18 (Plate 89*b*), formerly 27 and afterwards 52, was the residence of John Rennie from 1794 until his death there in 1821. This period covered the most important part of his career. Among other works, he was responsible for the design and construction of Waterloo Bridge and Southwark Bridge, the formation of London Docks and the East India Docks and the design and erection of new machinery for the Royal Mint. His son, Sir John Rennie, who also rose to eminence in the engineering profession and who completed his father's plans for the new London Bridge, was born at 18, Stamford Street in 1794. This house and those round the corner in Bennett Street, including 28 Bennett Street, the birth place of John Leech, caricaturist, were pulled down in 1923. The London County Council has erected a tablet on the new building recording that John Rennie and John Leech formerly resided in houses on the site.[255]

Joseph Gwilt is entered in the rate books for a house on the south side of Stamford Street in 1810–12, and at the house next to John Rennie's in Bennett Street in 1812–17.

No. 44, formerly 39, was occupied in 1865 by the Rev. Robert Spears, minister of Stamford Street Unitarian Chapel.

At No. 35, formerly 18, on the south side, lived Thomas Love Peacock and his mother in 1832–43. The house is now demolished.

No. 57, formerly 29, was occupied by Walter Cooper Dendy, surgeon, in 1826–39. He was a student at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals and had a private practice in Stamford Street. He was the author of several medical and speculative works.[65]

Stamford Street Unitarian Chapel

The erection of this chapel was begun in 1821 on a piece of open ground fronting the newly made Upper Stamford Street (now part of Stamford Street). The ground was purchased from Mr. David Bickerton for £400

and the contractors, Messrs. Bennett and Hunt, were paid £3,572 for the building. The cost was defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale to the Westminster Improvement Commissioners of the Unitarian Chapel in Princes Street, Westminster. The new chapel united the two congregations of Princes Street Chapel and St. Thomas's Street Chapel, Southwark, whose lease had run out.[252]

By 1859, the congregation had dwindled so much that it was proposed to close the chapel, but the advent of the Rev. Robert Spears in 1861 brought new life and a few years later the gallery was built across the back to increase the seating capacity.

In 1882, the congregation was flourishing and the need for more accommodation was felt. The roof was removed and a hall "capable of holding about 500 children" was built over the chapel for the use of the Sunday School. The organ, which came from Little Portland Street Chapel in the 1860's and which had been installed under the gallery, was moved to the recess between the columns at the opposite end of the building and the pulpit was advanced in front of it. At the same time, the vestry was enlarged and the original central entrance under the portico was replaced by two side doors.

In 1897, the congregation was joined by that of the Blackfriars Mission from the New Cut, and the accommodation of the chapel was further increased by the excavation of rooms below ground level. The present pulpit was also installed at that time.

Architectural Description

The building has some pretensions to architectural merit. A writer at the time of its erection described the design as "chaste and grand."[232] The front projects slightly from the adjacent houses and consists of a hexastyle portico of the Doric order crowned by a pediment, the shafts of the columns standing directly on the pavement.

The interior is dignified and simple in treatment, reflecting the Greek character of the front. It has a flat ceiling with massive beams and is lit by three plain round-arched windows on each side. Over the entrance lobby is a shallow stepped gallery with an iron grille front of anthemion design. Behind the rostrum is a shallow recess containing the organ and partially screened by two fluted Doric columns.

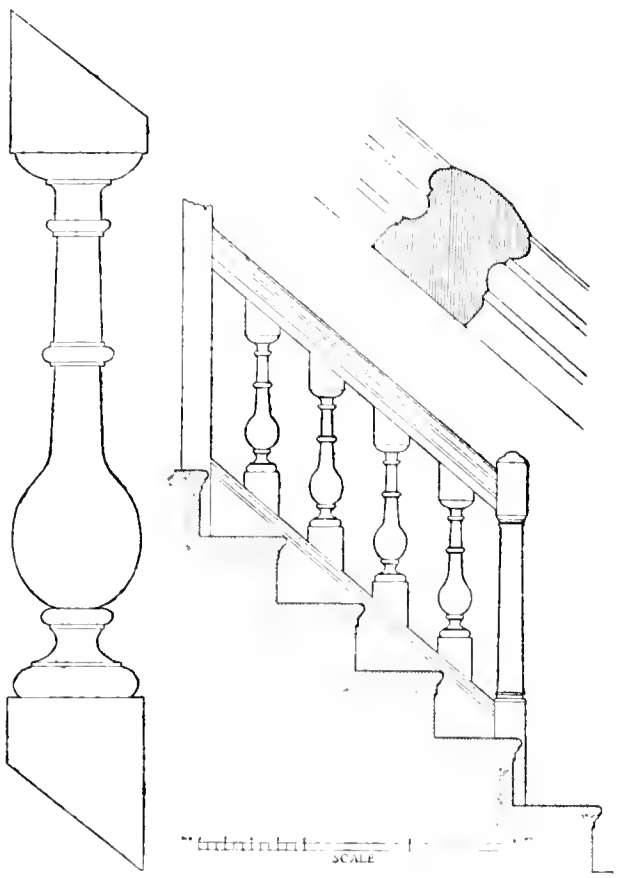
List of Ministers

1823 Dr. Thomas Rees
1831 Edwin Chapman
1834 Thomas Wood
1839 William Hincks
1852 J. T. Cooper
1855 Hugh Hutton
1858 T. L. Marshall
1861 Robert Spears
1874 Thomas Dunkerley
1880 W. Copeland Bowie
1890 William Jellie
1898 Frederick Allen
1904 William Lyddon Tucker
1907 John C. Ballantyne
1913 W. J. Piggott
1918 H. W. Stephenson
1921 J. H. Short
1923 W. G. Topping
1930 A. J. Heale
1932 L. D. Badman
1935 E. W. Smith
1939 F. M. Ryde
1945 A. J. Long

CHAPTER 24

Nos. 72–80 COLOMBO STREET

In the 18th century, Colombo Street, Burrell Street and Hopton Street formed a continuous lane called Green Walk, most of which was included in what afterwards became the Brown Estate (see p. 99). In 1706, when the land forming this estate was purchased by Charles Hopton,[221] Green Lane was already laid out and had a number of tenements on the south side,

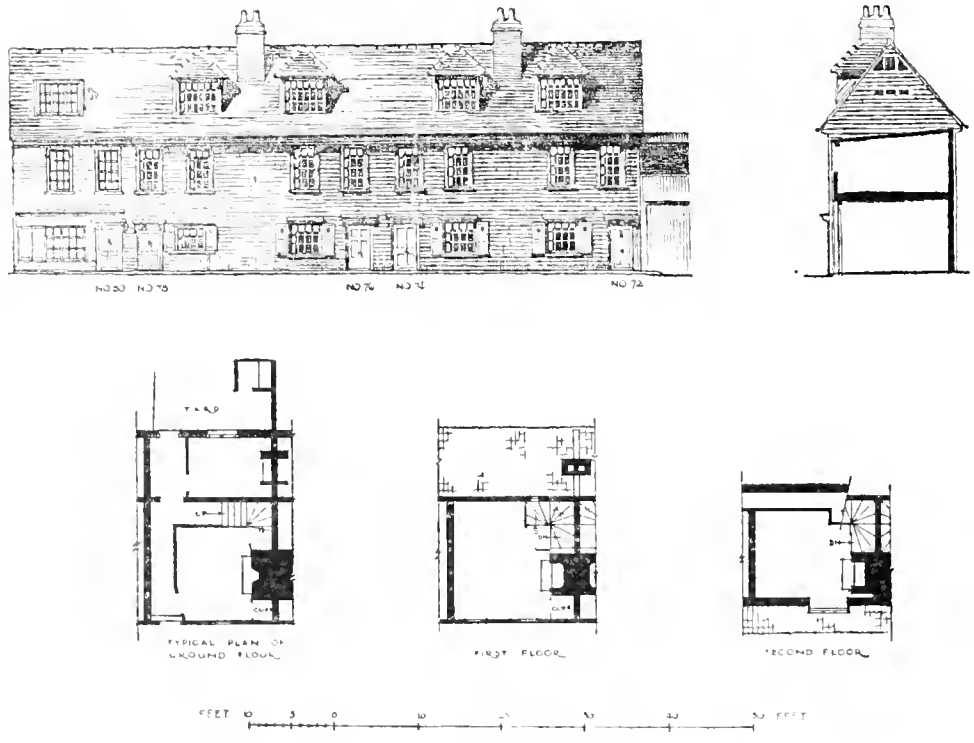


including probably Nos. 72–80 Colombo Street, though the descriptions are not specific enough for certainty. Unfortunately, the cottages cannot be traced back in the rate books earlier than 1823, when they were known as Nos. 49–53 Collingwood Street West. The numbers were altered to 1–5 in 1842,[218] and to 80–72 in 1886[61] and the name was changed to Colombo Street in 1937.[61] For some years, this little row of houses was referred to locally as the Fishermen's Cottages but the name seems to have been of recent application and not to have had any historical foundation. The cottages have, since 1823, been occupied by small tradesmen and artisans.

BANKSIDE

Architectural Description

This row of timber-framed and weatherboarded cottages appeared to date from the late 17th century. With the exception of No. 80, which was pulled down prior to 1939, they survived till 1948, but they were so shattered by bomb blast as to be irreparable. Each cottage consisted of two storeys and an attic with dormers in a pantiled roof and one room on each floor and a lean-to scullery at the back. The winding staircase was situated at the end of a narrow L-shaped passage and entered direct into the first floor room from which it continued to the attic. Some of the cottages retained their original battened doors.



Nos. 72–80 Colombo Street

CHAPTER 25

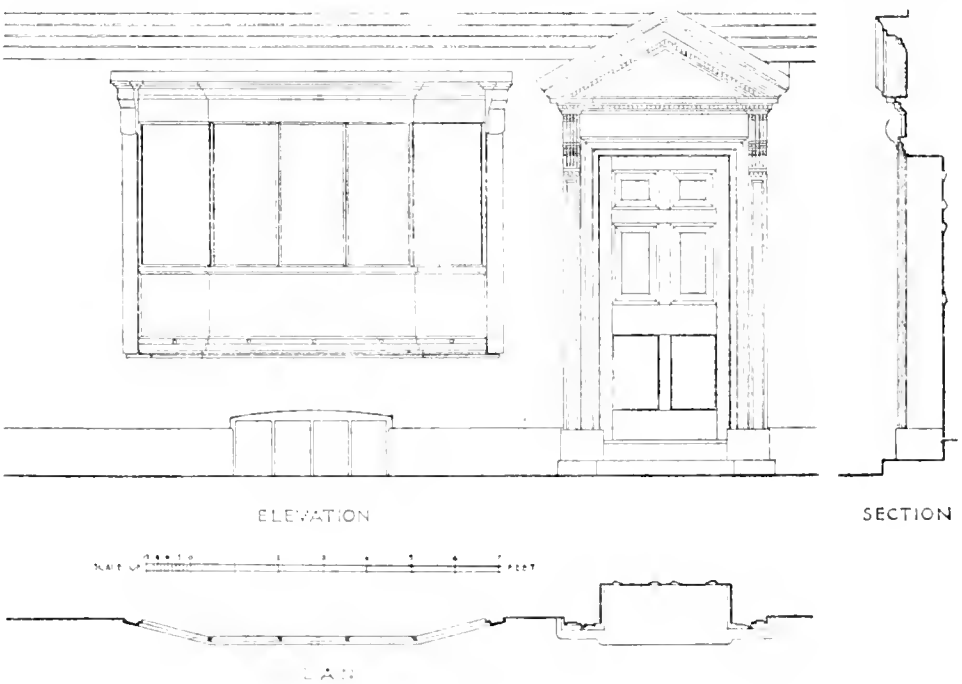
DOLBEN STREET (FORMERLY GEORGE STREET)

George Street was formed *circa* 1776 and the houses on either side were completed and tenanted by 1780 when the street name first occurs in the sewer rate books.[257] It was built across the open fields shown as "tenter grounds" on Rocque's maps, on part of what became known as Brown's Estate.

The formation of George Street was part of the rapid development of the area which followed the erection of Blackfriars Bridge. The street was renamed Dolben Street in 1911 in honour of John Dolben (1625–86), Archbishop of York, who in 1671, when Bishop of Rochester, officiated at the consecration of Christ Church. Throughout the period that these houses are shown in the rate books and directories they have been occupied by small tradesmen, chandlers, bakers, etc., and by artisans.

Architectural Description

Nos. 2 to 15 (consec.), on the south side of Dolben Street, form a late 18th-century terrace of three storeys in plum-coloured brickwork but they



No. 5 Dolben Street

have undergone some alterations and rebuilding at later periods. They abut directly on to the street with basement windows partly above ground level. Several of the doorcases retain their simple architectural surrounds.

No. 2 has a projecting shop front with splayed sides supported on two shaped brackets, and with an overhanging fascia, comprising a frieze and cornice with modillions on three simple console brackets, extending over the shop and entrance.

No. 5 has a projecting window with splayed sides and a doorcase with moulded architrave and brackets supporting a moulded pediment.

No. 14 has a slightly bowed shop front with glazing bars and small panes to the windows. The design appears to have been altered by the introduction of a shop door placed slightly out of centre. The original entrance remains at the side.

Nos. 41 to 57 on the north side are, with the exception of No. 45, the original houses dating from the latter part of the 18th century. All are three storeys high in yellowish brick. The houses have flush panelled doors and plain fanlights and several have remains of small early 19th century shop fronts, now disused, and narrow hallways with simple panelled partitions and plain staircases.

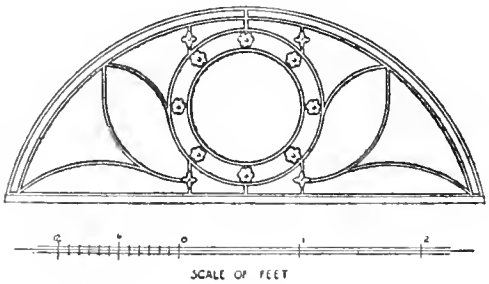
No. 43, the office of Brown's Estate, has an added stucco cornice and blocking course and stucco architraves to the windows.

Nos. 46 to 50 have a projecting band across at the second floor window heads, and the ground storey openings are set in moulded round arch recesses linked at the springing by a stone band.

Nos. 51 to 56 have their ground storeys rendered in cement.

Nos. 55 and 56 retain their hood boards and shaped brackets to the entrances.

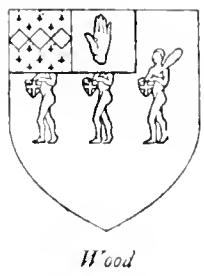
No. 57 differs from the others. It has four windows on each of the upper floors and a slated mansard roof with dormers behind a parapet. The entrance is recessed with a modern brick porch addition and it has a semicircular arched head and panelled wood sides and soffit. There are four stone steps projecting over the pavement with wrought-iron curved railings of plain pattern on each side. On the west side of the entrance is a later arched opening with double doors.



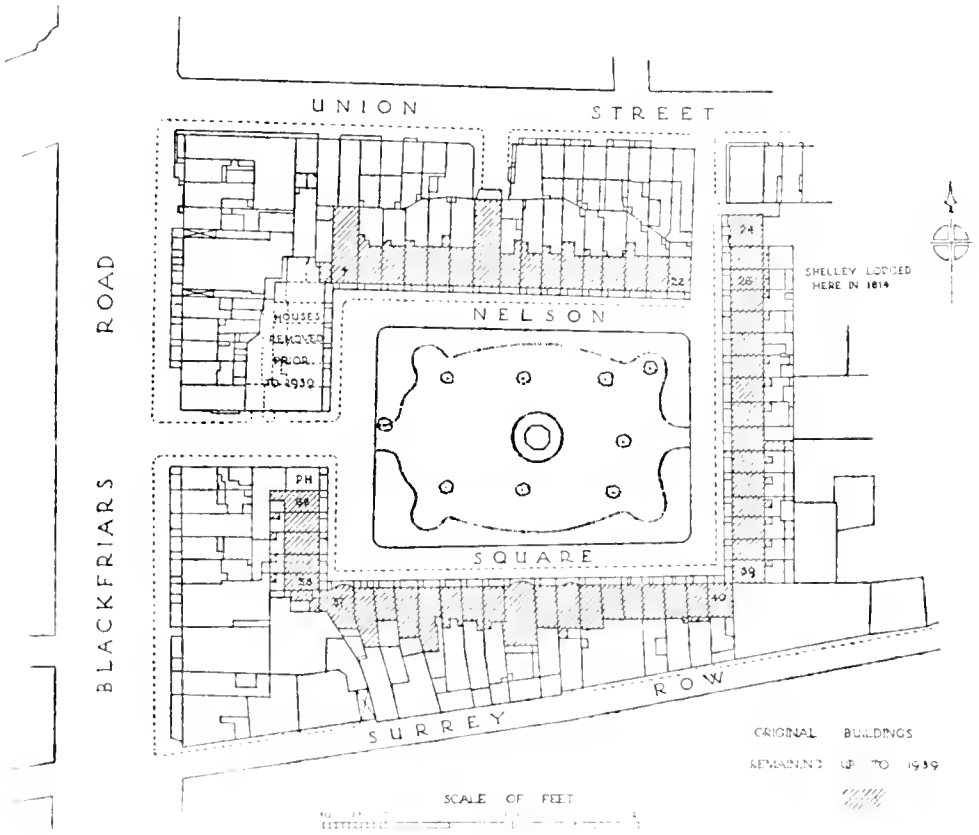
No. 20 Nelson Square

CHAPTER 26

NELSON SQUARE



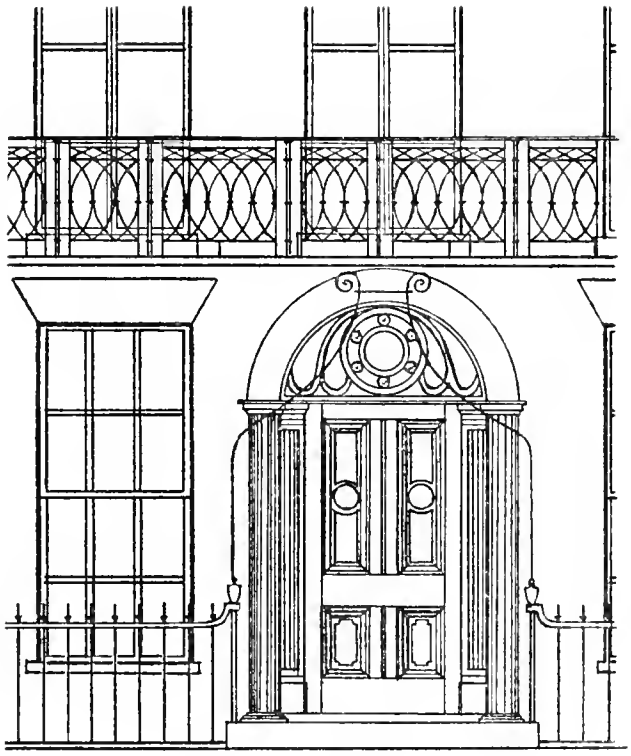
Nelson Square was laid out *circa* 1807 on land, previously demesne land of the manor of Paris Garden, belonging to Sir Francis Lindley Wood, ancestor of Lord Halifax.[258] The houses on the north side were completed and occupied by 1808, but the square was not fully tenanted until 1814.[248] William Hansard[250] seems to have built most of the houses in the square and it seems likely that Samuel Pepys Cockerell, who was certainly concerned with several of the houses there, designed the whole.



Architectural Description

The houses are of stock brickwork with a few ground floor fronts stuccoed. The east and part of the north sides are of three storeys with segmental headed dormers in a slated mansard roof above a parapet, but those on the south side, together with some on the north, are of four and five storeys without dormers.

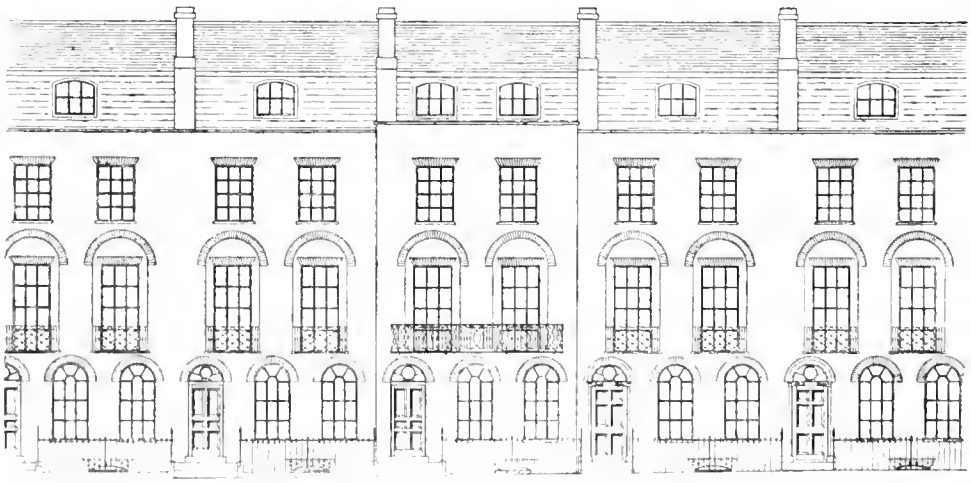
The front doors, with their surrounds and patterned fanlights, are of varied design. Many of the ground floor window heads retain their original



No. 43 Nelson Square

curved sash bars. The majority of the houses have iron balconies of varying patterns at first floor level. The railings to the basements are of plain spear-head type, some with iron lampholders over the gateways.

The upper window openings have gauged brick arches and plain



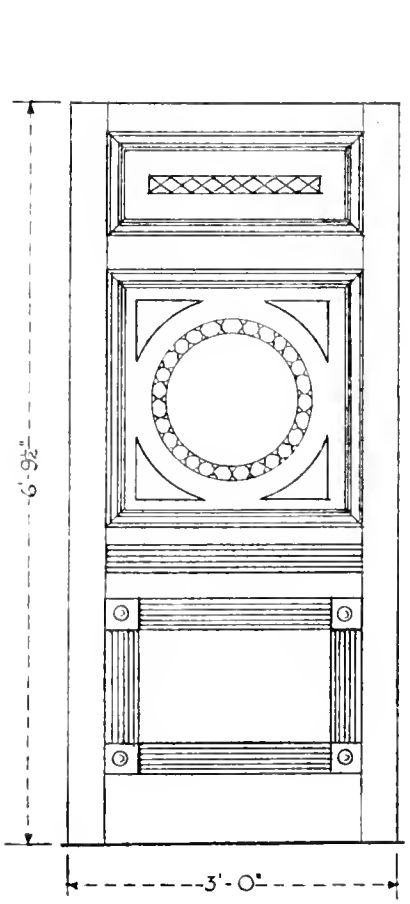
Nos. 31–35 Nelson Square

reveals, those on the first floor, in a number of cases, being set in gauged brick semicircular arched recesses. The ground floor openings are generally round-headed.

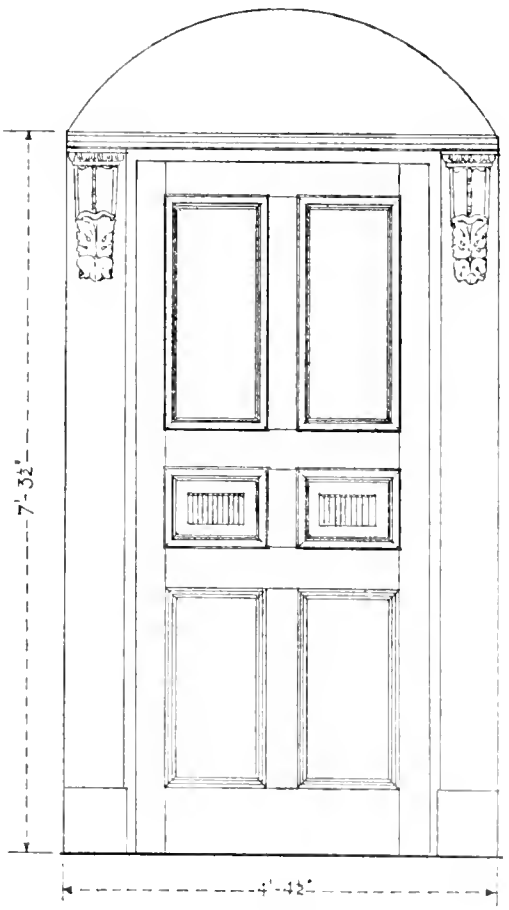
Nos. 1–6 have been replaced by a commercial building and many of the houses in the square have been badly damaged or destroyed by enemy action. The whole square is being acquired for a housing scheme by the Southwark Borough Council.

A sketch of the pump, which used to stand in the square and is now in the churchyard of St. Mary Newington, is reproduced on p. 132.

Few of the inhabitants of Nelson Square have attained eminence. The outstanding exception was Percy Bysshe Shelley who took lodgings at No. 26 as a tenant of Thomas Lillo on 9th November, 1814. Shelley's fortunes were at a very low ebb at this time and his anxieties were increased by the ill-health of Mary Godwin and the difficult temperament of "Claire" (Mary Jane Clairmont), both of whom were living with him.[255] In January, 1815, his grandfather died and Shelley was able to find relief from his financial worries by selling his reversionary interest in the



NO 56 NELSON SQ



NO 17 NELSON SQ

Shelley estates to his father. He moved to Hans Place on 8th February, 1815. In 1932 the London County Council erected a memorial tablet on No. 26, Nelson Square.

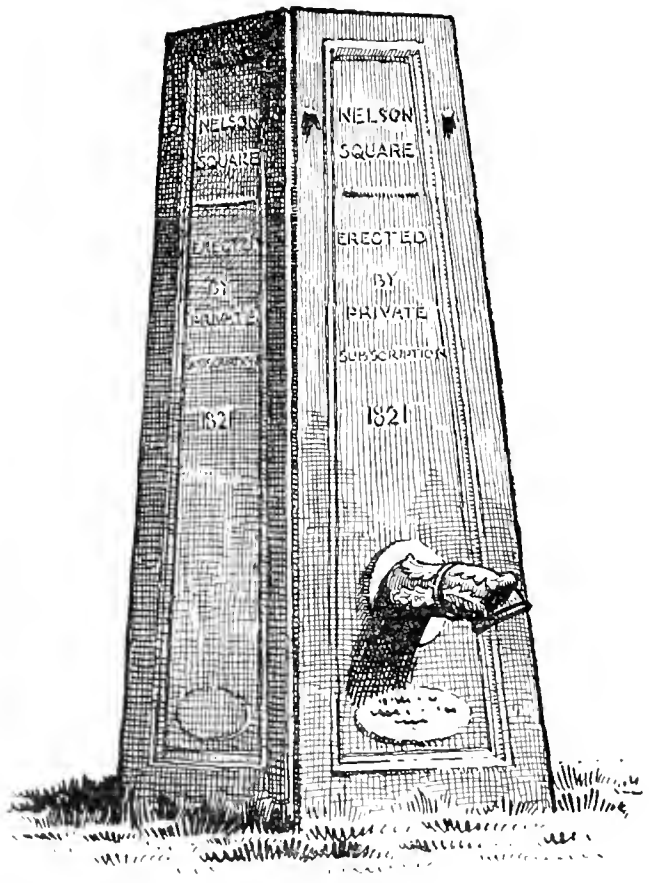
William Hansard, the builder of the square, lived at No. 1 from 1808 to 1814, and Augustus Applegarth, brother in-law and partner of Edward Cowper, inventor of printing machinery, was at No. 24 from 1813 to 1818.

Messrs. Lincoln & Bennett, hat manufacturers, occupied No. 24 from 1862 to 1932 and for some years they also tenanted the houses on either side.

In 1891 the Women's University Settlement took over No. 44. They now occupy Nos. 44–47.

Thomas Barnes, editor of *The Times*, was at No. 48 from 1826 to 1831 and at No. 49 from 1832 to 1835.

Sir Charles Aldis, surgeon, lived at No. 57 (formerly 53) from 1808 to 1812 and at No. 49 from 1813 to 1830, being the first occupant of both houses. He was for a time surgeon to the parish of Christ Church. A short account of him is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. His wife died in Nelson Square in 1822.



APPENDIX

MAP OF SOUTHWARK MADE IN 1618 (PLATE I)

While this book was in course of preparation a map which throws considerable light on the topography of Southwark in the early 17th century was most opportunely found in the City Comptroller's Office at Guildhall. The map is on parchment, drawn in ink and tinted. Unfortunately it was soaked with water during a bomb incident early in the war and in a misguided attempt to restore the faded writing someone has inked over most of the names. The original writing can, however, be seen under a glass and the genuineness of the document cannot be impugned.

No scale is given on the map and the roads and boundaries marked show considerable distortion, yet it gives a general idea of the layout of the area and the relationship of one place to another. Of particular interest for this volume are the extent of the Bishop of Winchester's park and the siting of the Swan and Globe Playhouses. The map gives final confirmation to the argument that the Globe was south of Maid Lane and on the northern side of the park.

There were no ancillary documents with the map, but it was obvious from its appearance and from the details shown that it had been drawn about 1620. Fortunately it was known from printed sources (*Diary of Edward Alleyn* and the *Index to the Remembrancia of the City of London*) that there was a lawsuit in 1618–20 about the way from St. George's Fields to Bankside and with this clue Mr. P. E. Jones, deputy keeper of the records of the City Corporation, was able to trace the full history of the dispute and of the map in the City records. Briefly the story was that the innkeepers of Borough High Street, who were either tenants of property of the Bridge House Estates or came within the jurisdiction of the City of London, tried to prevent the innkeepers of Bankside from diverting custom to their houses, the Falcon and other newer establishments, by stopping up the right of way across St. George's Fields to the river. The case was heard at Westminster and the City and its lessees lost the day. The map was drawn to illustrate the matter in dispute.

By the courtesy of the City Corporation the relevant extracts from the records are set out below.

Rep. 33, *fo.* 260. *Court of Aldermen*, 26 *March*, 1618

Item this day after the cause in difference betweene the Inhabitants of the Borough of Southarke and certaine Inkeepers at the Banckside touching a way lately made to the said Innes through St Georges Feildes whereby most part of the Countrey people wch were wont to lodge in the same Boroughe are now drawne to the said Innes was here in open Court in the presence of the said parties and of Councell learned on either side heard and debated of. It is ordered by this Court that Mr Aldrān Barkham and Mr Alderman Rotheram shall view the same way and take consideracōn

of the said cause in difference and make report to this Court in writing under their handes how they shall finde the same, and of their opynions therein and in the meane tyme an iron Chayne to be hanged overthwart the said way to stopp the passage of Countrey men to the said Innes.

Rep. 34, *fo.* 320. *Ct. of Aldermen*, 27 *Jan.* 1619/20

Item it is ordered by this Court that . . . shall tomorrowe in the afternoone attend the Lordes of his Ma^tes^ moste ho^ble^ Privye Councell touching a Certaine way leading out of Southwark over the Citties landes to the Banckside. . . .

Rep. 34, *fo.* 339*b*. *Ct. of Aldermen*, 15 *Feb.* 1619/20

Item it is ordered by this Court that the suite in lawe to be Commenced for and concerninge the waie over St George his feildes to the Banckside shalbee prosecuted at the Bridghouse Chardge And Mr Mosse to take care thereof. (M^r^. Mosse was City Solicitor.)

Rep. 35, *fo.* 24*b*. *Ct. of Aldermen*, 21 *Nov.* 1620

Item this day Mr Mosse the Citties Solicitor informed this Court that in the suite betweene the Borough of Southwarke and the Inhabitantes of the Banckside defended by John Stocke in his Ma^tes^ Court of kinges Benche touchinge a Way through St George his feilds to the Banckside. A verdict passed against the saide Boroughe. And thereupon sixe poundes, thirteene shillinges, eight pence for damages and costes of suite was awarded against the saide Stocke. Whereupon forasmuch as the saide suite touched the liberties of this Cittie and was defended by the Countenance of this Court it is ordered that the Bridgmaster shall satisfie and pay unto the said Stocke the said somme of six poundes, thirtie (*sic*) shillinges, eight pence.

Bridge House Estates. Weekly Payments

30 May 1618. pd. to Mr Rathborne for surveying St Georges Feildes & drawing A plott thereof xli^s^.

16 Jan. 1618/19. Payd for the Juriers & surveyo^rs^ dinner att the placeing of 7 stones marked wth the Bridgehowse for the better knowing of their Landes in St Georges Feild xxxvi^s^ vi^d^.

30 Jan. 1618/19. Payd to the Masons & labourers for their extraordinary paynes in setting up markestones in St Georges Feildes. xii^s^.

20 Feb. 1618/19. given to Mr. Ratsbure the survayer of lande, for viewinge of parte of St Georges Feilde. xi^s^.
(Feb.–Mar. The Bridge House were erecting a 'pownd' in St Georges Fields.)

19 Aug. 1620. pd. for diverse Fees aswell to Counsellers as attournies for followinge of Stockes suite against Hinde about the thoroughway from the Faulcon in to St George his fieldes as by a bill appeareth. viii^ll^ xv^s^.

APPENDIX

11 Nov. 1620. (Payments for going with witnesses to Westminster.)

18 Nov. 1620. pd. for the suite in ye kynges benche touchinge the Way goinge to the bancksyde, in counsellers fees & other charges as by a bill more at large appeareth. xxiii^li^ vii^s^.

25 Nov. 1620. pd. to Raphe Rathbone for drawing of the mapp of St Georg his fieldes. xi^s^.

REFERENCES

1. Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. *Roman London*, 1928.
2. *Victoria County History of Surrey*.
3. *Cal. of Close Rolls*.
4. *Cal. of L. and P., Henry VIII*.
5. *Old London Bridge*, by Gordon Home, 1931.
6. *London Past and Present*, by Wheatley & Cunningham, 1891.
7. *Cal. of Patent Rolls*.
8. W. de Gray Birch, *The historical charters . . . of the City of London*, 1887.
9. *The Great Roll of the Pipe . . .* 1189–1190, 1844.
10. *Munimenta Gildhallae Londiniensis* (Rolls Series), pt. II.
11. Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existing state of the Corporation of the City of London . . ., 1854.
12. Local Act, 26 Geo. III, c. 120.
13. Minutes of the Clink Paving Commissioners at Southwark Town Hall.
14. *The Corporation of Wardens of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark*, by R. T. Baines and L. M. Langston, 1913.
15. *Southwark Cathedral*, by George Worley, 1905.
16. Vestry Minute Books of St. Saviour's.
17. *Inns of old Southwark*, by W. Rendle and P. Norman, 1888.
18. An act for erecting a judicature to determine differences touching houses burnt and demolished by the late dreadful fire in Southwark, 29 Chas. II, cap. 4.
19. Commonplace book of Rev. John Ward, quoted in *Gent. Mag.*, 1840, pt. I, p. 359.
20. City of London Records: Minutes of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London.
21. City of London Records: Court Leet minutes, 1539–64.
22. *Wycestre's Chronicle*.
23. House of Lords Records: Private Act, 28 Hen. VIII, No. 44.
24. P.R.O., C 66/770, m 33.
25. P.R.O., C 54/1148.
26. Stow's *Survey of London*, 1st ed., 1598.
27. P.R.O., C 54/3467.
28. City of London Records: Minutes of the Grand Committee of Bridge House Estates.
29. Southwark Reference Library MS. 20133.
30. Public Act, 28 Geo. II, c. 9.
31. Post Office and other London Directories.
32. Poor Rate Books for St. Saviour's parish.
33. *Cluttons, some historical notes*. Privately printed, 1948.
34. *History of St. Thomas's Hospital*, by F. G. Parsons, 1932–6.
35. *Stow's Survey of London*, Strype's ed., 1720.
36. P.C.C., 1 Stonard.
37. Archdeaconry Court of Surr. Harding 172.
38. B.M. Add. MS. 5078 ii, p. 301.
39. P.R.O., C 54/4745.
40. P.R.O., C 54/4746.
41. P.R.O., C 54/5476.
42. Deeds of the George in the possession of British Railways.
43. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, by Geoffrey Chaucer, ed. F. N. Robinson.
44. P.C.C., 77 Pile.
45. P.C.C., 111 Clarke.
46. St. Saviour's Marriage Registers.
47. P.C.C., 91 Hele.
48. P.C.C., 98 Awdeley.
49. P.C.C., 15 Windebanck.
50. P.R.O., C 54/4265.
51. P.C.C., 73 Byrde.
52. P.R.O., C 54/1787.
53. *The English Emersons*, by P. H. Emerson.
54. Information given by Messrs. Cooksey and Partners.
55. Information given by John Marshall's Trustees.
56. *Returns of Endowed Charities*, vol. II, 1899.
57. P.C.C., 116 Scroope.
58. Records of the Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's. Sundry papers (2).
59. Records of the Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's: Newcomen Charity, parcel 20.
60. *Chronicles of London Bridge*, 1827, pp. 486–8.
61. L.C.C. Street-naming Records.
62. *Return of burial grounds in the County of London*, 1895.
63. Guy's Hospital Records.
64. St. Thomas's Hospital Records: Minute Books.
65. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
66. *Guy's Hospital Gazette*.
67. *A Copy of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Guy*, 1732.

REFERENCES

68. Guy's Hospital Records: General Court Minute Book.
69. Guy's Hospital Records: Accounts.
70. *Gent. Mag.*
71. *Guy's Hospital*, by Wilks and Bettany, 1892.
72. Concannen and Morgan, *History and antiquities of the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark*, 1795.
73. Will of John Gower.
74. Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's: *Letters Patent of 36 Hy. VIII.* Bundle 20.
75. G. E. Cokayne's *Complete Peerage*.
76. P.C.C., 22 Nevell.
77. *Cal. of S.P. Dom.*
78. P.R.O., C 54/2637.
79. *Cat. of the Manuscripts and Muniments of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich*, by Geo. F. Warner, 1881.
80. Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's: Sundry Papers (2). Return of new tenements.
81. P.R.O., C 5/149/49.
82. Calendar of deeds relating to Surrey in Magdalen College, Oxford.
83. Church Commissioners: File 155653A, A survey and report by Edward I'Anson, surveyor.
84. Wm. Camden, *Britannia*, ed. Philémon Holland, 1610.
85. *Chartulary of Winchester Cathedral*, ed. A. W. Goodman, 1927.
86. Matthew Paris, *Chronica Majore*, Rolls Series.
87. John H. Harvey, *Henry Yevele*, quoting the Kitchen Accounts of William of Wykeham in the possession of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College.
88. Fabyan's *Chronicle*, 1559.
89. *Diary of Henry Machyn*, Camden Society Publications, vol. 42.
90. W. Young, *History of Dulwich College*, II.
91. Wren's *Parentalia*, p. 46.
92. S. H. Casson, *Lives of the Bishops of Winchester*.
93. *Brief Lives and other selected writings*, by John Aubrey, ed. Anthony Powell, 1949.
94. House of Lords and House of Commons Journals.
95. P.R.O., C 54/3470.
96. Private Act, 15 Chas. II, c. 3.
97. Church Commissioners: Lease books and files.
98. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases. 155642, p. 103–4. Lease to Robert Davison.
99. L.C.C. Minutes of the Surrey and Kent Sewer Commission, 21st October, 1640.
100. P.R.O., L.C./2/1.
101. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases. 155642, p. 1.
102. Barclay's *Eclogues*, edited by B. White, E.E.T.S., 1928.
103. Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, III, p. 125.
104. St. Saviour's Baptism Registers.
105. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases, 155643, p. 133, Lease to Robt. Cruys.
106. *London and its environs*, R. and J. Dodsley, 1761, vol. II, p. 147.
107. Cordwainers' Company Records.
108. Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's: Token Books.
109. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases, 155642, p. 224.
110. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases, 155643, p. 221.
111. P.R.O., C 7/525/24.
112. Church Commissioners: Deeds, 154806/3/12.
113. Church Commissioners: Deeds, 154801/4/20.
114. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases, 155498, p. 296.
115. Minet Library: Deeds, V 41.
116. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases, 155499, p. 453.
117. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases, 155500, p. 224.
118. P.C.C., 12 Moone.
119. P.R.O., Eccl. I/85/1.
120. P.R.O., C 54/566.
121. P.R.O., C 54/1077.
122. P.R.O., C 7/636/43.
123. Barclay Perkins: Deeds of the Anchor Brewery.
124. P.R.O., CP 25. (2) 225. Surr., 4 Eliz., Easter.
125. P.R.O., C 54/1149.
126. P.C.C., 9 Scott.
127. P.R.O., Anc. Deed C 146/3221.
128. P.R.O., Anc. Deed C 146/7225.
129. L.C.C. Min. of Surr. and Kent Sewers Com.
130. Diary of Edward Alleyn, quoted in Young's *History of Dulwich College*, vol. II.
131. *The water-men's suite concerning players*, John Taylor, 1630.

T

132. P.C.C., 18 Bunce.
133. *17th Century Tokens* in Southwark Reference Library.
134. P.R.O., E 179/258/4.
135. P.R.O., C 54/4215.
136. P.C.C., 150 Exton.
137. P.C.C., 527, 1841.
138. Deeds in the possession of Messrs. Wakeley Bros.
139. E.E.T.S. Extra Series XV. *Select works of R. Crowley*, p. 16.
140. *Two notable sermons* by John Bradford: Preface by Thos. Sampson.
141. Article on "Paris Garden and the Bear-baiting," by C. L. Kingsford in *Archaeologia*, vol. 70.
142. P.R.O., E/134, 18 Jas. I, Mich. 10.
143. P.R.O., C 2, Jas. I, S.I./39.
144. P.R.O., Anc. Deed E 326/12364.
145. P.R.O., L.R. 2, 190 f. 98.
146. P.R.O., Req. 2/cviii/5.
147. Holinshed's *Chronicle*, 1587 ed., vol. III, p. 1353.
148. T. F. Ordish, *Early London Theatres*, 1894.
149. P.R.O., Anc. Deed C 146/8581.
150. P.R.O., C 3/139/4.
151. Henslowe's *Papers*, ed. W. W. Greg.
152. Article by W. J. Lawrence and W. H. Godfrey in the *Architectural Review*, vol. XLVII, June, 1920. Conjectural plans and elevations of the building are given.
153. Ed. Malone, *The plays and poems of William Shakespeare*, 1821, vol. XXI.
154. E. K. Chambers, *The Elizabethan Stage*, vol. II.
155. P.R.O., CP 43/833.
156. P.R.O., S.P. 29/448/36.
157. P.R.O., CP 43/776.
158. W. W. Braines, *The site of the Globe Playhouse*, 1924.
159. Winwood, *Memorials*, vol. III, p. 469.
160. Birch, *The Court and Times of James I*, vol. I, p. 329.
161. P.R.O., C 54/504.
162. P.R.O., C 54/2594.
163. P.R.O., Chanc. Proc. Reynardson 320/16.
164. *An inquiry into the authenticity of certain miscellaneous papers . . . attributed to Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth, and Henry, Earl of Southampton*, by Edmond Malone, 1796.
165. *Memoirs of Edward Alleyn*, by J. Payne Collier, 1841.
166. *The Works of William Shakespeare . . . with . . . a life of the poet*, by J. P. Collier, 1844.
167. *The life of William Shakespeare*, by James Orchard Halliwell Phillipps, 1848.
168. P.R.O., E 372/443–446, 39–42 Eliz.
169. *Victoria County History of Kent.*
170. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases; 155642, p. 5.
171. P.C.C., 220 Bond. Will of James Child.
172. *Autobiography, Letters and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi*, ed. H. Hayward, 1861.
173. P.C.C., Auber 37.
174. *Notes and Queries*, 13th November, 1948.
175. *Life of Samuel Johnson*, by James Boswell, the *Diary of Fanny Burney*, etc.
176. *John Perkins*, 1730–1812, a typescript volume in the library of Messrs. Barclay Perkins.
177. Church Commissioners: Register of Leases, 155642, p. 118.
178. P.R.O., S.P. 29/320.
179. R. Wilkinson, *Londina Illustrata*, 1819.
180. Somerset House. Non-parochial registers. "A Journal of the Corps inter'd in the Burying Ground in Deadmans Place."
181. *Illustrated London News*, February 6th, 1847.
182. Act, 3 Geo. IV, c. 109.
183. Act, 4 & 5 Wm. IV, c. 79.
184. *Sketches of Southwark Old and New*, by Robert W. Bowers, 1905.
185. Deeds in the possession of the Borough Market Trustees.
186. *The history and antiquities of the Church of St. Saviour*, by the Rev. Canon Thompson, 1904.
187. *6th Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning Charities*, 1822.
188. Act, 14 Geo. III, c. 75.
189. *The Builder*, 1886.
190. Deeds in the possession of Messrs. Joseph Watson & Co., of Union Street.
191. *The London Friends' Meetings*, by William Beck and T. F. Ball, 1869.
192. *Octavia Hill*, by E. Moberly Bell, 1942.
193. Private Act, 51 Geo. III, c. 166.
194. *History of London Street Improvements*, 1855–1897, by P. T. Edwards, 1898, p. 29.
195. Act, 20 & 21 Vic., c. 115.
196. *The Builder*, 9th January, 1864.
197. *The Times*, 1st January, 1864.

REFERENCES

198. Contemporary newspaper cuttings in the extra-illustrated copy of *The history and antiquities of the parochial church of St. Saviour's, Southwark*, by J. Nightingale, in the British Museum.
199. Lambeth Palace MSS.: Whittleseye Reg., p. 114.
200. Act, 1 & 2 Vic., c. 35.
201. Southwark Reference Library MSS: Accounts of Zoar St. School.
202. An Act for making new Sewers and Drains ... within certain Districts under the Jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Limits extending from *East Mouldsey*, in *Surrey*, to *Ravensborne* in *Kent*, 49 Geo. III, cap. 183.
203. Court Rolls of the Manor of Paris Garden. (The Court roll books from 1721 onwards are in the custody of the L.C.C.; the earlier ones are at the Minet Library.)
204. *The accounts of the overseers of the Poor of Paris Garden, Southwark*, by P. Norman.
205. L.C.C. MS. History of the Abbey of Bermondsey.
206. B.M. Cott MSS., Nero E.VI. Register of the Charter of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.
207. *The Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*, by Eilert Ekwall, 1936.
208. Records of House of Lords. Private Act, 28 Hy. VIII/28.
209. B.M. Cott. MSS. Claudius E.VI. Register of lands leased by the brothers of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.
210. Records of the Corporation of Warden of St. Saviour's, Parcel 21.
211. P.R.O., C 66/1165.
212. P.R.O., C 54/1079.
213. Deeds relating to the Manor of Paris Garden in the custody of the Council.
214. P.R.O., C 54/1354.
215. P.R.O., C 66/1593.
216. P.R.O., S.P. 38/15.
217. P.R.O., C 54/4055.
218. P.R.O., C 54/4050.
219. P.C.C., 59 Laud.
220. Deeds of Brown's Estates, Ltd., in the custody of Messrs. Curwen Carter & Evans.
221. P.R.O., C 54/4962.
222. P.C.C., 67 Isham.
223. P.R.O., CP 25(2) 1221, 33 & 34 Geo. II, Trin.
224. *Gent. Mag.*, 1803, pt. 1, p. 294.
225. P.C.C., 250 Marriott.
226. P.C.C., 83 Clarke.
227. P.R.O., CP 25(2)/732. Trin. 22 Chas. II Surr.
228. John Aubrey, *The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, 1719, vol. V.
229. Private Act, 7 Wm. III, cap. 26.
230. House of Commons Journals.
231. *History of Surrey*, by Manning & Bray, vol. III.
232. *History and Antiquities of London*, by Thomas Allen, 1827–9, vol. IV.
233. Marshalls Charity Trustees Minute Books.
234. Act 31 Geo. III, cap. 61.
235. Williamson's ed. of Boyne's *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century*, vol. II.
236. Original Will of John Boddy in the Archdeaconry Court of Surrey.
237. Deed of declaration of trust and constitution of Christchurch School in the custody of Messrs. Greenwood and Knocker.
238. A report upon the property and income of the Christ Church Southwark Parochial School Trust compiled for the use of the trustees, by Chas. Greenwood, 1888 (in Southwark Reference Library).
239. *History of Leyton*, by Jn. Kennedy, 1894.
240. Westminster Reference Library: Rate Books of St. Margaret's Parish.
241. P.C.C., 130 Henchman.
242. Records of Trustees of Hopton's Charity.
243. Public Act, 29 Geo. II, c. 86.
244. *Illustrated London News*, 2nd January, 1864.
245. *Thames Bridges*, by James Dredge, 1897.
246. Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, Vol. III.
247. L.C.C. Court Leet Rolls of the Manor of Old Paris Garden.
248. L.C.C. Poor Rate Books of the Parish of Christchurch.
249. *History of the Manor of Old Paris Garden, Surrey*, by W. J. Meymott, 1881.
250. Deeds in the possession of Southwark Borough Council.
251. *Life of Charles Dickens*, by John Forster.
252. P.R.O., C 54/6729.
253. *Annual Reg.*, 1833. Obit. notice.
254. *The Builder*, 25th June, 1864.
255. L.C.C., *Indication of houses of historical interest in London*, vol. VI.
256. Records and papers concerning Stamford Street Chapel, lent by the Minister.
257. L.C.C. Rate Books of Surrey and Kent Commissioners of Sewers.
258. Newington Sessions House: Land Tax Assessment Books.

INDEX

Page

Accum, Mr. – – – – – – 116
Ackland, Thomas – – – – – 104
Adelold – – – – – – – 1
Adlyn, John – – – – – – 83 n.
Admiral, Lord, company of – – – 71
Albion Mills – – – – – – 120
Aldis, Sir Charles – – – – – 132
Aldwell, Thomas – – – – – 97 n.
All is true or *Henry VIII* – – – 74
Allen, Frederick– – – – – – 124
Allen, John – – – – – – 68
Allen, William – – – – – – 61
Alleyn (or Allen), Edward – – –
63, 67, 69, 69 n., 70, 76
Alleyn, Joan (*née* Woodward) – – 69
Allsop, John – – – – – – 86
Amcottes, Alexander – – – – 60
Amcottes, Vincent – – – – – 60
Anchor, No. 1 Bankside – 59–60, plate 55*a*
Anchor Brewery 61, 75, 78–80, plate 61
Anchor Terrace, Southwark Bridge Road
88–89, plate 62*b*
Anderton & Lee – – – – – 24
Andrewes, Lancelot, bishop of Winchester – – – – – – 47, plate 7
Andrewes, Nicholas – – – – – 19
Angel Public House, Upper Ground – 109
Angell, William – – – – –
58, 98, 99, 101, 102, 109, 112
Angell Street – – – – – – 98
Applebee, Dorothy – – – – – 83
Applebee, John – – – – – 24, 79
Applegarth, Augustus – – – 118, 132
Armyn, Robert – – – – – – 74
Arnold, John – – – – – – 111 n.
Arnold, Mathew – – – – – 15
Arsenal Station, Highbury – – – 67 n.
Arthur, Joseph – – – – – – 32
Austin, James – – – – – 111, 114
Austin, Sir James – – – – – 51
Austin, Thomas – – – – – 99
Austin, William – – – 111, 111 n.
Austin Canons – – – – – – 6
Aynscombe, Charlotte Anne – – – 20
Aynscombe, Lillie Smith – – – – 20
Aynscombe, Mary – – – – – 20
Aynscombe, Philip – – – – 19, 20
Aynscombe, Thomas– – – – – 20
Aynscombe, Valentina (*née* Wight) – 19, 20
Axe (later Axe and Bottle) Inn, Newcomen Street – – – – – 31, 32
Axe Yard – – – – – 31, 32, 101
Axe and Bottle Yard – – – – 32, 33

Page

Bacon, John – – – – 38, 39, 39 n.
Badman, L. D. – – – – – – 124
Bailley, Henry, M.P. – – – – 21
Baker, Edgar James – – – – – 104
Ballantyne, John C. – – – – – 124
Banaster, Christopher – – – – 57
Banaster, John – – – – – – 57
Banaster's Garden – – – – – 57
Bank End – – – – – – – 60, 80
Bankside – – – 2, 6, 45, 57–65, 72, 91, 133, plates 54–56
Bankside Playhouses – – – 66–77, 133
Bankside Power Station – – – – 2, 59
Bannister, George – – – – – 32
Baptists – – – – – – – 2, 93
Barclay, Alexander – – – – – 55
Barclay, Arthur – – – – – – 89
Barclay, Charles Arthur – – – – 89
Barclay, Robert (1757–1830) – – – 61, 79
Barclay, Robert – – – – – – 89
Barclay Perkins and Co., Ltd. 15, 60, 82, 88
Barge, the, Bankside – – 67, 67 n., 69 n.
Barge House, *see* Old Barge House
Barkham, Alderman – – – – – 134
Barnard, John – – – – – – 109
Barnard, William – – – – – 112
Barnes, Thomas – – – – – 132
Baron, Elizabeth Ann – – – – 99
Baron, George – – – – – – 98
Baron, Jasper – – – – – – 98–99
Baron, William – – – – – – 99
Barons, lords of Paris Garden Manor 98, 115
Barry, Thomas – – – – – – 36
Bartholomew Fair – – – – – 70
Baseley, William – – – 66, 96, 96 n.
Bates, Samuel E., Ltd. – – – – 81
Batterson, Henry – – – – – 112
Bayeux, Odo, bishop of – – – – 1, 6
Baxter, Richard – – – – – – 79 n.
Bear Gardens (for baiting) – 58, 66–71, 76
Bear Gardens (Lane) – – 58, 59, 60, 71
Bear Lane – – – – – 99, 100, 111
Bear House – – – – – – 67 n.
Beares Heade, the, Bankside – – 57
Beaufort, Cardinal Henry, bishop of Winchester – – – – – 7, 47, 62
Beck and Pollitzer – – – – – 70
Bedford, John, Duke of – – – – 95, 96
Beeman & Hotchkins, Messrs. – – 20
Bell, R. A. – – – – – – – 108
Bell, the, Bankside – – – 57, 67, 69 n.
Bell and Bear Inn, Borough High Street 23
Bennett and Hunt, Messrs. – – – 124

Page

Bennett (Bennet) Street – – – 103, 123
Bermondsey, Borough of – – – – 6
Bermondsey Abbey – – 4, 45, 95, 95 n.
Bermondsey Abbey manor – – 4, 5
Bickerton, David – – – – – 123
Bickerton, Joseph – – – – – 61
Biden, William Henry – – – – 81
Bilke, Henry – – – – – – 112
Bilke, Mary (*née* Middleton) – – 99, 100
Bilson, Leonard – – – – – 48
Bilson, Sir Thomas – – – – – 48, 79
Binden, Thomas – – – – – 81
Bingham, John – – – – – – 91, 92
Birch, George – – – – – – 71 n.
Bishop & Co. – – – – – – 6
Blackfriars Bridge – – – 115, plate 81
Blackfriars Mission, New Cut – – 124
Blackfriars Road – 94, 100, 103, 108, 108 n., 115–121, plates 82–87
Blackman Street – – – 88, 99, 100
Blake, Malachi – – – – – – 21
Blanchard, Mark Henry, & Co. – – 118
Blegborough, Ralph – – – – – 119
Blew Anchor, the, Paris Garden Manor 99
Blomfield, Sir Arthur – – – – 8
Blue Anchor Passage – – – 75 n., 82
Blue Anchor Public House, Park Street – 82
Blundell (Blunden), Henry – – – 19
Blunden, Widow – – – – – 98
Boar's Head Court – – – – – 9
Boddy, John – – – – – – 110
Boddy, Richard – – – – – 110
Boddy's Bridge – – 109–110, 122, plate 79*a*
Bodley, Sir John – – – – – 78
Bond, John – – – – – – 65
Bonner, Edmund, bishop of London – 8
Borough High Street 1, 2, 4, 6, 9–30, 32, 100, 101, 133, plates 8, 9, 11–25
Borough Market – – 11–13, plate 11
Borough Market Office – – – – 5
Borough Market Trustees – – – 81
Borough Polytechnic – – – – 5
Borough Waterworks Company – – 80
Bottell, Robert, prior of Knights Hospitallers – – – – – – – 58
Bottle, the, Newcomen Street – – – 32
Bowes, Edward – – – – – – 99
Bowes, Ralph – – – – – – 69
Bowie, W. Copeland – – – – 124
Bowles, John – – – – – – 70
Bowling Alley, Winchester House – – 49
Bowyers Yard – – – – – – 99
Boyd, Joseph – – – – – – 107
Boyfield, John – – – – – – 114
Boyfield, Josiah – – – – – – 111 n.
Boys' Charity School (St. Saviour's) – 84
Boyse, William – – – – – – 103

Page

Box, Edward – – – – – – 72
Braines, W. W. – – – – – – 75
Brandon, Robert – – – – – 48, 82
Brend, Dame Frances – – – – 75 n.
Brend (Brand), Sir Matthew – 74, 75 n., 78
Brend, Nicholas – – – – – 73
Brend, Thomas – – – – – – 75 n.
Brewing – – – – – – – 2, 78
Bride Court – – – – – – 117
Bridge House, Masters of – – – 9–10
Bridge House Estates – – – 11, 133
Bridge Ward Without, Alderman of – 5
British Plate Glass Warehouse – plate 81*a*
British Railways – – – – – 21
British Railways Goods Depot, Blackfriars Road – – – – – 120, 121
Broadwall – – – – – 94, 98, 108
Brockman, Sir William – – – – 47
Broker's Rents (Mr.) – – – – 62
Bromfield, Sir Edward – – – 32, 101
Bromfield, Robert – – – – – 44
Browker, Hugh, junior – – – – 26
Browker, Hugh, Prothonotary 24, 26, 62, 63, 63 n., 91, 97
Browker, Joan – – – – – – 26 n.
Browker, Mary – – – – – – 98
Browker, Thomas – – 63, 97, 98, 110
Browker, William – – – – – 91
Brown, Edward – – – – – 100
Brown, Joseph – – – – – – 104
Brown, Mary Elizabeth (*née* Bilke) – 100
Brown, Sir Samuel – – – – – 101
Brown's Estate – – – 99–100, 125, 127
Browne, Sir Anthony – – – – 43
Browne, Sir Anthony, Viscount Montague – – – – – – – 43, 83
Browne, John – – – – – – 69, 70
Browne, Magdalen, Lady Montague – 43
Bruce, Mary – – – – – – 63
Bruce, Sarah – – – – – – 63
Bull Alley – – – – – – – 108
Bunn, Henry – – – 97 n., 99, 112
Bunn, Mary – – – – – – 97 n.
Bunyan, John – – – – – – 93
Burbage, Cuthbert – – – 73, 74, 75 n.
Burbage, Richard – – – 73, 74, 75 n.
Burnaby, Thomas – – – 68, 69, 69 n.
Burrell Street – 97 n., 99 n., 100, 120, 125
Burrow, John – – – – – – 117
Burrow's Buildings – – – – – 117
Burrows, John – – – – – – 104
Burton, Jane – – – – – – 107
Burton, Joseph – – – – – – 107
Burton, Prior – – – – – – 7, 7 n.
Burton, Sarah – – – – – – 107
Burton, Thomas Hancock – – – 107
Bury, Joseph – – – – – – 65

Page

Cade, Jack – – – – – 10 n., 15, 24
Cage, the, in Clink Street – – – 48, 55
Cage, the, in Paris Garden Manor – 96
Calvert, Felix – – – – – – 28
Calvert's Buildings, Borough High Street 28, plate 24*b*
Calvert's Buildings, Southwark Street – 28
Cane, Adam – – – – – – 103
Cantel, James – – – – – – 112
Canterbury, manor of archbishop of – 4, 5
Canterbury pilgrims – – 21, plate 14*a*
Capell, William – – – – – 11
Cardinal's Cap (Hat, or Hatte) – 57, 61–63
Cardinal's Cap Alley – – – 59, 62
Cardinal's Wharf, Bankside – – 61–63
Careless, Thomas – – – – – 81
Carleton, Alice . – – – – – 74
Carlile, Richard – – – – – 117
Carter, John – – – – – – 51
Cartwright, Samuel – – – – 11
Cary, Henry, Lord Hunsdon – – – 97
Cashshaw, Samuel – – – – – 86
Castle, the (or Castle on the hoop), Bank End – – – – – – 57, 60, 80
Cater, John– – – – – – – 59
Cawsey, the, Clink Liberty – – – 48
Central Buildings, Southwark Street – 90
Chamberlain, Lord, Company of – – 74
Chamberlaine, John – – – – – 74
Chapell Hawe, Paris Garden Manor – 96
Chancel Street – – – – – – 100
Chapman, Edwin – – – – – 124
Charing Cross Railway – – – – 9
Charing Cross Railway Company – – 83
Charles II, statue of – – – – 10, 11
Charles Street – – – – – 100, 120
Charlotte Street – – – 84, 100, 119
Chartists – – – – – – – 2
Chaucer, Geoffrey, arms of – – – 21
Chequer Alley – – – – – – 9
Chester, John – – – – – – 79 n.
Cheyne, Henry – – – – – – 60
Cheyne, John – – – – – – 60
Child, James – – – – – – 78
Chitty, Elizabeth – – – – – 65
Cholmley, John – – – – – 71
Christ Church, Southwark – 101–107, 111, plates 67–71
Christ Church Charity School 111, 111 n.
Christ Church parish 7, 94, 101–107, plate 66
Christ Church, rectors of – – 103, 104
Christ Church, residence for minister of 31
Christ Church watch house – – – 105
Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road 120
Christopher Alley – – – – – 25
Christopher Inn, Borough High Street – 25
Church Street – – – 49, 97 n., 100

Page

Church Street Baptist Chapel – – – 97 n.
Churchwardens of St. Saviour's parish, *see* Corporation of Wardens
Churchyard, New, St. Saviour's 10, 81, 83
Churchyard, Old, St. Saviour's – – 10
Churchway, Christ Church – – – 111
City Electric Light Company – – – 59, 63
City of London, Common Council – 3
City of London Court of Aldermen 9, 10, 10 n, 11
City of London, Mayor and Corporation of – – – 4, 5, 12, 27, 88, 115
Clairmont, Mary Jane – – – – 131
Clark, Samuel – – – – – 111, 113
Clarke, Wm., & Co. – – – – 65
Clarks Alley – – – – – – 58
Clayton, William – – – – – 36
Clement, William – – – – – 60
Clerke, Sir Robert – – – – – 111 n.
Cline, Henry, the younger – – – 35
Clink or Clinke Garden, Winchester House – – 48, 49, 55, 55 n., 56 n., 78
Clink Gate – – – – – – – 48
Clink Liberty or Manor – 4, 5, 6, 45, 48, 66
Clink Paving Commissioners – – – 6, 58
Clink Prison – – – – – 49, 55, 56
Clink Street 6, 46, 48, 49, 51, 55, 78, plate 38*b*
Cloth, bleaching and fulling of – 98, 98 n.
Clowes, William – – – – – 118
Clutton, John, solicitor – – – – 14
Clutton, John, surveyor – – – – 14, 15
Coates, Joseph – – – – – – 24
Cobham, Joan, Lady – – – – 91
Cobham's Inn – – – – – – 91
Cock, the, Bankside – – – 67, 69 n.
Cockerell, Samuel Pepys – – – – 129
Collard & Neame, Messrs. – – – 14
College (Cure's) Almshouses 15, 83, plate 10
Collet, Humphrey – – – – – 15, 19
Collet, Thomas – – – – – – 19
Collett's Gift – – – – – – 84
Collier, John Payne – – – – – 76
Collingwood Street – – – – – 100
Collingwood Street West – – – 125
Colombo Street – 99 n., 125, 126, plate 72
Compter, St. Margaret's Hill (*see* Counter)
Commissioners of Bishop of Winchester's Liberty – – – – – – – 72
Condell, Henrie – – – – – 74
Conquest, William – – – – – 119
Conyng Garth, Paris Garden – – – 96
Cook, Alexander – – – – – 76
Cooksey & Partners – – – – – 26
Cooper, Andrew – – – – – 37
Cooper, Ann – – – – – – 107
Cooper, Astley – – – – – – 34
Cooper, Sir Astley Paston, bart. G. C. H. 41

Page

Cooper, J. T. – – – – – – 124
Cooper, John – – – – – – 107
Copt (or Copped) Hall – 97, 97 n., 98, 99
Cordwainers' Company – – – – 56
Corner, George – – – – – 5
Coronel, Edward – – – – – 21
Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's 7, 10, 91
Counter or Compter, St. Margaret's Hill 10, 11 plate 3
Counter Alley – – – – – – 20
Counter Court or lane – – – – 11
Counter Street – – – – – – 81
Courage's Brewery – – – – – 5
Court of Aldermen, City of London (*see* City of London)
Court House, St. Margaret's Church – 10
Courts Leet, – – – – – – – 5
Cowly, Richard – – – – – – 74
Cowper, Edward – – – – 118, 132
Coysh, James – – – – – – 60
Craike, Thomas – – – – – 81
Crane, the, Bankside – – – – 57
Cranmer, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury – – – – – – – 4
Cressett, Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Overman – – – – – – 44
Crofts, Francis – – – – – – 37
Cross Bones Burial Ground – – – 84
Cross Keys or Crowned Keys, Borough High Street (*see* Queen's Head Inn)
Crosse Keyes, the, Bankside – – – 57
Crowley, Robert – – – – – 66
Crowned Keys or Cross Keys (*see* Queen's Head Inn)
Cruden, Alexander – – – – – 80
Cruys, Robert – – – – – – 56 n.
Cubitt, Joseph – – – – – 115, 120
Cucking Stool, Clink Street – – – 55
Cucking Stool, Paris Garden Manor – 96
Cullum, John, draper – – – – – 64
Cullum, Sir John – – – – – 59
Cullum, Sir Thomas Gery – – – 59
Cure, Christine – – – – – – 97
Cure, Thomas, founder of Cure's College 15, 83
Cure, Thomas, junior – – – – 97
Cure's College or Almshouses 15, 83, plate 10
Curtain Theatre – – – – – 74

Danby, William – – – – – – 10
Danes – – – – – – – – – 3
Dauncey, William – – – – – 6
Davenish, Thomas – – – – – 47
Davies, James – – – – – – 70
Davis, John Bunnell – – – – – 119
Davison, Robert – – – – – 48, 56

Page

Deadman's Place 24, 48, 49, 78, 78 n., 79, 80, 82 (*see also* Park Street)
Deadman's Place, burial ground in – 79, 80
Deadman's Place, meeting house in – 2, 79
De Fontaine, Alfred – – – – – 104
Degome, Sir Barnett – – – – 102
Dendy, Walter Cooper – – – – 123
Denny, Thomas Reeve, and Sons – – 109
Desborough, Henry – – – – – 104
De Witt, John – – – – – – 72
Dickens, Charles – – – – – 119
Digby, Sir Kenelm – – – – – 47
Docwra, Sir Thomas – – – – 96
Dodson, Edward – – – – – 60
Dog and Duck, the – – – – – 115
Dog and Pot sign – – – 119, plate 86
Dolben, John, bishop of Rochester – 102, 127
Dolben Street (formerly George Street) 100, 127, 128, plate 92*b*
Dollman, Francis – – – – – 47
Domesday Book – – – – 1, 5, 6
Dorrington, John – – – – – 69
Dorset, Earl of – – – – – – 43
Downes, Mr. – – – – – – 94
Dowson, Jas., & Co. – – – – – 65
Drew, John – – – – – – 60
Drew's Rents – – – – – – 60
Duke Street (afterwards Union Street) (*see* Union Street)
Duke Street, Stamford Street – – – 118
Dulwich College – – – – – 69
Dunch, Edmund – – – – 99, 112
Dunch, Catherine (*née* Oxton) – 99, 112
Dunch, Hungerford – – – – – 99
Dunkerley, Thomas – – – – – 124
Dupont, Mathias Peter – – – – 119
Durham, bishop of – – – – – 47
Dutch refugees – – – – – – 2

Edmonds, Christopher – – – – 91
Edmund, Earl of Kent – – – – 46
Edward the Confessor – – – – 1, 6
Edward II – – – – – – – 5
Edward III – – – – – – 5, 46
Edward Street – – – – – 100, 120
Edwards, Bennett – – – – – 99
Edwards, Edward – – – – – 120
Edwards' Almshouses – – – – 120
Eierby, Elizabeth – – – – – 60
Eierby, John – – – – – – 60
Electricity Board – – – – – 63
Elletson, John – – – – – – 24
Elletson, Katherine – – – – – 24
Emerson, Emme – – – – – 26
Emerson, Henry – – – – – 32
Emerson, Humphrey – – – – 10, 26
Emerson, Joan (*née* Browker) – – – 26 n.

Page

Emerson, Thomas – – – – – 32
Emerson, William – 10, 11, 25, 32, plate 6
Emerson Street – – – – – – 32, 57
Epps, James – – – – – – 112
Evans & Co., Messrs. – – – – 20
Evans, Thomas – – – – – – 57
Every Man out of his Humour – – – 74
Ewer, James – – – – – – 87 n.
Ewer Street – – – – – – 87 n.

Falcon Dock – – – – – – 94
Falcon Drawing Dock – – – – 65
Falcon Glass Works – – – 114, plate 80*a*
Falcon Inn, Bankside 58, 65, 87 n., 114, 133, 134
Falcon Wharf – – – – 58, 94, 118
Farwell, Richard – – – – – 113
Fawkes, Guy – – – – – – 43
Feathers Public House – – 81, plate 38*a*
Felstead, Thomas – – – – – 103
Ferryman's Seat – – – – – 60, 61
Field, Nathan – – – – – – 69, 70
Finland, John, Duke of – – – – 47
Finlay, James – – – – – – 103
Fisher, William – – – – – – 99
Fishermen's Cottages – 125, 126, plate 72
Fishing – – – – – – – – 2
Fishmongers' Alley – – 28, 30, plate 12*a*
Fishmonger's Company – – – – 28
Fleet Prison – – – – – – 55
Flemish refugees – – – – – 2
Fletcher, Lawrence – – – – – 74, 76
Fletcher Lane (Love Lane) – – – 58
Fluddie, Thomas – – – – – 66
Fort, Martha Ann – – – – – 107
Fort, Thomas – – – – – – 107
Fortune Playhouse – – – – – 74
Fountain Court – – – – – – 79
Fowle lane – – – – – – – 48
Fox, Richard, bishop of Winchester 2, 7, 47
Franklin, Gregory – – – – – 24, 91
Friends' Meeting House – – – – 87
Fritter, Melchisedeck – – – – 63

Gabb, William – – – – – – 36
Gambia Street – – – – – – 100
Gaol Deliveries – – – – – – 10
Gardiner, Stephen, bishop of Winchester 8, 47, 56
Gardiner, Thomas – – – – – 45
Garford, William – – – – – 21
Garrick, David – – – – – – 79
Gearing, William – – – – 102, 103
George, Sir Ernest – – – – – 88
George Inn, Bankside – – – – 91
George Inn, Borough High Street 9, 9 n., 16–21, plates 16–19
George Street (*see* Dolben Street)

Page

Gerrard, Mr. – – – – – – 48
Gibbons (Gybon), John – – – – 57
Gibbons, Walter – – – – – 60
Gibson, William B., Ltd. – – – – 15
Giffard, William, bishop of Winchester – 6, 46
Giffin, Thomas – – – – – – 119
Gildable Manor – – – – – 4
Glasshouse Square – – – – – 71 n.
Glasshouses – – – – 2, 47, 59, 71 n.
Glentworth, Elborowe – – – – 111 n.
Globe Alley – – – – – 78, 79 n.
Globe Playhouse 69, 72, 73–75, 78, 79, 82, 133
Godfrie, — – – – – – – – 70 n.
Godwin, Earl – – – – – – – 1
Godwin, Mary – – – – – – – 131
Golden Square, Westminster – – – 112
Golding, William – – – – – – 20
Goldsmith, Oliver – – – – – – 79
Gordon Riots – – – – – – – 79
Gower, John – – – – – 43, plate 5
Grapes, the, Borough High Street – – 24, 25
Grapes, the, St. Thomas Street 34, plate 21*a*
Gravel Lane – – – – 58, 84, 99, 111
Gravel Lane Almshouses – – – – 107 n.
Gravel Lane Meeting House – – – 93
Graves, John – – – – – – 110
Graves, Rachel – – – – – – 110
Gray, William – – – – – – 32
Great Eastern Railway Company – – 20
Great Guildford Street – – – – 91, 92
Great Liberty manor – – – – 4, 5
Great Northern Railway Company – 20
Great Pike Garden – – – – 57, 67 n.
Great Surrey Street (*see also* Blackfriars Road) – – – – – – – 103, 115
Green Dragon, the – – – – – 91
Green Dragon Court 26, 91, 92, plate 12*b*
Green Street – – – – – – – 100
Green Walk 72, 99, 99 n., 100, 111, 113, 120, 125
Greene, Mary – – – – – – – 63
Greenwell, Foster – – – – – 81
Greyhound Inn – – – – – – 84
Griggs, John – – – – – – – 71
Grove, the – – – – – – – 45
Grubb, Elisabeth – – – – 19, 19 n.
Grubb, William – – – – – – 19
Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary of the church of St. Margaret – – – – – – 7, 10
Gunne (or Gonne), the, Bankside – 57, 60
Gunpowder Plot, discovery of – – 43
Guy, Thomas – 36–42, plates 28, 31 and 37
Guy's Hospital – 3, 6, 20, 34–42, plates 27–37
Gwilt, George – – – – – 79, 84–85
Gwilt, George, junior – – – 8, 51
Gwilt, Joseph – – – – – – 123

Page

Hackleton, Thomas – – – – – 87 n.
Halifax, Lord – – – – – – 129
Hall, Richard – – – – – – 120
Hall, Stephen – – – – – – 59
Halsey, Anna – – – – – – 79 n.
Halsey, Edmund – – – – 60, 78, 82
Hancock, Mathew – – – – – 56
Handasyde, Ann – – – – – 118
Handasyde, Gilbert – – – – 58, 118
Handasyde and Pritchett, Messrs. – – 65
Hansard, William – – – – 129, 132
Hanson, John – – – – – – 37
Hardinge, Peter– – – – – – 60
Hare, Nicholas – – – – – – 15, 16
Hare, William – – – – – – 15
Hargrave, Jane – – – – – – 83
Harrow, the, Stoney Street – – – 83
Harrow Corner – – – – – – 83
Harvard, John – – – – – – 24
Harvard, Katherine – – – – – 24
Harvard, Robert – – – – – 24
Haselar, Alexander – – – – – 113
Hawkins, Rhode – – – – – 37
Hay, Lord – – – – – – – 47
Hayward, Henry – – – – – 58
Hayward, John – – – – – – 58
Hayward, Sir Rowland – – – – 10
Heale, A. J. – – – – – – 124
Helme, Thomas – – – – – 51
Hellow, John – – – – – – 96
Heminges (Heninges), John – – 74, 75 n.
Henry I – – – – – – – 6
Henry III – – – – – – – 5
Henry V – – – – – – – 74
Henry VI, pt. II – – – – – 15
Henry VIII, bust of – – – – 15
Henry VIII or *All is True* – – – 74
Henslowe, Philip 47, 57, 59, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72
Herbert, Robert John – – – – 23
Hewlett, Edward – – – – – 83
Hill, Octavia – – – – – – 87
Hill, Sir Richard – – – – – 119
Hill, Rev. Rowland – – – – – 119
Hille, William – – – – – – 62 n.
Hilton, John – – – – – – 35
Hincks, William – – – – – 124
Hinton, Charles Petty – – – – 107
Hinton, Phoebe – – – – – 107
Hinton, Captain Thomas Eyre, R.N. – 107
Hoare, John, and Son – – – – 118
Holditch, George – – – – – 63
Holland Street – – – – – – 58
Holland's Leaguer – – 96, 96 n., 98, 122
Hollar's View of London– plates 43 and 44
Hollis, Thomas, – – – – – 36
Holman, Richard – – – – – 51
Holmes, William – – – – – 112

Page

Honduras Wharf, Bankside 63–65, plate 56
Hooper, William – – – – – 56
Hop and Malt Exchange – – – 90
Hop trade – – – – – – – 2, 78
Hope Playhouse or Theatre – – 66–71, 73
Hopton, Charles – 99, 112, 112 n., 125
Hopton, Elizabeth – – – – – 112
Hopton Street 72, 99 n., 111–114, 125, plate 78
Hopton's Almshouses 111, 112–114, plates 73–77
Horse's Head Inn or Horse Hede or Nag's Head Inn, Borough High Street (*see* Nag's Head Inn)
Horse Shoe Alley – – – 6, 56, 56 n., 88
Horsley, A. C., Messrs. – – – – 23
How, Sir Richard – – – – – 102
Hubert de Burgh – – – – – 46
Hudson, Thomas – – – – – 63
Humphrey, —, alderman – – – 11
Humpleby, Joseph, and Son – – – 81
Hunsdon, Lord, Henry Cary – – – 97
Hunt, John – – – – – – 107
Hunt, William – – – 37, 38, 39, 41
Hunt's House, Guy's Hospital – – 37
Hunts Rents, Maid Lane – – – 76
Hutton, Ann – – – – – – 112
Hutton, George – – – – – 112
Hutton, Hugh – – – – – – 124
Hyde, Abbot of – – – – – 21

Independents – – – – – – 2
Iron foundries – – – – – – 2, 45
Isabella, Queen – – – – – – 46

Jackson, Mr. – – – – – – 116
Jackson, Edward – – – – – 103
Jackson, William – – – – – 111 n.
Jacob, Mr. – – – – – – – 67
James I – – – – – – – 74
James I of Scotland – – – – – 47
James, James – – – – – – 60
James, the, brewhouse – – – – 48, 49
Jellie, William – – – – – – 124
Jennings, George – – – – – 32
Jermyne, Hugh – – – – – – 98
Jeyes, John – – – – – – 48
John Street – – – – – – 97 n.
Johnson, —, contractor – – – – 34
Johnson, Dr. Samuel– – – – – 79
Johnson, Thomas – – – – – 111 n.
Jonson, Ben – – – – – – 71, 72
Jordan, Mary – – – – – – 99
Jordan, Thomas– – – – 99, 112, 120
Joseph's Dream – – – – – – 113
Joye, Charles – – – – – – 36, 41
Juby, Edward – – – – – – 76

Page

Julie, Countess of Ducie – – – – 87
Jupp, Richard – – – – – – 37, 38
Jurin, Dr. James – – – – – 37

Katherens, Gilbert – – – – – 69
Keats, John – – – – – – 35
Kedgley, Benjamin – – – – – 81
Kedgley and Thorogood, Messrs. – – 81
Kempe, William – – – – – 74
Kendrick, John – – – – – – 36
Kenneday, Edmund – – – – – 98
Kent Street (afterwards Tabard Street) – 4, 92
Kentish, Thomas – – – – – 25 n.
Kentish Buildings – – – – – 24–25
Kelso?, Ann – – – – – – 107
Kelso?, Humphrey – – – – – 107
Kelso?, Isaac – – – – – – 107
Key, Sir Astley Cooper – – – – 35
Key, Charles Aston – – – – – 34, 35
Kinder, Gilbert – – – – – 24
Kinder, Margaret – – – – – 24
King, C. R. Baker – – – – – 105
King and Jarrett, Ltd. – – – – 112
King's Arms Tavern – – – – 11
King's Arms Public House, Newcomen Street – – – – – 33, plate 26
King's Barge House – – – – – 108
King's Head Inn, formerly Pope's Head Borough High Street – 9, 15, plate 15
King's Head Yard – – – 1, 15, 34
King's Manor, Southwark – – – 5
King's Pike Garden – – – 57, 62 n., 67 n
Kleyser & Co., Messrs. – – – – 14
Knight, Edward – – – – 111, 112
Knight's Court – – – – – 111, 112
Knights Hospitallers – – – – 58, 95
Knights Templars – – – – – 95

Lade, John – – – – – 36, 102
Lady Clark's Yard – – – – – 111 n.
Lady Huntingdon's connection – – 119
Langley, Francis – – – 72, 73, 97
Lant, Thomas – – – – – – 32
Lant Street – – – – – – 119
Leake, George – – – – – – 87 n.
Lee, Anna – – – – – – – 63
Lee, William, and Sons – – – – 109
Leech, John, caricaturist – – – – 123
Leech, John, clerk of the glasshouse – 47
Lefort, Edward – – – – – 108, 109
Lefort, William – – – – – – 109
Le May, W. H. & H. – – – – 30
Le Netherhows – – – – – – 45
Le Rous, I. – – – – – – 51
Lethbridge, John King – – – – 99
Lever, Sir Ashton – – – – – 115
Levy, Emanuel, and Co. – – – – 81

Page

Lewis, George – – – – – – 104
Lewis, John – – – – – – 57
Lidden, Henry Parry – – – – 112
Ligburne, William – – – – – 51
Lillingston, William – – – – – 70
Lillo, Thomas – – – – – – 131
Lincoln and Bennett, Messrs. – – 86, 131
Lines, Charles – – – – – – 117
Lingard & Sadler, Messrs. – – – 51
Little Portland Street Chapel – – – 124
Lloyd, Charlotte Elizabeth – – – 107
Lloyd, John – – – – – – 107
London Bridge – – 3, 9, 76, 115, *frontispiece*
London Bridge, alcove from – – – 42
London Bridge, approach to – 3, 44, plate 4
London Bridge, coat of arms – – – 33
London Bridge Committee – – – 8
London Bridge Station – – – – 9, 90
London Bridge Waterworks – – – 80
London, Chatham, and Dover Railway – 97 n. 120, 121
London, City of (*see* City of London)
London Government Act, 1899 – – 7
London Hydraulic Power Company – 58
London & North Eastern Railway Company – – – – – – – – 21
Long, A. J. – – – – – – – 124
Longe, Sir Richard – – – – – 67 n.
Love Lane – – – – – – – 58
Low Leyton, school in – – – – 112 n.
Luntley, John – – – – – – 51

Mahomed, Frederick Henry Horatio Akbar – – – – – – – – 35
Maid Lane 45, 48, 62 n., 67 n., 71, 72, 73, 75, 75 n., 82, 91, 92, plates 57*a* and 58
Maiden Lane (*see* Maid Lane)
Malin, Thomas – – – – – – 83
Malone, Edmund – – – – – 76
Mander, John – – – – – – 71 n.
Mansell, George – – – – – 33
Mansfield, Thomas – – – – – 63
Mansford, John Griffith – – – – 81
Mapleton, James Henry – – – – 104
Marche, Robert – – – – – 45
Markham, —, tallow-chandler – – 35
Marmyon (or Marmyun), Robert – 95, 95 n.
Marshall, Elizabeth (*née* Taylor) – 31, 101
Marshall, John, senior – – – – 101
Marshall, John, founder of Marshall's Charity – – – – – 7, 31, 33, 101
Marshall, T. L. – – – – – – 124
Marshalsea Court – – – – – – 10
Marson, Sarah – – – – – – 32
Marten, Nicholas – – – – – 19
Martin, Augustus – – – – – 102
Mason, Thomas – – – – – 56

Page

Mason's Stairs – – – – – 67, 67 n.
Mastership of the Game of Bears – 67 n., 68
Mayden Lane (*see* Maid Lane)
Maze Pond – – – – – – 36, 37
Mead, Dr. Richard – – – – – 36
Meade, Jacob – – – – – – 69, 72
Melancholy Walk – – – – – 98
Memprise, Hillarie – – – – – 78 n.
Merston, John – – – – – 62, 62 n.
Metropolitan Board of Works – – 90
Meymott, John – – – – – – 118
Meymott, John Gilbert – – – – 118
Meymott, William J. – – – – 118
Middleton, Elizabeth – – – 99, 100
Middleton, Mary – – – – – 99
Milan, sister of Duke of – – – – 46
Millet, William – – – – – 74
Millpond, Paris Garden – – 94, 111, 114
Millwardes Garden – – – – – 48
Millwaye – – – – – – – 60
Mine Adventurers of England, Company of 58
Minshaw, John – – – – – – 113
Monger, James – – – – – 78, 78 n.
Montacute, Lord (*see* Montague, Anthony Viscount)
Montacute, Lord (*see* Browne, Anthony)
Montague, Anthony, Viscount – – 43, 83
Montague, Magdalen, Lady – – – 43
Montague Close 43–44, 84, plates 39 and 40*a*
Montague House – – – 43, 43 n., 44
Monteagle, Lord – – – – – 43
Monthly Magazine – – – – – 117
Moore, R. H. – – – – – – 90
Morgan, John – – – – – 111, 113
Morris, John – – – – – – 103
Mosse, Mr., – – – – – – 134
Mosses Alley – – – – – – 67
Mouldstrand Dock – – – – 58, 59
Mouldstrand Wharf – – – – – 59
Mowle, Widow – – – – – 48
Munthe, Dr. Axel – – – – – 63
Munthe, Major Malcolm – – – 63
Musicke house, Paris Garden – – – 98
Mylne, Robert – – – – 115, 115 n.

Nag's Head Inn (Horse's Head Inn), Borough High Street – – – 10, 25, 26
Naked Boy Alley – – – – – 78
Napton, John – – – – 68, 69 n., 71
National Trust – – – – – – 21
Neale, John – – – – – – 111 n.
Nelson Square 100, 129–132, plates 90–92*a*
New Rents (Counter Street) – – – 81
Newcomen, Elizabeth – – – – 32
Newcomen, Jonathan – – – – 32
Newcomen Charity – – – 31–33, 84
Newcomen Street 3, 4, 31–33, 37, plate 26

Page

Newgate – – – – – – – 55, 56
Newington – – – – – – – 101
Newington Butts – – – – – 115
Newton & Sons, Messrs. – – – – 65
Newton, John, and Co. – – – – 65
Noad, John– – – – – – – 119
Northampton, William, Marquess of – – – – – – – – 47
Northumberland, Lucy, daughter of 9th Earl of – – – – – – – 47
Nutman, George – – – – – 81

Oade, — – – – – – – – – 8
Odell, John – – – – – – 51
Odo, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent – 1, 6
Old Barge House – – – – – 98
Old Barge House Stairs – – – – 94
Old Kent Road – – – – – – 4
Old Park Meeting House – – – 87 n.
Old Town Hall Chambers – – – 10, 11
Oldesworth, Austin – – – – – 111
Oldfield, Dr. John – – – – – 37
Oliver, William – – – – – 103
Overman, Mrs. Alice Shaw – – – 44, 59
Overman, Thomas – – – – – 44
Overman, William – – – – – 44
Owghtred, William, knt. – – – – 60
Oxton, Catherine – – – – 99, 112
Oxton, William – – – 98, 99, 112
Ozler, Robert – – – – – – 112 n.

Page, Sir Gregory – – – – – 36, 37
Palmira – – – – – – 78, 78 n.
Pardon, John – – – – – – 99
Paresgarden (*see* Paris Garden Manor)
Paris Garden Manor or Liberty 2, 4, 5, 45, 58, 66, 67, 69, 72, 94–100, 101, 122, 129, plate 65
Paris Garden Stairs – – – – – 67
Parish gardyn (*see* Paris Garden Manor)
Park Gate – – – – – – – – 81
Park Street – 60, 72, 75, 78, 82–83, plate 60, 61. *See also* Deadman's Place and Maid Lane.
Parkinson, James – – – – – 115
Parsons, Andrew – – – – – 79 n.
Partridge, John – – – – – – 78 n.
Parysgardynwalle – – – – – 45
Paterling, Thomas – – – – – 60
Pawing, Sir Robert, Lord Chancellor – 46
Payne, Joan – – – – – – 69 n.
Payne, John – – – – – – 31, 68
Payne, William – – – 67, 67 n., 68, 69 n.
Peacock, Thomas Love – – – – 123
Peacock Brewery – – – – – 59
Peck, William – – – – – – 19
Pellatt, Apsley – – – – – – 114

Page

Pellatt and Green – – – – – 114
Pembroke, Lord, company of – – – 71
Pepper Alley – – – – – – – 9
Perkins, John – – – – – – 61, 79
Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester 6, 7, 43, 46
Peter le Constable – – – – – 83 n.
Peter, Master of London Bridge, chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch – – 3
Petre, Lord William – – – 43, 43 n.
Petty France, Westminster – – – 112
Petyt, Louis F. – – – – – – 15
Peycoke, John – – – – – – 8
Pickwick Papers – – – – – 15
Pidgeon, John – – – – – – 56
Piggott, W. J. – – – – – – 124
Pike Garden, Winchester House (*see* Clink Garden)
Pike Gardens, Bankside – – – – 57
Pike Gardens (now White Hind Alley) 57, 67 n.
Pillory, St. Margaret's Hill – – – 9, 11
Piozzi, Mrs. (Mrs. Thrale) – – – 78 n.
Phillips, Augustine – – – – 74, 76
Phillips, Sir Richard – – – – – 117
Phillippes, Augustyne (*see* Phillips, Augustine)
Phoenix Gas Works – – – – – 2, 59
Physic Garden – – – – – – 120
Pit Street – – – – – – – 100
Platt, Richard – – – – – – 97
Pole, George – – – – – – 26
Pole & Maylard – – – – – – 26
Polsted, Alice – – – – – – 69 n.
Polsted, Henry – – – 67, 67 n., 69 n.
Pond Garden (*see* Clink Garden)
Pond Yard – – – – – – – 57
Pont de L'Arche, William – – – 6
Pope, John – – – – – – – 10
Pope, Morgan – – – – – – 68, 71
Pope, Thomas – – – – – – 74
Pope's Head (King's Head Inn), Borough High Street – – – – – 15
Porter, James – – – – – – 37
Pott, Messrs. – – – – – – 91
Pott, Arthur – – – – – – 86
Potts' Vinegar Works – – – – 80
Pound, the, Paris Garden Manor – – 97
Powers, Philip – – – – – – 45
Powle, Daniel – – – – – – 111 n.
Powndyarde, Paris Garden – – – 96
Poynings, Robert – – – – – 24
Preston, Elisabeth – – – – – 107
Preston, Sibbella – – – – – 107
Preston, Thomas – – – – – 107
Price, — – – – – – – – – 113
Price, James – – – – – – 111

Page

Price's Street – – – – – – 100
Prickett, Thomas – – – – – 58
Pride, Thomas – – – – – – 70 n.
Prince's Meadow – – – – – 108
Pritchard, John – – – – – – 65
Protestant martyrs – – – – – 8
Pudding Mill – – – – 94, 108, 112
Pudding Mill Stream – – – 94, 108
Puddy's Court – – – – – – 100
Pykegarden (*see* Clink Garden and King's Pike Garden).

Quakers (Society of Friends) – – 87, 87 n.
Queen Street – – – – – – 84
Queen's Arms Court – 110, plate 80*b*
Queen's Head Inn, Borough High Street 24, 91, plate 20*b*
Queen's Pike Garden. *See* King's Pike Garden
Queen's Wharf – – – – – – 59

Radyngton, John – – – – – 95
Randulf, the sheriff – – – – – 1
Raper, Moses – – – – – – 36
Rathborne (Ratsbure, Rathbone), Ralph 134, 135
Raven, John – – – – – – 62
Rawlings, machine-rulers – – – – 21
Reading, James – – – – – 102
Red Cross Burial Ground (*see* Cross Bones Burial Ground)
Red Cross Gardens – – – – – 87
Red Cross Way (formerly Red Cross Street) – – – – – – – 87
Red Lyon, Borough – – – – – 91
Rees, Dr. Thomas – – – – – 124
Rennie, John, senior – – – 3, 120, 123
Rennie, Sir John – – – 3, 88, 123
Reve, Richard – – – – – – 68
Reynolds, Mrs. Eliza – – – – 112
Reynolds, Sir Joshua – – – – 79
Reynolds, Samuel – – – – – 112
Richard II, badge of – – – – 15
Richardson, Grace – – – – – 32
Richardson, William – – – – 32
Riches, John – – – – – – 111 n.
Ring, the – – – – – – 119, 120
Robert Street – – – – – – 120
Rochester, bishop of – – – – 48, 48 n.
Rochester, diocese of – – – – 8
Rochester House – – – – – 48
Rockett, Gilbert – – – – 67 n., 91
Rogers, John – – – – – – 56
Roman finds – – – – 1, 3, 15, 83 n.
Roo, John – – – – – – – 60
Rose, the – – – – – – 67, 67 n.
Rose, the little – – – – 67 n., 71, 72

Page

Rose Alley – – – 6, 59, 67, 71, 72, 72 n.
Rose Theatre, or Playhouse – 67 n., 68, 69, 71–72
Rotheram, Alderman – – – – 133
Rotunda – – – – – – 115–117
Royal Oak, Park Street – – – – 82
Rusby, John – – – – – – 81
Rust, Samuel – – – – – 107, 113
Ryall, Richard – – – – – – 91
Ryde, F. M. – – – – – – 124

Sadlers' Company – – – – – 24
St. David's, bishop of – – – – 47
St. George's Fields 33, 94, 101, 115, 133–135
St. George's parish – – – – – 4
St. George's Place, Southwark – – 119
St. Helen's, Bishopsgate – – – – 77
Saint-lowe, John – – – – – 47 n.
St. Margaret's Church – – 6, 10, 11, 60
St. Margaret's Court– – – – – 28–30
St. Margaret's Hill – – – – 5, 9 n., 11
St. Margaret's parish – – – – 4, 6
St. Martin Orgar, Parson and churchwardens of – – – – – – 58
St. Mary Magdalene church – – – 6, 8
St. Mary Newington, vestry hall – – 11 n.
St. Mary Overies Dock – – – – 48
St. Mary Overy Church – – – 6, 45, 46
St. Mary Overy Churchyard – – – 56
St. Mary Overy Priory – 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 43, 44, 46, 78, 91
St. Mildred, Bread Street – 71, 72, 72 n.
St. Olave parish – – – – – 4, 6
St. Olave's Grammar School – – – 92
St. Paul's Cathedral – – – – – 58
St. Peter's Church – – – – – 91
St. Peter's Church day school – – – 92
St. Saviour's Church – – – 1, 7–9
St. Saviour's Corporation of Wardens (*see* Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's)
St. Saviour's District Board – – – 90
St. Saviour's Dock – – – 49, plate 40*b*
St. Saviour's Grammar School 8, 15, 24, 91–92, plates 41 and 42
St. Saviour's Parochial Schools – – 84
St. Saviour's Rectory– – – – – 91
St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester – – 6
St. Thomas's Churchyard – – – 34
St. Thomas's Hospital – 9, 15, 34, 36, 37, 43, 91
St. Thomas's Hospital, chapel of – – 34
St. Thomas's parish – – – – – 6, 34
St. Thomas' Street – 4, 6, 34–35, 36, 37, 41, 124
Salmon, —, M.D. – – – – – 47 n.
Sancton, Mary – – – – 107, 107 n.
Sandes, John – – – – – – 60

Page

Saunder, Margaret – – – – – 97 n.
Saunder, Thomas – – – – – 97 n.
Savage, Joan – – – – – – 51
Sayer or Sawyer, John, jnr. – – – 19
Scheemakers, Peter – – – – – 41
Scholefield, Frances – – – – – 20
Scholefield, Westerman – – – – 20
Schools 8, 15, 24, 32, 84, 91–92, plates 41, 42, 64*b*
Scoresby Street – – – – – – 100
Sejanus – – – – – – – 75
Sells, Edward – – – – – – 63
Sells, Vincent – – – – – – 63
Serieant, John – – – – – – 59
Sessions House, Borough High Street – 10, 11
Sessions of the Peace – – – – 10
Seymour, Jane – – – – – – 95 n.
Shakespeare, Edmund – – – – 76
Shakespeare, William – 71, 73, 74, 75 n., 75–77
Shakespeare Reading Society – – – 75
Shale, William – – – – – – 48
Shallett, Arthur – – – – – – 93
Sharp, Thomas Snuggs – – – – 107
Shaw, James – – – – – – 58, 59
Shaw, William – – – – – – 113
Shelley, Percy Bysshe – – – – 131
Sherlock, William – – – – – 98
Short, J. H. – – – – – – 124
Shorter, John – – – – – – 98
Shorter, Sir John – – – – – 102
Simon de Montfort – – – – – 46
Skelton, Rev. Charles – – – – 79 n.
Skelton's Meeting House, Maid Lane – 79 n., plate 58
Skinner, Miss E. – – – – – 15
Slade, John – – – – – – 15
Slater, Martin – – – – – – 76
Sly, William – – – – – – 74, 76
Smith, E. W. – – – – – – 124
Smith, Fanny – – – – – – 112
Smith, James – – – – – – 107
Smith, Joseph – – – – – – 112
Smith, Judith – – – – – – 75 n.
Smith, Martha – – – – – – 107
Smith, Sir Robert – – – – – 75 n.
Smith, William – – – – – – 111 n.
Smylie, Thomas– – – – – – 104
Smyth, Mathew – – – – – 91
Smythe, John – – – – – – 60
Snow's Fields – – – – – – 33
Soap Yard – – – – – – – 83
Society of Friends – – – – 87, 87 n.
Sone, William – – – – – – 32, 33
South, Sir James – – – – – 35
South, John Flint – – – – – 35
South Bank Power Station, site of – – 59

Page

South Eastern Railway, terminus at London Bridge – – – – – 9, 90
South Metropolitan Gas Company – 59
Southwark (Sudwercke, Suthringa, Suthwark) – – – – – – 1, 5, 6, 45
Southwark, bailiffs of – – – – 2
Southwark, Bailiwick of – – – – 5
Southwark, borough of – – – – 5
Southwark Bridge – – – – 88, 123
Southwark Bridge Company – – – 72
Southwark Bridge Road – 71, 72, 75, 75 n., 88–89, 91, plate 62*b*
Southwark Bridge Road, Fire Station in 84
Southwark, churches and parishes of – 6–8
Southwark, diocese of – – – – 8
Southwark, Manors of – – – 4–6, 48
Southwark Cathedral– –8, 15, 32, plates 4–7
Southwark Fair – – – – – – 11
Southwark Marsh – – – – – 45
Southwark Park Estate – – – – 86
Southwark Street – – 1, 83, 87, 90, 120
Southwark Water Company – – – 80
Southwark Waterworks – – – – 80
Spears, Rev. Robert – – – – 123, 124
Speleman, Stephen – – – – – 95
Spence, William – – – – – 67 n.
Spenser, Gabriel – – – – – 71, 72
Spier, Richard – – – – – – 60
Sprint, John – – – – – – 36
Spur Inn, Borough High Street – –25, 26
Squibb, John – – – – – 70, 71 n.
Stamford Street 122–124, plates 88 and 89
Stanbrooke, John – – – – – 51
Stapylton, Sir Myles of – – – – 60
Steele and Foster – – – – – 86
Steer, James – – – – – – 37
Stephenson, H. W. – – – – – 124
Sterck, Samuel Henry – – – – 112
Sterry, George – – – – – – 110
Stevens, John – – – – – – 71 n.
Stews, the – – 57, 57 n., 66, 84, 95
Stews bank or Steweside – 48, 57, 62 n., 67 n.
Stocke, John – – – – – – 134
Stocks, the, Paris Garden Manor – – 97
Stone, Marcus – – – – – – 56
Stone, Thomas – – – – – – 19
Stoney Street –46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 81, 83
Strange, Lord, company of – – – 71
Stratford, John, archbishop of Canterbury 4
Stratford at Bow, Priory of – 57, 62 n., 67 n.
Straunstone, Thomas – – – – 45
Strauss, Edward, & Co. – – – – 30
Street (Streete), Peter – – – –69, 73
Street posts – – – – – – 6
Strype, John – – – – – –112 n.
Sumner, John, bishop of Winchester – 8, 91
Sumner Street – – – – – –91–92

Page

Sun, the, Newcomen Street – – – 33
Surrey, Sheriff of – – – – – 5
Surrey and Kent Sewer Commission, court of 15
Surrey Chapel – – 100, 119, 120, plate 85
Surrey Institution – 115–117, plate 81*b*
Surrey Row – – – – – –94, 98
Surrey Works – – – – – – 100
Sutton, Barbara – – – – – 107
Sutton, Daniel – – – – – – 65
Swan Alley – – – – – – 9
Swalclive, Joan and Robert – – – 95
Swan Playhouse – – 69, 72–73, 97, 133
Swanne, the, Bankside – – – – 57
Sweetapple, John – – – – – 19
Sydenham, Sir Edward – – – – 71 n.
Sydenham, Richard – – – – – 71 n.
Symonds, Raff, or Rauf – – – 67 n., 71
Symonds, Thomasyn– – – – – 71

Tabard Inn, Borough High Street– 9 n., 21, plate 14
Tabard Street – – – – – – 4, 92
Tailloure, Thomas – – – – – 62
Talbot Inn (*see* Tabard Inn, Borough High Street)
Tallis, views of Borough High Street –12, 26
Taylor, Elizabeth – – – – 31, 101
Taylor, John – – – – – – 67 n.
Taylor, John, junior – – – – 121
Taylor, John, water poet– – – –55, 63
Taylor, Richard – – – – – 31
Taylor, Thomas – – – – – 97
Temple, Richard, Lord Cobham – – 79
Temple Mills (Milnes) – – – – 95
Tennis Court, Winchester House – – 49
Theakston, George – – – – – 99
Theatre, the, Shoreditch – – – 73
Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury – – – – – – – 46
Thorn, Catherine – – – – – – 107
Thorn, Joseph – – – – – – 107
Thorn, Louisa Ann – – – – – 107
Thorn, Lucy Ann – – – – – 107
Thorn, Thomas – – – – – 107
Thrale, Mrs. (*see* Piozzi, Mrs.)
Thrale, Ralph – – – 60, 79, 79 n., 82
Thrale, Ralph, of Offley – – – – 79 n.
Thrale, Anna (*née* Halsey) – – – 79 n.
Thrale, Henry – 15, 60, 78, 78 n., 79, 80, 82
Thrale, Henry, house of – – – plate 60*a*
Three Crowns Court – – – – 11
Three Tuns (later the George), Bankside 91
Thurlow Street – – – – – – 100
Thurlow Works – – – – – – 100
Token Books – – – – – – 76
Topping, W. G. – – – – – 124

Page

Town Hall, Borough High Street – 5, 6, 11, plate 13
Town Hall, Walworth Road – – – 11 n.
Triangle, the – – – – – – 13
Trig, John – – – – – – – 57
Tucker, William Lyddon– – – – 124
Turner, T. – – – – – 120, 121
Tyler, Wat – – – – – – 2

Udale, Robert – – – – – – 96
Underwood, Mary (later Mary Wayland) 19
Underwood, Thomas – – – – 19
Unicorn, Bankside – – – – 67, 67 n.
Union Hall – – – – – – 84
Union Place (*see* Edward Street) – – 100
Union Street 84–86, 119, plates 62 and 63
Unitarian Chapel, Prince's Street, Westminster – – – – – – – 124
Unitarian Chapel, Stamford Street 123–124, plate 89*a*
Upper Ground – 72, 94, 97, 98, 108–110, plate 79*b*
Upper Stamford Street – – – – 122

Vanderbank, — – – – – – 38
Vannam, George – – – – – 103
Vaughan, George (died 1780) – – 106
Vaughan, George (died 1786) – 97 n., 106
Vaughan, George (died 1828) – – 106
Vaughan, George (died 1874) – 97 n., 107
Vaughan, Elizabeth (died 1852) – – 106
Vaughan, Elizabeth (died 1789) – – 106
Vaughan, Henry – – – 107, 107 n.
Vaughan, Isaac – – – – – – 106
Vaughan, Mary (*née* Bunn) 97 n., 106, 106 n.
Vaughan, Mary – – – 107, 107 n.
Vaughans, family vault of – – – 97 n.
Vaughan, Mrs., Charity of – 107, 107 n.
Vine, the – – – – – – – 48
Vosper-Thomas, Reginald Samuel – – 104

Wadsworth, Thomas – – – – 79 n.
Wakeley Bros., Messrs. – – – – 65
Walker, Thomas – –48, 49, 58, 81, 70 n.
Wallace, Robert– – – – – – 8
Warburton, Samuel – – – – – 36
Ward, Humble, Baron Ward – – – 15
Ward, W. – – – – – – – 65
Wardale, Messrs. – – – – – 51
Wardens of St. Saviour's (*see* Corporation of Wardens of St. Saviour's)
Warner, William – – – – – 109
Warren, Richard – – – – – 48
Watchhouse, Clink Liberty – – – 60
Water, "Humfry" – – – – – 31
Waterloo Bridge – – – – – 123
Watson, Joseph, & Co. – – – – 86

Page

Waverley, Abbot of – – – – – 83
Waverley House – – – – – 83
Waynflete, William, bishop of Winchester – – – – – 10 n., 45
Weaver, Allan James – – – 410
Webb, Thomas – – – – – 99
Webster, Richard – – – – – 55 n.
Well in Borough High Street – – – 9
Weller, Sam – – – – – – 15
Wells, John – – – – – – 14
Welsh, —, oil man – – – – – 9 n.
Westminster Hall – – – – – 46
Weston, Sir William – – – – 95
Weyland, Mark – – – – – 19
Wheatsheaf Public House, Stoney Street 81, 83
Whitchurch, James – – – – – 80
White, Edward, & Co. – – – – 65
White, John – – – – – – 32
White Hart Inn, Borough High Street – 15, plate 20*a*
White Hind Alley – – – – 57, 67 n.
White Horse Court – – – – – 9
Wicking, S. Garth, & Co. – – – 24
Wideflete – – – – – – 95, 95 n.
Wight, Daniel – – – – – – 19
Wild, Neame, & Co., Messrs. – – 14
Wiles (Wyles or Wylys) – – – 45, 95, 96
Wilks, Sir Samuel, bart. – – – – 34
William I – – – – – – – 1
William atte Fen, Chamberlain to archbishop of Canterbury – – – – 4
William de Monte Alto – – – – 95
William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester – – – – – – – – 46
William Street (afterwards Gambia Street) – – – – – – – 100
Williams, — (*née* Carleton) – – – 74
Williamson, Sir Francis – – – – 47
Willow Street – – – – – – 59
Willson, Henry – – – – – 8
Wilson, J. – – – – – – – 83
Wilton, Joseph – – – – – – 39 n.
Winchester, diocese of – – – – 8
Winchester, bishops of – – 4, 45–55, 78
Winchester House or Palace 2, 6, 45–55, 81, 98 n., plates 43–53
Winchester House, Pike Garden – – 57
Winchester Liberty – – – 4, 45, 48
Winchester Palace (*see* Winchester House)
Winchester Park – – 45–55, 82, 92
Winchester Yard – – – 46, plate 38*a*
Winkley & Son, Messrs. – – – – 15
Winwood, Sir Ralph– – – – – 74
Wistow (Wistoe, or Wystowe), Robert – 69 n.
Withiflete – – – – – – – 5, 95
Wolsey, Thomas, bishop of Winchester – 2, 47, 62

	Page
Women's University Settlement	132
Wood, Sir Francis Lindley	129
Wood, Thomas	124
Woodward, Joan	69
Woodward, Thomas	65
Woolwich Arsenal	67 n.
Worcester, Earl of, company	72
Workhouse, St. Saviour's	75 n., 79, 79 n., 84
Worrall, Thomas	99
Wren, Sir Christopher	58
Wren, Dr. Mathew	47
Wrench, John	98
Wyat, John	8
Wyatt, George	65
Wyatt, Samuel	120
Wyles (*see* Wiles)	
Wythiflete (*see* Withiflete)	
Yearwood, Katherine	24
Yearwood, Richard	24
Yeates, Alfred Bowman	88
Yeoman of His Majesty's Bears	66
Yevele, Henry	46
Yong, John	75 n.
York Hotel	115 n.
York Street	100
Zin Zan, Joseph	47
Zoar Street	93, plate 64
Zoar Street Chapel	2, 93

PRINTED FOR THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
AT THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH. MDCCCCL

Published by the London County Council,
The County Hall, S.E. 1. Publication No. 3682.
Price £1 10s.

CIRCULATE AS MONOGRAPH

DA
675
S9
v.22

Survey of London